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House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 200-212 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and mwrence streets.

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

cipitation, 0.32 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

McKinley dealing with Porto Rico and Roosevelt dealing with Cuba are two printion, . very different things. Each case shows us a people calling for relief, an erement, nor an institution of our laws Administration pointing out our "plain and affairs, nor an establishment mainduty," and angry trusts issuing orders tained by public money, that is not to the Republican leaders. There the similarity ends. President Roosevelt thinks "plain duty" is something worth while. He has conferences with the Re- and dishonor upon every currency law publican leaders, but at such times they do not do all the talking. He says his say, and though the Republican leaders resent his firmness and complain about the Army with its traffic in appointit, the indications all point to their surrender and his vindication.

It is certainly a time when the country should let the President know that his stand in this matter is appreciated. The needs of Cuba are, indeed, imperfectly understood. Few persons comprehend the decline in the price of sugar which makes Cuban industries once profitable now unable to run except at a loss. But the people are sufficiently well advised of the nature of the campaign waged against Cuba. They know that it is but one part in a determined resistance that the protected trusts are prepared to maintain against any and every proposal to impair the high tariff with which their grasp of the home market and their power over consumers are maintained.

There is an old parallel for this dothe insistence of Parliament upon unjust taxation of the colonies carried with it a similar injustice toward the largely in their own self-defense. They were fighting for economic liberty in England when they stood for economic liberty in America. It is so with us to-The domestic consumer's fate in

One unfortunate reflection is to be case of the Philippines, which is by the fact that the Philippines are denied the independence we have promare to the effect that while the Adminisconstitutes one of the greatest difficulties our Pacific Coast representatives justice to the Philippines. If the House and Senate should join issue over the tie, we hope to see the Administration on the side of the Senate.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

A valued reader and friend of The Oregonian sends us this note:

Oregonian sends us this note:

1 regret that you did not embrace the opportunity afforded by the Neill ephsode at Epokane to read a much-needed lesson to our strutting and pretentious secret orders. They are an increasing source of mischief, because they offer (1) a counterfelt religion, which keeps men out of the churches; (2) a counterfelt insurance, which is sooner or later doesned to certain failure, and keeps men from taking legitimate insurance; (3) a false view of life, which injures personal thrift and independence, and (4) undignified initiatory exercises, which any self-respecting man must resent as Actor Nelll did. Will you permit me to record my conviction that Mr. Nell did me to record my conviction that Mr. Neill did exactly right, and should have the applause

We have no doubt that our correindent correctly represents the feelings of a certain fraction of the community, but he must be reminded that snother and perhaps a larger fraction of opposite opinions, and that for those who hold them, those opinions are a guide. If thousands of men prefer the religion of the lodgeroom to that of the churches, the presumption is that the former is better adapted to their needs. There is no way to change them, and perhaps rebuke or opposition is the east promising of all methods. It is the same way with the insurance problem, and the social problem. 'It is a free

country. As to the 'secret work" or "supplementary work," we have only to remember that man is a sportive animal and exercises of acrobatic comedy are common in our secret orders, where they appeal to this universal instinct of play. Numbers of men are so constituted that they find these performances unbear-

will never apply for admission to the Elks, and Mr. Neill had the same remedy in his own hands. He could easily have satisfied himself as to what he must expect. Possibly he valued the advertisement very highly, and worth all it cost.

A BLOT UPON CIVILIZATION.

Mysterious as are the ways of Provilence, there are times when their meanng is an open book. No cause is so iniquitous, no official is so unfit and corrupt, as not to find ready and impassloned championship in the Sonate of the United States. It is a truth that needs occasional demonstration, and for this cause, in connection with the unspeakable Noyes, has Mr. McCumber een raised up.

The Senate of the United States is the most dignified deliberative body in the world-at its own valuation, and at that only. In fact, it is the cesspool of Amertean politics. Thither repair the brain-Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 less rich, the blackguard poor, the conscienceless rapscallions and the coarsest clowns that imported strains and native talents can produce. Such asinin-235 lity on one hand and rescality on the other as our National life affords painstakingly erect themselves into an im posing arch into which as a keystone the United States Senate fits with miraculous precision.

