The Oregonian. Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid), in Advan with Sunday, per munith Sunday excepted, per year with Sunday, per year per year...

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 150 Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200 POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico: 10 to 14-page paper. 14 to 28-page paper. Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication. The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-"Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adverthould be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

turn any manuscripts sent to it without soll

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 469 "The Rockery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldanith Bros., 236
Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market atreet; J. R. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Oreat, Ferry news

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Chiver & Haines, 196

in Sacramento by Sacramento News c., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

Por sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and C. H. Myers.
On file at Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon ex-

hillit at the exposition. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand. Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 596-912 Seventeenth street; Louthau & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

cipitation, 0.72 inch.

MAYOR LOW'S CHIEF PROBLEM. Mayor Low has no reason to be sur-

prised at the attitude of his late partisans who make no secret of impatience of his tardiness in "purifying" the corruptions of New York City, and who, by implication at least, are charging him with cowardice and bad faith. He has no reason to be surprised because with his experience of men and affairs be ought to know that men like Dr. Parkhurst, who set up as professional reformers, are never willing to go about the work of making things better by the only course by which things can be made better. Reformers, though often men of great moral carnestness, are rarely controlled by considerations of common sense and of practical expediency. Oftener than otherwise they are so wanting in practical judgment as to prefer no bread to half a loaf; and such only is their vanity that they through other than radical courses. They make a merit of ignoring the authority which the past exerts upon the present and the future, and they have no respect for the moral law which limits the movement of reforms by the conditions which precede them.

Mayor Low is one of those rare men who; while an earnest supporter of political ideals is willing to do the thing he must, provided he cannot do the thing he would. Because he cannot wholly "purify" the social and tions as he finds them, believing it better to make some progress than cone at all; and he sees no merit in the bumptiousness which declines any advantage because it cannot proceed on

radical and revolutionary lines. earnestness, is not uncommonly an obdisposed official always has to meet; stood nominally with them. Dr. Parkhurst and his followers are today, in cess of Tammany Hall than any thousand men in the Tammany member-

nature of things proceed wholesomely it finds support in the general public judgment. Mayor Low understands ourse in practical recognition of it. He is not seeking by the power of a tional revolution. He is far too wise and practical a man for such folly. He te command public approval, and in so doing to elevate the general standard of civic morality. He has the pataking in deliberate and reasonable such self-control.

THE LEADER OF MODERN EXPAN-

impending annexation of Danish West Indies reminds us that the political foresight of General Grant is at last justified by events. In November, 1869. President Grant, the great ploneer in our modern policy of expansion, negotiated a treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo, with an alternate proposition of a lease of the Peninsuia and Bay of Samana to the United States as a naval station. The treaty and the lease were defeated by the Senate, through the opposition of Sumner, Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, Anthony, Carpenter and Schurz. Grant was supported by Senators Conkling, Morton Cameron, Zack Chandler, Stewart and Nye of Nevada, Fenton, Hannibal Hamlin and Henry Wilson. John Sherman did not vote, although he was expected to vote for the treaty. Grant was greatly disappointed, but quietly remarked to General Horace Porter, his

secretary: take. It was unfortunate Seward failed to secure the Leanish Islands. The commercial interests of the United States and the course of spain demand a lookout in the West Indies. We may be ahead of time. But it must come. A strong strategic position down there will

avert a war some day. President Grant, in December, 1870, in because the arms, the discipline, the there are hundreds, are suffering the

a National necessity, and Senator Sumner renewed his opposition in a speech of extraordinary personal bitterness, denouncing Grant as a Caesar. But what was contemptuously described as come true, and we are carrying forward what Grant called "the manifest des-

tiny of our country." In the world of petty politics General gave good advice concerning the securdles; he was among the first to urge nal; he was sagacious in urging us to would some day present for the trade of the world. The men who defeated No stamps should be inclosed for this Grant's nurchase of the Bay of Samana for a naval station in 1870 were all antiexpansionists in the matter of Porto Rico and the Philippines, Schurz, Edmunds and Marrill were in 1898 just where they were in 1870, and the ghost of the dead Sumner squeaked and gibbered at the Capitol by the lips of George F. Hoar.