The Senate is a deliberative body. It prides itself on its dignity and courtesy. Its high standards have been set by ruffians like Tillman, clowes like Wilson, ignoramuses like Dubois, howling dervishes like Pettigrew, gereechowis like Mason, promoters like Hanna and Eikins, tricksters like Gorman and Quay, moneybags without preferre of statesmanship, like Clark, Kean and Dryden. A man of brains and character can hardly aspire to the Senate any more. It's as much as his reputation is worth. Such is its character that the worst is at once believed of the man whose name is mentioned in connection with it. In many states the extremity has been reached of choosing the less objectionable of one or more unworthy aspirants. Old ideals have to be abandoned and new ones set up. The highest moral and intellectual accomplishments we can expect in a Senator nowadays is that he is six feet tall, possesses the gift of human speech, and has no convictions that cannot be instantly sacrificed for an appointment or an appro-

There is not a department of our Govsomething viler and more dangerous from the Senate's unboly touch. It has stamped venality upon every tariff law enacted in a generation. It has tied the Nation's hands with Cuba, fomented insurrection in the Philippines, prostituted ments, and made its list of employes an instrument of support to male and

female stipendiaries of its members. If the Senate of the United States could be wiped out of existence tomorrow, the public conscience would be quickened and the millennium brought immeasurably nearer. Of greater gain than the relief to National legislation would be the redemption of politics in every state from the devastating moral and material influences of Senatorial campaigns.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIP-PINES.

Major John H. Parker, a graduate of West Point in 1892, is at present ad officer in the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He went to the Philippines in the latmestic demand for justice to outlying ter part of 1899, and has but lately reregions. Just so the British cam- turned. While in the islands he organpaign on behalf of the American colo-nies was made. British men knew that ministered it in six municipes, and was also assistant to the chief Judge-Advocate in the Philippines. The Major is an educated "soldier, and to his mili-British taxpayer at home. Britons who tary duties he has added some quasitook the side of the colonies did so judicial responsibilities that have afforded him unusual opportunities for observation and reflection upon the question of the best ultimate disposal of the Philippines, not incompatible with our National interests, our Nahis struggle with the protected trusts tional honor and the best interests of hangs somewhat upon the result of the the Filipinos themselves. This question attempt to pluck Cuba and the Philip- he discusses at length in the current number of the Forum.

Briefly sun marized, his views are made upon the President's course. It is these: The distance is so great and the that, considering the clearness with allen character of these people so diswhich he sees the Cuban situation, tinct that it is worse than folly to hold he is remarkably blind to the out to them the idea of proximate statehood. For many years the firm appliaggravated, as compared with Cuba's, cation of a strong military government will be necessary to the maintenance of order and tranquillity. Our present ised to Cuba. Our Washington advices force of 45,000 men cannot soon be materially reduced, and there is no hope tration is urgent for concessions to Cuba | that the resources of the country will its attitude towards the Philippines ever be adequate to more than support its own civil list and constabulary Upon the United States, therefore, is and now member of Parliament, is a have to contend with in striving for entalled the burden of about \$67,500,000 very smooth article. His present study is per year merely for police purposes, in to make it as uncomfortable as possible a country that never can become more for the British War Office, by revenling Senate reductions in the Payne sched- than self-supporting. To the needs of such secrets as came into his knowledge this outlying dependency we shall be by virtue of his official position in the obliged to szcrifice two-thirds of our United States. Mr. Lee is a great travactual Army. We do not need the Phil- eler and a social swell of phenomenal ippines to sustain our Asiatic policy of the open door, for that policy is already known to be an assiduous collector of guaranteed us by solemn treaties and information. His latest exploit stamps assured independently of our occupation his distributive capacity as equal to his or ultimate disposition of the Philip-

pines. The permanent retention and government of the Islands as dependencles is not, in Major Parker's judgment, especially desirable, either in peace or war; but he concedes, of course, that the to United States fortifications (where honor of the United States requires the thorough establishment of stable conditions as the first step toward a consideration of the ultimate disposition of the islands. He thinks the proposition of disposal the services of a personage unan autonomous government for the islands open to the very serious objection that there is an utter absence of pert of the United States Army." sincerity and good faith among the Filipinos, not only in their relations with all foreigners, but equally in their internal intercourse. They show the same racial defect of character in their intertribal relations. Duplicity and treachery is the attitude of every Filipino toward the rest of mankind. Of course such a people could not be trusted to institute and maintain an independent

Government for sponsor. Major Parker is a practical soldier with no nonsense of "anti-imperialism" about him. He insists that our course in the Philippines could not have been different from what it has been. We have waged a righteous war, which was forced upon us by unavoldable circumstances; but the Philippines have not as yet become part of our definite, settled international policy. We are not yet committed to any action beyond the establishment there of law and order. tranquillity and good government. As ably distasteful. One such is our cor- a matter of National self-interest, Major

have there instituted, would be the best disposition we could make of an undestrable and embarrassing possession forced upon us by unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances." This suggestion is plausible, but not profound. The probabilities are that for weal or Europe had no objection to their transfer from a weak power, like Spain, to United States; but it is not likely that the transfer of the Philippines to any single one of the great naval powers of Europe could be peaceably executed. It is not likely that their transfer to either China or Japan would be permitted.

We can choose in the Philippines designs they will revert to a nest of ment the islands became a port of issue and shelter for piratical Chinese junks tition among themselves, and it doubtful if this occupation of the Therefore we shall stay in the Philipthe bolomen and other brigands of the islands, even as we did the Apaches, Sloux, Blackfeet and Cheyennes; we shall not hesitate in some places to create a solitude in order to maintain peace. We shall probably be obliged to govern the islands after the British methods of benevolent despotism by which India has been made happier if not highly civilized.

NOT WORSE HERE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent speech in support of a resolution against the legalizing of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, denied that the moral law is as much observed in America as it is in England. He regarded the prevalence of divorce in America as a certain sign that Americans are distinctly below Englishmen merally. This reasoning is very shallow, because 65 per cent of the great increase in divorces granted by the law in America are granted on the application of women for descriton, refusal to support, or chronic intemperance. Under the law of England, while the husband can get an absolute divorce from the wife for adultery alone. the wife cannot get a divorce from the husband solely on proof of marital infidelity, unaccompanied by any other ill treatment. That is, under English law, infidelity in the woman is held to be a greater offense than infidelity in the man. In this respect, surely the English law is less instinct with moral sense than the American law, which gives the husband no advantage over the wife. Among recent divorces granted in England was that of an English Baronet, a distinguished diplomat, from an unfaithful wife, who shortly after married her paramour, a Colonel in the British Army, who had done brilliant service in the Boer War. The men had been intimate friends, and when the intrigue was discovered the wronged husband forgave his wife out of deep sympathy for her grief over the death of their little daughter, which occurred shortly after the exposure. The English Coionel gave his pledge in writing to the injured husband that he would henceforth never meet or associate in any way with the repentant wife. With-English Colonel, who thereupon married his paramour. This case was so revolting in its perfidy that King Edward has taken notice of it and forced the offending English officer to resign the social circle of the court, to which he was formerly admitted. It would be ican social life a divorce case revealing as low moral sense among persons of culture and intelligence as this English divorce case. It is safe to say that American social life, high or low, is quite equal in morality to that of Engfar to show that conjugal purity is not assured by the prohibition of marriage to the deceased wife's sister, or by giving the husband more legal immunity for adultery than the wife.

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW PLACE.

Mr. Arthur Lee, erstwhile British military attache in the United States, skill in collection.

Major Lec's winning ways have always stood him in good stead. At Washington, under the Alger regime, he was enabled to secure a letter admitting him American citizens may not tread), and since then, if his remarks in Parlinment are to be believed, he induced somebody at Washington to place at his known, but understood by the resourceful Major to be "the chief horse ex-

We shall offer two brief but we submit pertinent observations on Major Lee's activities. When he was at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1897 he made maps and measurements of the United States fortifications. He has doubtless communicated them to the persons most interested in possessing knowledge of them, with the same freedom he exhibits in unbosoming his milgovernment, with the United States itary attache knowledge upon the floor of the House of Commons. Secretary Alger might get them and put them in the second edition of his book."

Secondly, the War Department's denial that a "chief horse expert" or similar official was tendered to Major Lee is without bearing or moment. The War Department flatly denied the letter of 1897, though its existence was fully established. Don't go to the War Department for the sources of history,

An article on normal schools in then columns two days ago should, perhaps have pointed out that the objectionable respondent, another such, apparently, is Parker evidently thinks that "the ces-Mr. Neill. Doubtless our correspondent sion of the Philippines for a suitable Washington have been eliminated in