The saving common sense and prac tical foresight of Grant is likely to be justified today by our tardy annexation of the Danish West Indies.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

The bill for the reorganization of the militia recently introduced in the House y Representative Dick, of Ohio, is of deep interest to the National Guard of Oregon and of all other states, because it seeks to enact Secretary Root's desire to make the National Guard more efficient by providing that its arms, discipline, tactics and general equipment shall be identical with those of the regular Army. The Oregonian during the Spanish War pointed out the comparative worthlessness of the National Guard as an efficient adjunct to the regular Army. Its arms were the obsolete "black powder" Springfield rifled musket-a good weapon in its day, but impotent against troops armed with the smokeless powder Mausers. Furthermore, the regimental organization of the National Guard was not identical with that of the regular Army. The National Guard in some states went into camp without arms or uniforms, or military knowledge, and was generally commanded, even in old states like New York and Massachusetts, by officers to whom service in the National Guard meant nothing but cockades, gold lace, military fuss and feathers, and an annual military picnic officially described as an annual muster and encampment, The Government in all our wars has found the so-called militia of little value, and largely because the status of the militia was never clearly defined.

The bill of Representative Dick has a provision defining the status of the militin as a first and temporary reserve and fixing a definite period of time during which it may be called out by the would rather fall entirely than to win President. In the war with Great Brit- full fruitage in the blasted life of the ain in 1812-14 Governor Martin Chittenden, of Vermont, refused to respond to the President's call for militia, and while a considerable number of Vermonters fought in the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, they were volunteers who crossed the lake in defiance and contempt of the action of the Governor and the State Legislature. Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, also refused to honor the President's call for militla. The state troops of New York declined to cross into Canada at the battle of political conditions of New York Queenstown, on the ground that the coaxed the savages within to boundless City he does not despair or sulk. President under the Constitution had content, Gaunt wolf-hounds shared the He does the best he can with condi- no right to order them into foreign ter- shelter with the human animals, and,

Dick's bill defines the status of the

militia as a first reserve, to serve when

called out by the President for a period not exceeding nine months, and impliedly restricts the service of the militia The political idealist, for all his moral to the limits of the United States. Secretary Root holds that the regular Army structionist, in the practical work of of 190,000 men should be able to hold political reform. His insistence upon the defensive successfully until armies of volunteers can be assembled. Under of the first difficulties which a weil- this bill the militia is placed definitely in its proper place. Its time of service and if his counsels be not accepted and is not long; its duty does not imply followed, he is more than likely to open | exile from the country, and it can refire in the rear, where he is more useful sume its place as a state guard without to the enemies of reform than if he any serious disorganization, for it is not likely that the provision of the bill for taking over of trooops compatheir attitude toward the Low admin- nies and regiments of the organized miistration, doing more for the future suc- little into the regular service as might volunteer after the expiration of their militia service will be found desirable in practice. The armament, organization and discipline of the National New York or elsewhere cannot in the Guard are to be the same as those of the regular Army, the arms to be paid tive girl developed symptoms of conor permanently beyond the point where for by the National Government, Joint maneuvers of militia and regulars are provided for at the expense of the Govthis principle, and he is directing his ernment. The bill provides for establishing a list of persons qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer Army, little brief authority to make a sensa- and permits the instruction of militia this homecoming is depicted. Its pathes officers at the Army post-graduate schools and colleges, like that at Foris, on the other hand, seeking to make tress Monroe and Fort Leavenworth. better conditions upon a plan calculated | The bill provides also for the enrollment of a reserve to the regular Army of 100,000 men who have served in the regular Army, the volunteers or the tience to go about this large under- National Guard, and who shall receive the sum of \$10 for reporting once a year spirit. The Parkhurst coterie has no to some officer of the War Department such insight into the conditions of the broblem under the Mayor's hand and no years, during which they will be subject to the call of the Federal Govern-

> The enactment of this bill will be long step toward putting the country in a decent state of military defense in event of a great war. It is true that there is no danger today that the Governors of states will refuse to honor the President's call for militia, as all the Governors of New England refused in gedly prefer the old life to the new 1812-14, for the Supreme Court, through Justice Marshall, has authoritatively decided that the power to call out the militia of the states for National services resides with the President. During the Civil War, although Governor Seymour, of New York, was as hostile to the war policy of Lincoln as the Governors of New England were to the war policy of Madison, nevertheless Governor Seymour promptly stripped his state of her best militia regiments at Lincoln's call, during the Gettysburg campaign. The states are sure to honor the call of the President for their militia, but this bill seeks to make the National Guard a valuable adjunct by giving it the same arms, organization, equipment, discipline, and, as far as spects the story of wind-swept desola-possible, instruction, as is enjoyed by the regular Army. This will make the after year concerning the fisher folk National Guard a body worthy of ser- of Labrador. Settlers in the newer secvice by soldierly men. It will make it tions of this territory, especially thos a body desirable to belong to by a man in moving wagons, of whom, accord-