equivalent to some European or Asiatic Oregon through the efforts of State Supower, capable of guaranteeing the con-tinuance of the stable conditions we est co-operation of President Campbell. of the State Normal School at Monmouth. The statute which overthrew the old abuses was part of the comprehensive scheme of educational reform whose closing chapter was the text-book reform carried out last year. The Ore gon normal schools have been deprived woe we are in the Philippines to stay. of the privilege of having their diplomas accepted without examination. Every graduate must go before the local exthe great trans-Atlantic power of the amining boards on precisely the same basis as other applicants. The normal graduate, therefore, stands on the same basis as the graduate of the law school or medical school, and must pass exam ination in all branches of knowledge he aspires to teach. This is probably as far as the state can go in limiting the activity of normal schools. In the whether to stay or quit; but the moment other aspects of the matter Oregon is we abandon the islands to their own as badly off as Washington, particularly in the political activities demandferocious, cunning Malay pirates, such ed of the schools, which have resulted in as they were before Spain occupied: both states in the establishment of sevthem, and long afterwards. The mo- eral struggling institutions where there should be but one strong one. No law, probably, will ever be able to prevent and Malay proas, the powers of Eu-rope would promptly agree to their par-himself of speking the same technithe ambitious teacher from availing cal instruction sought by aspirants in other professions; but the pernicious reislands would be to the naval and com- sults of indiscriminate admission of mercial advantage of the United States | graduates to the profession without expines; we shall exterminate or corral the abuses that gave rise to the present

> The National Liberal party was or ganized in Cincinnati on the 26th ult. by representatives from many sections of the country. A hint of what these illiberal Liberals are trying to do is contained in the preamble to the constitution which declares for the aboilshment of Chaplains in Army and Navy, in many legislative bodies, and in all public institutions; the taxation of church property and the abandonment of Sabbath observance. If all this were accomplished, what then? Would anybody be happier or better off, and would liberty of conscience be more fully as sured than now? Of all who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel our socalled liberalist easily bears off the Not only would be refuse to observe Sunday himself-a refusal clearly within his right as an individual-but he would compel all others to forego Sunday observance; having no use for Chaplains' services, he would arbitrarlly deprive others who may have of the mfort of their ministrations. This is the eld spirit of compulsion revamped. but not disguised, and called, with virtuous assumption, "liberalism." It can make so great progress either in politics or public sentiment as long as the true spirit of liberty dominates the American people.

On the 30th uit, the anniversary of the execution of St. Charles the Martyr (Charles I of England) was observed in Philadelphia and elsewhere in this ountry by certain ecclesiastical dudes, one of whom wrote the "Living Church," of Milwaukee, as follows:

As January 30 draws near, it strikes that more might be done to henor the memory of one of the most glorious martyrs of the English church. He is, indeed, "our own, our royal maint." May God speed the day when there shall arise, in many the country, churches dedicated in the of St. Charles, the Martyr.

When we remember that the great English historians, Hallam, Macaulay and Green, all agree in describing She is 53 years old, and weighs 220 por Charles as not only a most cruel tyrant, but as a most conscienceless liar and perjurer in all his dealings with his people; when we remember that his any way with the repentant wife, Within less than two years after giving this pledge, the English officer renewed his correspondence with his friend's wife, and the intimacy was exposed to the husband by the wife of the English. The New York Evening Post keenly hand the intimacy was exposed to the husband by the wife of the English. The New York Evening Post keenly facts speak for themselves and reveal a whole lot, what they will. They reveal a whole lot, the genuine royal offspring? a divorce, and so did the wife of the Charles the Martyr, why not a tablet to the blessed memory of Archbishop

The Downger Empress of Chica is all right upon some matters. When, for from the army and banished him from example, she directs the officials of various provinces of the empire to discourage by diplomatic methods the binding hard to find in the annals of our Amer- of the feet of female children, she comes to the fore in a reform effort that has taxed the energies of missionaries in vain for years. Tsi An herself has feet of natural size. She sprang from the ranks of the lowly, wherein this custom does not prevail. Having no prejudice land. The dissolute life in both sexes of caste to overcome in the matter, she of many of the English nobility goes can issue this edict readily, and without reservation of conscience. Good for Tsi An.

The late General Harrison C. Hobart, last survivor of the original five who tunneled their way out of Libby prison in the most trying period of the Civil War, and who died at the Soldiers Home Hospital near Milwaukee on the 26th ult., had been a resident of Wisconsin since 1846. A forceful man, he laid a shaping hand upon much of the early legislation of that then remote Northwestern territory. His life and achievement, both as soldler and citizen, were honored, and his death, being in the natural order of things, is announced with reverence rather than regret.

The Thunder Mountain mining camp occupies a position in Ceneral Idaho that is almost equally accessible, or inaccessible, from all points of the compass. Houston, Ketchum, Council and Stites, in Idaho, and Grantsdale, Mont., are almost equi-distant from the new gold strike, and Boise and Emmet are not much farther away. But mountain ranges intervene between each of those rallroad points and Thunder Mountain. and Winter's grasp will hold the elevation impassable for general traffic until well into May, though prospectors will go in earlier.