his message to Congress, strongly urged organization, is up to date with that of dierly men of the National Guard to master the military profession. With hulks who have been rotting at the one of Grant's military dreams has military wharf for years will be cut loose and set adrift; young, soldierly men will officer the National Guard; young, vigorous, intelligent men will swell its ranks because it is possible Grant made mistakes, but in any mat- under this bill to make it a fine body ter worthy of his very capacious mili- of citizen soldlery. The nine months tary brain he was a statesman. He volunteers who did such splendid service at Gettysburg were composed of ing of a naval station in the West In- the superior class of men who will naturally form the National Guard, if men of 1863 would not have enlisted for maintain friendly relations with China | the war, but they were willing to serve for the sake of the immense market she nine months, and they made splendid soldlers, who were as steady under fire as veterans.

A PATHETIC WORD-PICTURE.

A singularly pathetic story, and or that appeals all the more strongly to enlightened sympathy because of the strange, weird truth that it depicts in the name of civilization, is told in the current number of McClure's Magazine under the title "A Paternal Government." As a side light upon the educational policy pursued by the Government toward the Indians of the reser vations, and as a subtle arraignment of the indifference to his trust of the aver age Indian agent, the story is one of strength and power, while the hideous effects of the irresponsibility and degra dation of the "squaw man" is strongly portrayed.

The story is one of a white man who ecking to escape the consequences of a gambling episode, found refuge among the Indians upon a Dakota reservation With an eye to the possible 500 acres that would be her dower from the Gov be thrown open to settlement, he became the husband of Weuto, an Indian her tepee and ate of the rations provided by the Government, intending to go out into the world again when "the thing had blown over," as he expressed it. "What," asks the author, "is the nameless influence which the Indians exert over the white man who lives among them? He may dream of returning to his own again, but he nevel will. The slothful life, the absence of responsibility, the squalld surroundings, enumb his energies." A significant question interwoven with our Indian problem is asked and answered in the above quotation. More briefly it may be said the white man thus situated oses his self-respect, and without this he degenerates into a creature lower than the savages. However, when this man was called

upon to welcome to the smoke-stained tepee that he called home a tiny red papoose, he realized dimly that his own was not the only life he had ruined and a little later his Indian wife found his body out on the prairie, an empty revolver in his hand-a coward to the last, leaving his misdeeds to bear their little daughter "nearly white, who was his exact image." Here the Government policy came in. Little Emily was taken to the Government school, trained in neatness and delicate ways and tastes and given a literary education. Her mother, grown more repulsive with the passing years, had taken another husband-one of her own race this time-to her tepee, and the grimy, malodorous dwelling swarmed with juvenile life and reeked with filth, though Government rations still kept hunger at boy and unnoticed by the Government "farm the implements of agriculture provided as adjuncts to the Indian's training in ways of civilized life rusted outside the tepce. Such was the "home" to which the girl, Emily, was returned after fourteen years spent at the Government school, the theory being that she home. Her appeal to the resident Indian agent to save her from this loath some fate by finding her employment among white people was vain. Imbued with the idea that "to be half Indian is to be all Indian and wholly without sensibility," this representative of paternalism in a free Government said: "Go back to your people, of course; that's what we've educated you for, clean up once in a white."

After an interval of respite through unpaid service in the agent's family, in which a white man figured briefly as a lover, only to cast her off because of a sneer at her origin, the delicate, sensithe agent's children, who were her especial charge, she was hurrled with her few belongings back to the wretched tepee in which she had been born eighteen years before. The horror of affects the reader painfully, and its tension is relieved only when the "loathsome food and the unspeakable surroundings" had done their work and the "long-drawn, mournful wail" with tepee and Emily heard it not.

Cruel beyond all conception is this phase of our Indian policy. The offspring of a theoretical philanthropy, its victims are among the most hopeless of all human creatures. The task set for that of turning into civilized homes the tepees of their squalid, contented, lazy, filthy progenitors-the "blanket Indians"-who have stood still while the Government has advanced a few of their children in ways of neatness, order, thrift and learning, and who dogand persistently adhere to its customs In the very nature of things the battle is a short one, and mercifully so. The seeds of consumption sown in the confined air of the new surroundings at school quickly germinate and are brought to full fruition in a short time after the hopeless, heartbreaking return to the parental tepee, or, if physical conditions are strong enough to resist this blight of civilization, the young Indian woman, educated to reform her people, is speedily overcome by her oldnew environment and lapses again into the ways of her people.

The annual tale of suffering come from Oklahoma, matching in some reof solid military tastes and aptitude, ing to a late dispatch from Guthrie,

sharp pinch of homeless wretchedness the acquisition of Santo Domingo as the regular Army and every opportunity in a merciless midwinter climate. and encouragement is given the sol- Utterly lacking in judgment, lacking, indeed, in ordinary common sense, are With people who so gauge their migration period as to be caught at this season of the year unhoused. Much has been said of the desirability of Oklahoma for homes. The fruitfulness of its soil, the charm of its scenery, the purity of its air, have been justly extolled. one has ventured to speak of its climate as mild in Winter, or of its sharp east winds as balmy breezes. The rigors of its climate are, on the contrary, well known, and why any man responsible for the comfort and even the lives of his family should allow himself to be the construction of the Nicaragua Ca- this bill is enacted. The nine months caught out in it with only the canvas over of his wagons for protection from its bitter blasts passes the comprehension of the prudent, even as the suffering induced by this condition enlists the pity of the pitiful. Sturdy, purpose ful, energetic citizenship is not made of such material as this. It simply represents the human flotsam and jetsam found everywhere upon the sea of lifethe overflow, so to speak, of civilization that drifts hither and thither aimlessly, seeking anchorage but never casting mehor for long. Such people are many degrees removed from the criminal class; their sins are mainly those of nission, and they are directed chiefly against themselves and their families,

ITALY'S METHOD.

The Italian Government has taken a ecided stand-preventive instead of remedial-in regard to the threatened railway strike upon all the great roads of the kingdom. The Cabinet announces that it cannot consider a rallway strike affecting, as it does, great public interests, in the same category with a strike of ordinary workers, but will class such action as a strike of public servants, punishable under the penal code. While, ernment when the reservation should however, determined not to allow a railway strike, it recognizes the right of the working classes to improve their woman neither young nor handsome; own condition, and therefore the Gov-that is to say, he took up his abode in erument has approached the railway ompanies with a view of obtaining desired and reasonable concessions, which it is confident it can do. This can be done, probably, in Italy, but what a popular fury would arise should the Government of the United States attempt by similar methods to prevent a railroad strike! To be sure, after such a strike is on, and with insane fury increasing by what it feeds upon in the way of clamor and resentment, ties up traffic, prostrates business, applies the torch to railroad property and stones men who attempt to move trains, the people welcome Government interference with joy. We have only to recall the great rallway strike during President Cleveland's administration prove this and to laud the courage of the man who, in the face of the insans clamor of demagogues of the state's rights school, took disorder by the throat and quelled it with the power of the United States Government. If precention is better than cure, is not the Italian plan better than the American' Since, in a strike of this kind, the Government must eventually interfere to ave the business interests of the country from stagnation, which in this age means ruin, would it not be the part of visdom to interpose peacefully the damage is done? Tolerant people may ask this question, but the force called "public opinion" will shout it down in the name of liberty, even though it is practically certain that when lawiessness reaches an acute stage the Government will have to step in and compel order.

Mr. James Neill is a deservedly popu lar actor, but his resentment over the so-called "personal indignity and low, oarse buffoonery" to which he was subcted during the opening scene of his lication interesting and that its receipt attempted initiation into the order of "Elks" at Spokane will only make the "Elks." and would transform it into a civilized all sorts and shapes? Mr. Neill says he received "an insulting blow from a stuffed club." Such a blow was no more to be taken seriously than if he had hearing, otherwise he might have been received a blow from a sword of lath compelled to carry on his campaign for on the stage. The initiation ceremony, of course, might naturally be expected to include some stage horseplay, such Mr. Boyce had the foresight some years as we see often presented by an Ethioplan minstrel show. Mr. Neill lacks good sense and good humor. He lacks the domestic virtues, social economic Teach the confounded red devils to good sense in expecting any other treatment than he received at the hands of an order that is nothing when it is not a broad joker and a humorist; and he lacks good humor in talking about his offended dignity after he had assumed to lay it aside by agreeing to join an order that was sure to play a sumption, and, fearing contagion for roaring farce rather than high tragedy A man can't part with his dignity and

keep it, too. What is Portland going to do for fuel? Cordwood and slabwood men are in combination more or less close, and prices grow stiffer and stiffer, while quality does not improve. which the Indian announces from afar. Why is nothing done to get this coal on a death in his family arose from the the eager market, or why is progress so slow?

President Roosevelt will do well to study the history of Presidential efforts to affect the policy of Congress by exhibitions of an irritated mind. Another them no human being can accomplish- President-a good man, too, weighing omething more than 300 pounds-once attempted this sort of thing and in consequence soon found a "Congress on his

Governor McBride's call-down of the State Capitol contractor at Olympia panies and capitalists. resterday in connection with his dis nissal of the Columbia River Pilot Commissioners the previous day, is likely to set things a-moving over in Washington. The new Governor is evidently a believer in the strenuous life.