"Let 'em go to the devil and take care of themselves!" This is the attitude of the Democratic party towards the Philippines, as stated by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, on the floor of the Senate. It is the condensed expression of a plat- Literature," by D. F. Hannigan, in Litform. Is it a sentiment that is to maintain the honor of the American name? In this concrete form the Philippine question will be before the people of the United States in the next Presidential election.

It is not mentioned as a reproach to Dubois, the little Populist from Idaho, who swells and struts in the Senate, that he was "a stranger by birth and a scholar by charify." Great men as well as little have started that way. But when he sneers at a distinguished officer of the Army as a man who began life as "a charity boy," he finds that a story may be told, "mutato nomine."

No former registration will suffice for this year. You must register now, or soon, if you desire any participation in politics this year.

GUESS HE IS ACTING.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell, Payne and Grozvenor oppose any tariff concessions to Cuba and the Philip-pines. Henderson, Dalzell and Grosvenor control the committee on rules. Daizell, Payne and Grosvener control the ways means committee,

Consequently, as long as the Republican majority in the House and the Republican the country submit to the dictaion of these men there is no hope from this Congress for justice to our tropica Henderson, Dalzell, Payne and Gros-

cnor are surviving types of the Congress-nen who tried to hold down the American cople when the Nation was bent on free Cuba and avenging the Maine. With Reed's retirement and Nelson Ding-s death, the House organization fell into the hands of these populn statesmen and they still dominate it. Under this same leadership the country

beheld with amazement and indignation our promises to Porto Rico repudiated and our plain duty violated. Under pressure of public disapproval the mistake had to be admitted and corrected later, at the expense of the Republican party and the American people. Yet today the same men for the same reasons are trying to repeat it, twice over, at the expense of their party and their country.
The majority of the Republicans in the

House, nine-tenths of the Republican party at large, and an overwhelming ma-jority of the people, regardless of party are utterly weary of such triffing with great questions. The people and the amination were abundantly attested in the abuses that gave rise to the present party, in and out of Congress, are with the President in demanding justice for the President in demanding justice for the Cubans and the Filipinos, just as they were with the late President in dethey were with the late President in de-manding justice for Porto Rico. They are right and will not be turned aside. They look to Mr. Roosevelt for help. Now is the time for the President to

give the people and the party this help, to relieve the party of a leadership that leads only to humiliation, to save for the people, from the hands of these petty vandals, a clean and honest future in our islands. May the President grasp his opportuthe party's sake, and for his own sake, may he not fall them!

TRUST'S PHENOMENAL FIGURES.

I. P. Morgan's Pay Was One Hundred and Twenty-nine Millions.

NEW YORK.-Some remarkable thing re made public in the report of the billion-dollar steel trust. Among them are the earnings of the company, its surplus and the price paid for launching the corong them are poration, J. P. Morgan and the eceived stock in the corporation to par value of \$129,987,500. The corporation's sur-plus on the day the balance was struck was \$174,244,298. The net earnings for nine months were \$84,779,296, and the dividends paid I nthe same time aggregated \$41,980,-

Morgan and company paid, in securities of the big trust, nearly \$500,000,000 for the control of the Carnegle concern, whose plans at that time, if carried out, would have meant a war of the glants of the steel trade.

Troubles of Mr. Current. New York Times. All marriages have an intrinsic interes

for everybody, but it is rare, indeed, that the record of a wedding in a hamlet so sequestered and remote attains to such a height of interest as does this one, which we find credited to the Richmond (Ky.) Pantagraph: "Over at Centerville, Miss Mattle Boyd and James M. Current were married. Miss Boyd has been Postmaster for 18 years, holding on during McKinley's administration through sympathy she having lost both legs in a railroad a cident at Cynthiana when a school giri The groom, tall, and who is six feet four inche 23 years of age, ha tall, and 23 years of been carrying the mail been carrying the mail from her postoffice to the Kentucky Midland Rall-road. When the Magistrate asked if he facts speak for themselves and reveal what they will. They reveal a whole lot, especially about Mr. James M. Current, who is evidently heroic without being per fect-which is the way of mortal heroes whether their scene of action is large or small. One could-for that matter, one must-wish that Mr. Current had conquered his modesty, and answered with an unexplanatory "Yes," when interrogated as to his intentions regarding the mature and abbreviated, but still sufficiently weighty object of his affe To say that she was good enough for him contained a most ungracious intimation and one that would have fully justified the lady in stumping haughtily away from whatever substitute for an altar the Magistrate had provided, leaving the cer emony incomplete, and in getting a new mail carrier, too, as quickly as possible But time had probably taught her philos ophy-it does, they say-and though she doubtless told herself that the speech was "just like a man for all the world," she eems to have done it sliently and the fateful rite went on. There is no chance however, that Mr. Current's words were unnoticed or that they will be forgotten. He will be reminded of them later.