Possibly there would be more general willingness to pay assessments for street work if there were better assurance that the work would be done in a way to be permanent. Nobody cares to yield up his good money for the improvement of some street contractor's bank account.

emebody's business long ago to kick "Judge" Noves out of the Government service and to wipe his name from the payroll. And it still remains gomebody's business.

Do you intend to have anything to do with a primary or with an election this year? You will not have anything to do with either unless you register.

KEEPING THE INDIAN DOWN.

Butte Miner.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear people declare that the Indians of the West cannot be civilized, . This distinction between the red men of the East and West is probably made for the reason that many of the descendants of the tribes who in early days roamed the forests along the Atlantic shore and further inland are now prosperous farmers in that region. There is no doubt that there is a vast difference in Indians, and some tribes have proved themselves more intelligent than others. Take, for instance, the Six Nations that the early colonists in this country had so much trouble with. His-tory teaches that in comparison with many of the red men now in the West, they were a very superior race. a rule, endowed with great personal courage, and experience has taught that those aboriginal tribes distinguished for their bravery have usually been noted for their That is to say, morality along sexual lines. The Indians who have been lax in this particular have either died out are rapidly disappearing as tribes

It is probably true, however, that the majority of people in the far West believe that the attempts to civilize these Indians that are left in this region has proved more of a failure than a success. Stories are told of Indians who have been sent to the schools provided for their race by the Government in the East, returning to their tribes fairly well educated, only to immediately adopt the old nomadic life and to don the blanket in preference to the clothing of civilization. That statement has been so often published and repeated that no doubt most people believe it to be true of all Indians living upon reservations to-day. Like most broad, sweeping state

ments, this one is open to question It is a libel on the Indian to say that he is impervious to all the influences of civilization. He has readily adopted the drinks of enlightenment. There is evidence to show that, as a rule, the Indian willing to admit that the whisky the white man makes is superior to anything in the drinking line that the Indian has ever produced. That is a concession to civilization of itself, and indicates that the most ignorant savage feels that a civlization that can produce alcoholic drinks his own.

is superior, in that particular, at least, to Every once in a while the world is startled to learn that the Indians have taken up some additional custom of their Christian neighbors. The Indian is in a large degree imitative, although not to the same extent that the Japanese have this faculty developed. Still, according to their light, some of the red men are making a noble effort to swing onto the coattail of civilization. For instance, Miner yesterday morning published a dis patch from Guthrie, O. T., telling how a number of Shawnee Indians attempted to punish a member of their tribe along the lines of their Christian white neighbors. The culprit, it is said, had outraged three squaws, and his red brothers tied the wretch to a stake and had started in torturing him, and were about to burn him when a United States Marshal happened along and rescued the alleged brute.

It must be discouraging to the Shawne Indians to have an officer of the law step in and prevent them from punishing a member of their tribe along the lines adopted by their civilized and Christian white brothers. Such action on the part official is enough to make the indians feel like resuming their old barbaric state and customs. It would seem that when they try to reach the standard of the white man, the law steps in, and thrusts them back into the unenlightened atmosphere of their past.

Mr. Mason Has an Organ. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The bitter, persistent, and sometimes unscrupulous enemies of the Hon, William E Mason, junior United States Senator from Illinois, have been foiled in their attempt to deprive him of an organ, as may be inferred from the follow ing circular, which has been sent through the mails to thousands of voters down the state: Dear Sir: We have the honor and pleasu

inform you that the Hos. William E. Ma-Instructed us to mail you Boyce's Monthly for one year, for which he has paid us in advance for the same. Hoping you may find our pubmonth will call to mind our Senator, respectfully. BOYCE'S MON BOYCE'S MONTHLY. It is no reflection upon the character public laugh and wonder what Mr. or influence of the publication named to Neill expected at the hands of the presume that if the junior Senator could Did he expect a ritual and have found in Illinois a daily, a triweekly ceremonial like that of the Rechabites a semi-weekly, a weekly, or a fortnightly from a society of quick comedians of publication willing to espouse his cause, all sorts and shapes? Mr. Neill says he would not have chosen a monthly. But it is nevertheless fortunate for him that his enemies overlooked the monthlies in their desperate efforts to deny him a

> re-election through the medium of an annual, perhaps an almanac. Indeed, he ought to thank his stars that ago to found a monthly periodical devoted to agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, the sciences, fine arts, and current fiction.
>
> If there were no Boyce's Monthly now
> there would be absolutely nothing of a printed nature in this great state which might be transmitted through the mails for the purpose of reminding the rural voter that the Hon, William E. Mason

was still on earth, Taxes in European Cities.