The Gorman Folly.

Boston Herald, Every once in a while some Democrat comes forward with the suggestion of Arthur P. Gorman as a candidate for the Presidency. The men who do this are generally of the moseback order, or were in agreement with Mr. Gorman in his knifing of the reform tariff attempted under President Cleveland's admir Mr. Clark P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga., who is the latest person to engage in this role, probably prefers Gorman on the latter account. He is very much out of sympathy with the live Democrats in the country, however, in so doing. They will never forgive Mr. Gorman for the harm he did in holding up the Wilson tariff a it was reported and in transforming it into a protectionist measure in its passage. That alone would be fatal to Gorman as a Democratic candidate. Be-sides, he is much too old a man in polities. Fresher blood is needed the there is to be a prospect of success. Mr. Jorman is a good political manager, if there can be security that he will man age for his party and not for himself against his party; but as a candidate of his party for the Presidency he would be very weak, and, if he is the shrewd man that he is credited with being, he is fully aware of that fact himself.

The following paragraph from an article on "Nathaniel Hawthorne's Place in erature, will shock admirers of Henry James and W. D. Howells:

The undiscriminating critic also misleads the public, as he probably misleads himself, when he lauds Mr. Henry James and Mr. W. D. Howells as masters of style. The style of both these authors is surely marred by cumboth these authors is surely marred by cum-brousness, affectation and self-consciousness. When we compare their method with that of Nathaniel Hawthorne, we are struck by the difference. Hawthorne appeals to the human heart; they appeal to the prejudices and, we might add to the manias of latter-day Hi-erary pedants. While Mr. Howells sees noth-ing in modern life but "leather and prunells," Hawthorne sees a deep and tragic background beaind the apparently commonplace routine of civilized, existence. To overestimate living American writers is to do injustice to Haw-thorne. One of the worst offenses of the log-American writers is to do injustice to Haw-thorne. One of the worst offenses of the log-roller is the way in which he, so to speak, depreciates the literary currency. He makes pewter pass for sold, so that books become a species of debased coinage. It is time to call attention to the fact that the American writers of today are much interior artists to Hawthorne.

HEREDITY OR ENVIRONMENT?

San Francisco Builetin The question whether heredity or en-vironment has more to do with a man's character and career has long been moot ed. There are some who argue stoutly that a man's disposition is inherited and that environment has little influence on a man's life; in short, that a man may rise superior to his environment, but that his inherited disposition of mind and body is part of his being, a part of which he cannot get rid. Others, on the contrary, insist that a man is fashioned by his companions and surroundings, and that heredity has little determinative influ-

ence in his career.

The story of a boy who is a ward of the Youth's Directory will suggest some in-teresting speculation about what might have been. Twelve years ago an agent of the directory found a little boy chained to a staple in the wall of a sub-cellar in a Chinatown tenement. The little fellow's wrists were connected by an iron chain. and his body bore many sores and bruises. He was attired in the Chinese fushion but his clothes were poor and dirty. He spoke only Chinese. An old Chinese woman had charge of him. She said abo was his mother, and that the father was a white man, a sailor, who had gone away in a ship and never came back. From his squalld environment the lad-

then about 8 years old—was taken to the Youths' Directory. The Chinese woman applied to the Superior Court to recover the boy, but the court appointed Father Crowley guardian of the minor. who thenceforth resided at the Directory At first his little pigtail, his Chinese gar ments and his way of jabbering in the Cantonese dialect afforded sport for the white boys in the house. But the shears soon removed the queue, the blouse and flowing pantaloens went into the rag bag, and the boy was outfitted in the Ame fashion, and, being nameless, F and the Crowley presented him with a brand new name-a name common in Ireland, Scot-land and the United States. Willie-that was the first part of the name-was sento the Marshall Primary School, where he picked up English and the art of reading and writing. It was not long ere he had mastered the new tongue sufficiently for his needs. He proved to be docile and oulck-witted. Although at first his countenance seemed distinctly of a Mongolian cast, it gradually became more of the Caucasian type. Until two years ago he spoke English with an accent remotely suggestive of the Chinese, but about that time the foreign accent vanished, and Willie's English now is as perfect as that of any descendant of the Mayflower pil-

When Willie had been at the Directory number of years he was sent into the country to do chores for a wealthy widow, who had a ranch. He was industrious and sober, was well grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic, and today he is man-aging the large poultry business of his employer and is in a fair way to do very well. He is a strong man, 20 years old a thorough American in speech, manner and thought. Last week he came down from the country to visit the Directory, which he still calls home.

Here, certainly, is a man whom en-vironment has almost created. Had that lad grown up in a sub-cellar of Chinatown, had he been beaten and put in chains for childish offenses, and kept sub-ject to the environment of the tenementhouse where he was found, what would have been his career? Perhaps he would have been a highbinder. Perhaps he would have been a "hand" in a wash-house, in an Alaskan cannery or in a California orchard, living on rice and tea, gambling away his wages, without spirit, ambition or individuality. Certainly he would not

or individuality. Certainly he would not have been a free, cleanly American citizen, with American ideals.

Environment is the most powerful agent in human life. It is another name for destiny. Few, indeed, are the men that rise above their surroundings. Among the millions of blacks that have lived and died in eCntral Africa, where there are no Ten Commandments, has there been one pure, good woman or one gentleman according to our standard? If the best man and woman among us had been brought up by Bushmen in a village in the African for est, remote from the influence of the whites, what would they have been? kingly as the genuine royal offspring? Heredity, no doubt, has some influence on the character, but environment has a vastly more important influence in the de velopment of a human being.

A New Poem by Sappho.

Chicago Tribune, Dr. Schubart, the assistant director of the Egyptological department of the Roya Museum in Berlin, has made an importan discovery. In examining fragments of old books and manuscripts recently acquired by the museum he found a torn and badd; crumpled piece of parchment, which proved to be a fragment of a parchmen roll containing poems from the fifth bool of Sappho. The manuscript dates from the sixth or perhaps the seventh century, which is not surprising, as it is known that many of Sappho's poems had been preserved until that time. It is generally believed that the poems were lost during the Arabian invasion of Europe. The fragment, given in free translation but preserving the meter, reads as fol-

lows: Among Lydia's women appears, 'Tis like unto the full moon The most brilliant stars; it casts Over the mirror-like sea And meedows, in flowers clad, And meedows, in Magic light.
Nature is bedecked with dew;
Sparkling are the roses,
Dainty flowers, and bushy herbs."

Our Unsurpassed Gold Holdings.

Philadelphia Bulletin.
A statement published today shows that
the amount of gold held in the Treasury vaults considerably exceeds half a bli-lion dollars. The following table affords some interesting information as to the respective supply of this metal in the possession of the United States and leading foreign governments:

ing foreign governments:
Gold in United States Treasury ... 2545, 159, 36,
Gold in French Treasury ... 478, 143, 00
Gold in Imperial Treasury ... Russta ... 239, 877, 08,
Gold in Austria-Hungary Treasury ... 225, 071, 00
Gold in Imperial Treasury ... Germany ... 224, 589, 00
Gold in Bank of England 172, 622, 00 Even when all deductions are made for the gold, which, in accordance with law, must be maintained in our Treasury as a reserve fund, this showing is highly im-

It demonstrates the solidity of the basis on which the great volume of America. business is conducted, and it reveals the utter falsity of the theory that "bimetal-lism" is indispensable to the prosperity of the United States.

An Evening Melody.

Oh, that you pines which crown the steep, Their fires might no'er surrender! Oh that you fervid knoll might keep While lasts the world it splendor!

Pale poplars on the wind that lean And in the sunset shiver, Oh that your golden stems might screen For aye you glassy river! That you white bird on homeward wing

Soft-sliding without motion, And now in blue air vanishing Like snowflake lost in ocean. Beyond our sight might never flee, Yet onward still be flying; And all the dying day might be

Pellucid thus in golden trance, Thus mute in expectation, What waits the Earth? Deliverance? Ab. no. Transfiguration!

She dreams of that new earth divine Conceived of seed inmortal, "She sings 'Not mine the holler shrine, But mine the cidudy portal?"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Did any one say politics?

The red-spotted vest also affords a gleam

of hope to the unblanketed Indian. There are still a few eminent statesmen who are not unwilling to be William Allen

Whitewashed. Senator Tillman is the exception that proves the rule making courtesy the duty of a Senator.

We are threatened with another poem from the Santiam. The ground hog has failed to "make good."

Prince Henry is to be treated to opera in New York. The city will probably be mortgaged to pay the bill,

The talk of abolishing bull-fighting does not refer to the kind that is going on in Wall street part of the time. One of Dewet's last guns has been cap-

tured, but all he seems to need in his business is a few last ditches. A woman who was almost 100 years old committed suicide. Death Isn't always

as speedy as he is generally believed to

be. There has been another blizzard in Nebraska, but the editor of the Commoner was already buried rather deep under the drifts.