Letter in Chicago Record-Herald. People in the United States who are grumbling about high taxes should find much consolation in the knowledge that their property is not situated in any of the European capitals. In Berlin, for ex-ample, the great American life insurance companies are required to invest a cer-tain portion of their assets in city prop-erty, and their taxes, which are no highbrought from afar. Still it is plain that an abundance of good coal may be mined within 100 miles of Portland. Why is nothing done to get this coal on the eager market, or why is progress so slow? with the government in equal shares. The same rates prevail in other large European cities. In addition to this, the building regulations are rigid, and make construction very expensive, and every structure must be fireproof, with stone staircases to the top floor, double walls, floors and roofs of steel, and terra cotta. The front must correspond with the adjoining buildings in height and architectural treatment. A poor man cannot build a home in any of the European cities. He must go into the sub-urbs. Hence most of the ground owned by individuals is leased to building com-

What to Rend, and Why.

In a recent sermon Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, talking on "What to Read, and Why." asserts that every man ought to read some newspaper every day. "Here," he says, "is the making of history going on, the making of our contemporary humanity, the great questions of war and peace, of government, of seciology, of industry; of matters of importance on every hand, and you need to keep in touch with them; you need to know what is going on."

Some people seem to imagine that

tory is a sort of spontaneous growth that is only harvested in books. They, there fore, think to consume it only after it is 'baled up" and put on the book market The cream of history is caught "on the per, which most undeniably teaches the ader to have a "mind of his own." Books are great conformists. They genrally tell the same story, and we are apto swallow all they say whole. The newspaper gets the best news available and leaves some margin for the sense of the reader. It is, therefore, a better mental disciplinarian than the average

POINT HARRIMAN MISSED.

Chicago Record-Herald. During the long and searching examina tion of E. H. Harriman by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Commissioner Prouty touched upon the question of con solidation and rates, and asked: "How about rates on cotton to Japan? If the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific were owned by Mr. Hill do you think the cotton rates to Japan would be the same as now?" To this Mr. Harriman replied:

"I believe that if all the railroads in the country were owned by Mr. Hill or any one man the shipper would get cheaper rates than now, because the railroads could then take full advantage of existing conditions such as the distribution and handling of empties."

evident that when he made this answer the purpose of the witness was t emphasize the great value of the centrall zation of power as a means both of economy and effectiveness, and within the omy and limits of this single idea he was probably sincere. It is admitted generally that combination does tend toward economy and effectiveness in all lines of business But there are other aspects of the cu-which indicate another tendency, and or that our astute jugglers with millions to overlook. Could any one man be trusted with such power as is imagin for Mr. Hill? Mr. Harriman says that Mr. Hill would reduce rates. Perhaps so, but should it be left to the option of any one man to decide such a question for lighty millions of people?

The best of fallible mortals is not equal

to such a position of irresponsible trust, and Mr. Harriman's testimony shows that the juggling game is hardly the school in which to train the hest. Look. for example, at the story of the light over the Northern Pacific. The Oregon Short Line, capitalized at \$25,000,000, borrowed \$78,000,000 for the Union Pacific—that is, Mr. Harriman, representing the controlling interest in both roads, carried through this astonishing deal. The seventy-eight millions were used in purchas ing Northern Pacific stock. Why? Not to prevent competition, but just to make sure that a friendly interest would be in control of Northern Pacific. With thi assurance the stock was sold again, and the upshot of the whole matter was that Mr. Harriman had learned of Mr. Hill's friendliness and had developed the fact that Union Pacific was strong enough to protect its own interests. Moreover, as a memento of the friendly moves and ter moves which must have wrecked many a small player at the great game of stock speculation, there is lot of paper on the market for future

There is a waste as well as a gain in such operations, and they do not inspire confidence in the design of the promoters, who will hardly stand the waste themselves and give the gain to the public, But the object lesson in the possibilities of centralization remains with the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Burlington, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Southern Pacific coming close to a monopoly of the passes into the Pacific Coast states, and the public may worder why it should not have the power to make wholly public what is quasi public and dependent upon public grants for its existence. In that case there would be no fur ther mystery about stocks or rates, and ough the notion seems like is unquestionably a common dream which these combinations are everywhere in-

Step Toward Pacification. Chicago Record-Herald.

Governor Taft's Chicago interviews give a pretty accurate idea of the policies that he will urge upon Congress. He approves not only of a reduction in the tariff on Philippines goods coming to this country, but of a greater reduction than the one proposed by the Senate committee. He would make the rates 50 per cent instend of 75 per cent of the Dingley rates This is a specific recommendation which reflects the general spirit of his mission. "I have found," he said, "that the Filipino is much like any other man in one respect-fair treatment will have its ef-

fect upon him, and we are seeking to show him that the only qualification required of City, a tremendous red brick building, him in order that he may receive the most liberal usage is loyalty and good citizen-Proceeding along the lines of liberal usage, another duty of Congress is to pass a Philippines government bill which shall do away with invidious distinctions. Porto Rico, another of the acquisitions

from Spain, now has a government which is an approximation toward our territoria; governments. But reliable testimony eems to show that the Filipino is not in ferior to the Porto Rican and that he is quite as much entitled to the experimen of a local legislature. Our liberality will be gauged by our own precedents, which determine in a measure what fair treat The one excuse for the delays of the

Government in forming a constructive policy is the existence of the rebellion, and that has now reached such a pass that further delays are neither just nor expedient. A majority of the inhabitants are at peace, and the hostile minority may be dealt with effectively under the more liberal regime. That would not compel the withdrawal of troops or the abandonment of military operations. And while it could develop no new dangers, it would be a sign of good faith that would seal the "The next day the following message friendship of the well-disposed and make friends among the insurgents. If the Governor can persuade Congress

to his way of thinking, a long step will have been taken toward the complete pacification of the islands.

Two Views Regarding Cuba.

Kansas City Star In his letter on the Cuoan situation Mr Cleveland elevates the whole discussion above the purely materialistic plane. The subject, he says, involves considerations of morality and conscience. The United States has practically pledged itself to the world to restore prosperity to the isi-and. When war was declared Congress justified its course to Europe by asserting its purpose to redeem Cuba from conditions that had become intolerable The pledge will not be fulfilled if this Gov ernment allows the island to be ruined by

shutting its ports to Cuban products.
This letter of Mr. Cleveland's affords an interesting contrast to the statement of Mr. Oxnard, representative of the beet-sugar interests. Of one of the measures of relief proposed he said: "We have as-sented to nothing. We claim there is no necessity for action. We stand where we have stood from the beginning." In other words, the protected interests have the upper hand, and they propose to keep it. They will be moved by no considerations of National honor or sentiment. The Cu bans may go hang for all Mr. Oxnard cares. Financial considerations are all he sees. He considers himself dictator. The appeals of the President, the Secretary of War, of the Governor-General of Cuba, have no weight with Oxnard.

These two leading figures in the control versy may well be put side by side. On the one hand is Mr. Cleveland, declaring that every consideration of morality and National honor demands action. On the other is Oxnard, the dictator, asserting that he will not allow the Government to reduce the tribute it pays him, no matter what the consequences to Cuba or to National honor.

Kansas City Journal.

Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, has de veloped an unfortunate but laughable fac-ulty of making bulls, which, of course, never apear in the Congressional Record. While drafting the Nicaragua Canal bill he spoke of "wafting the sailing vessels that desired to cross the continent." A roar of laughter greeted the remark, to be renewed when some one suggested that "the gentleman from Iowa had prairie schoolers in mind."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

One pussy willow does not make it safe e stop ordering coal,

There is quiet in South America, The vires must be down

Actor Neill showed his teeth before he had the right to wear them.

The flyless airship is not one of the things science is striving after just now.

Still, there will be consolation for the Indian in the prevailing neckscarf pat-

The Japanese are studying the art of brewing. Is it their intention to brew more trouble for China?

Mr. Schwab's lecture on success does not include any reference to his little

experience at Monte Carlo. Perhaps the Kalser sent Prince Henry ver here to see if the Hohenzollern style of strenuous life is the real thing.

Hon. Wu Ting Fang has succeeded in rousing the antipathy of organized labor, He is not as smooth a politician as he thought he was.

Every once in a while a man learns that he cannot successfully thaw dynamite in n stove. But the same man never needs to learn it twice.

The ground hog was still loading around the office when we went to press. We shall withhold our favor, however, until he dashes off that poem.

Grover Cleveland talks about the "afflictive visitations" to the Democratic party. Of course, he doesn't mean that any of them, came from the direction of Lincoln, Neb.

Edouard de Reszke is telling a story which is partly at the expense of himself and brother, Jean, and partly at the expense of an American, who, in a Paris hotel, pounded on the partition wall with shovel and tongs to make them stop singing, and finally entered a complaint. When he learned the names of "those bellowing fellows" he was deeply chagrined, "And to think," he said, "that I've paid almost any price over in America just to hear those fellows sing."