Our carload of poems on Beautiful Snow snowed in somewhere in Wyoming, Bids for a fresh lot, f. o. b., will be

An Ohio man can smoke through his' ears. But think of the bills he must have to pay if he takes advantage of his privileges and smokes three cigars at once.

Chicago contractors are going to elevate her trains that run through the stockyards for \$2,000,000. Western trains are frequently held up for a 20th part of that SUITE.

Ristori has broken the record for actresses by celebrating her 80th birthday. Actresses in this country stop having birthdays long before they get that far along.

There was an error in the footings of the British losses during the whole Boer war printed in the Sunday Oregonian of February 2, which makes it desirable to publish the following recent figures from the London Tablet in full

and men. 4,471 1,635 Killed in action
Died of wounds
Prisoners who have died in captivity
Died of disease
Accidental deaths
Invalids sent home who have 443 4.437 Total945

The late Robert Russell Green, the senfor verger of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was no respecter of persons, as indicated by a story which connects him with the present Kalser. The Emperor and the Empress had been worshiping one Sunday morning at St. Paul's, and were going out before the celebration. "I should like," said the Emperor, "to see the tombs of Wellington and Nelson before I go." "You can't, sir," replied the verger; "service is going on in the choir." It should be noted that there tombs are not in the choir, so that nobody would have been disturbed by the Emperor's visit; but to the verger the rules of the cathedral were as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

An army surgeon back from the Philippines says that while on furlough he visited Shanghai and stopped at a hotel, A Russian Prince who was touring the world was there, and one day two of Shanghai's leading citizens came to call on him. They approached the English clerk behind the desk and asked, with all due respect, if his highness, etc., was in. The clerk calmly walked to the foot of the stairs and yelled, "Boy!" A Chinese servant appeared at the head of the stairs. Then quota the clerk: "Say, boy; one piecee Prince, topside you have got? "Have got," calmly said the Chinaman, "All right," remarked the clerk to the visitors, "He's in his room. I'll send your cards up." And such, says the surgeon, is "pidgin" English,

The Harper County, Kan., man who sued his neighbors for \$5000 damages got no better than a bung jury. The neighbors had ridden him on a rall and ducked him in a horse pond because he spoke disrespectfully of President McKinley. At the trial it was brought out that what the man said was this; "McKinley is not a d-d bit better than I be, and he can afford to take the chances of being killed half a dozen times over at the saary he gets." This was said before the President died, and not much attention was paid to it at the time. But after the President died the neighbors got to thinking it over, and, without much thinking, got madder and madder, and at last they met in a body and rode the man on a rail and ducked him in the pond.

Ella Higginson.

I know a place where the sun is like gold
And the cherry blessoms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the lovellest nook
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith, And one is for love, you know; and God put another in for luck-If you search you will find where they grow. But you must have hope, and you must have

faith;
You must love and be strong—and so—
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "Is she a polite girl?" "Not at all. She finds it impossible to break herself of the habit of telling the truth."—Tit-Bits. Nell-Yes. George and I are engaged, but you mustn't say anything to him about it. Belle-Why-doesn't he know it?-Philadelphia

Record. . An Indication.-Charley-Did she marry him

for love or for money? Edith-Weil-er-when he fell ill she called in the youngest doctor in the neighborhood.-Judge.

The Game of Fame.-Scribbs-Do you think

your new novel will sell? Stubbs-Sell? Yes, stree; I've bired a Chicago man to come for-ward and claim the plot.—Detroit Free Press. She Preferred It.—He—It is better for us quietly to live apart, without the scandal of a divorce. She-I don't agree with you. My social position is not so strong at present that I can afford to neglect any means to make it better.—Brooklyn Life.

better.—Brooklyn Life.

No Patience.—"What's the matter, little boy?" inquired the kind lady, stogoing before a sobbing wrchin on the street. "I—I got a boil on my neck," whimpered the boy. "Yes, but just think how many boils Job had!" "I know, but think uv th' patience he had, too!" replie dthe boy.—Ohio State Journal.

All in Knowing How.—She—I often wonder how you manage to dash off those exquisite little poems of yours. And what a lot of money you must make! The Poet—Oh. It's very easy. I sit down, say in January, and think until about August or September. Then in November or December, when the poem is completed, I sell it for \$5, or sometimes as high as \$10.—Life.