An impecunious representative from a Western State met five friends on the street, relates a Washington correspond-"Come in and have a drink," he said. They went into the newest and most elaborate cafe in the city. Each of the five friends took a Scotch highbail of the kind that cost 25 cents each. The impecunious Representative took a glass of beer. "What's that you're drinking, Jim?" asked one of the friends, "That," said the Representative, as he nervously fingered the check calling for \$1 35 and held up the glass of beer so all could see t, "is a lesson in deportment."

Attorney-General Knox, while practicing in Pittsburg, was one of the busiest lawyers in America. A few years ago be was much put out because he had to accept a fee of \$50,000. A friend met him as e was leaving the office. Knox was swearing mad. "What's it all about this time?" asked the friend, "I have been knocked out of a trip to Egypt. My folks wanted me to make an argument in a case, and I told them I could not be here, They told me to fix my price, and I said \$50,000; thinking that would put them out of the notion. It did not. They took me up, and my plans are all upset,"

A tablet to the memory of Anneke Jans, wife of Rev. Everardus Bogardus, and the most famous woman in New Amster. dam, 1639," has been sunk into the wait of No. 23 Whitehall street, New York which occupies the site of her humble home and its surrounding gardens. This ter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As for Anneke, her latenfame comes from the fact that heirs of her body have been turning up ever since the 19th century was young to get a slice of the property of Trinity Church,

An Englishman and the Idaho Girls.

San Francisco Argonaut,
When coon songs were all the rage in
London Leelie Stuart, the composer of the
music of "Florodora," decided to try his
talent in composing ragtime music for
the London music halls.
"I soon mastered the new time to my

"I soon mastered the new time to my own satisfaction," said Mr. Stuart, the other day, "but I was all at sea on titles and subjects for my first song. I secured a map of the United States and found that Idaho was by far the best rhyming state, so in a few days 'My Girl From Idaho' was ready to be sung. I sent it to a popular singer in the music halls, and

was sent to the theater and later turned over to me. It was signed 'An Idaho American' and read: 'You blasted Englishman, don't you know there isn't a coon in all the State of Idaho? But there are girls in Idaho. They can't shuffle their feet; they can't all sing. But they can sheet and eractous how they'd like can shoot, and, gracious how they'd like to have you for a target!" "

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Tom-Don't you consider Miss Kayne rather dull? Dick-Well, after the way she cut me I can't say that I do.-San Francisco Chronicie. "Speaking of the tool trust," remarked the observer of events and things, "Croker thinks he can trust Nixon while he's away."-Yonkers Statesman.

At Larchmont.—Amy—How did Ada like the yachting trip? Blanche—She was quite ill, but she bore up wonderfully. She knows what everybody wore.-Judge.

Entitled to Praise,—"Flirting," said the mother, severely, "is dangerous," "In that case," replied the daughter, "I should think you would be proud of my courage,"—Chicago Livening Post.

Idle, but Proud.—"My friend, you don't seem to be deling anything. Would you like the job of cleaning the snow off these sidewalks?" '1? Clean snow? Sacr-r-re! I am a chaffeur!"—Chicago Tribune.

Shattered Hope.-"Maude's new automobile

coat is an awful disappointment to her."
"What's the matter with it?" "Why, it doesn't make people stare at her a bit!"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Sincerity.—Clerk—I would like to get off ear-ly, str, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough. Manager—Can'? possible do it. Clerk—Thank you, str. You are very kind.—Puck.

On the Train. Buckins Where are you living now? Bilger-Living! I'm dodging, falling into holes, being run over, twisting and turning, falling off and hanging on, being ste and banged and tossed in the air. "In New York, ch?"-Life.

Progressing.—"How are you getting on with your new house, Maude?" "Oh! just splendid. Harry is letting me relect all the colors for the parlor, drawing-room, dining-room and hedrooms, and after he gets some money he's going to see somebody about building it?"—Enitimore A News Average.-Hustling Editor-Hot

many murders did that man commit? As-sistant-One reporter says three, another mays five, and another says nine. Hustling Editor -Three, five, nine, ch? Oh, well, w

"Three, five, nine, ch? Oh, well, we"ll have to strike an average. Make it 356.—New York Weekly.
Commercialism—"I suppose you have to be very diplomatic in approaching members of your Legislature with offers of money." "Yes, indeed," said Senator Sorghum. "If you don't look sharp, they'll charge you three or four times as much as they are worth."—Washing-ton Star.