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TODAY'S WEATHER—Occasional rain, with brisk to high northeast winds, shifting to southerly.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 50; minimum temperature, 36; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 22.

AS TO PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The Oregonian has no disposition to indite a series of articles, or even a single article, on public spirit as a factor in building cities and in developing a country. Public spirit is a growth within a people, not a contribution to them by suggestion or argument from outer sources. It is a familiar fact that the general character of Portland and of Oregon was formed a good while ago, under conditions belonging to that time, but not suited to the present time. Hence there is very general adherence to or resting in old conditions, and little disposition to take hold of new. An extreme conservatism and too radical innovation are equally at variance with the interests of a progressive community.

But there must be change of method, of spirit and of purpose, or there will be no getting ahead. It will not do to sit down and wait for others to come and do business, for this policy is mere obstruction. Some people are in the way merely, because they cannot or will not do anything themselves. No reasonable person can expect them to make sacrifice of their position and property, yet in fact they ought, for fair remuneration, to give place to others, who can and will do things. Growth is retarded by those who sit still.

We find a fine remark in the New Orleans Picayune. "Public spirit," says that journal, "does not require that any citizen shall sacrifice his interests for the public good. Public spirit means that a citizen shall have so much pride in the good name and progress of the city that, while he is fully engaged in the prosecution of his own business, he always has a good word for the old town, and is ready to co-operate in any reasonable movement to advance its interests." Again: "Cities are not to be built by trying to invelgle foreign capital to do what their own people are afraid to undertake. Great manufacturing industries are not established by demanding extortionate prices for lands when some visiting capitalist wants to secure a location for one. Neither are homeseekers, nor health and pleasure-seekers, attracted when the residents of a city tell strangers grewsome stories of insalubrity and insanitation."

Great cities do not exist without large factories and strong wholesale houses, able to compete with other cities by doing large business on small margins.

Commanding as she does a river basin with an area larger than the combined areas of any four river basins in the Atlantic States, Portland needs, not simply strong firms in every branch of trade, but numerous competitors in every kind of business, to keep down prices at home and send her surplus abroad.

To this end competing railways must be let in, their business concentrated at central points and switches extended to factories and warehouses; otherwise our business must be done by foreign firms where such advantages are afforded.

Fortunately property needed today for warehouse purposes is more valuable for that purpose than for residence, and the parties who move to accommodate business can save money, if not too choice in selecting a new home. Again, it is a fortunate feature that the small blocks and too numerous streets for economic maintenance come to the relief of those sections where the alternate streets can be used for switches and yet have as many streets clear of tracks as the average city has in the beginning. Needed switches cannot be provided too soon, and the Council will doubtless look to the greatest good to the greatest number and provide for the future of a much larger city.

Spain, trembling for years upon the verge of revolution, is now in its throes. The brave Queen Regent, who has striven under most adverse circumstances to promote the peace and prosperity of the realm during the minority of her son, hoping to resign the government into his hands with the promise of a happy and peaceful reign, sees her hopes toppling to their possible fall and the country torn with dissensions. While the disturbances began with a labor strike, it is apparent, as they progress toward revolution, that the anarchists are prime movers in the matter, urging strikers to deeds of violence. The end is not in sight, but the government is taking measures that indicate strength instead of weakness. If this indication is borne out by the events of the next few days, revolution will be averted and peace speedily restored. Unhappy Spain if, weighed in this balance, she is found wanting!

ANARCHY IN HIGH PLACES.

While it is impossible, of course, to foresee the result of the attack to be made by the Administration through the Department of Justice upon the Northern Securities merger, it is, nevertheless, worth while to observe that Attorney-General Knox is justified in his optimistic view of the Government's chances. Much depends in such matters upon the conduct of the affair, but if the Government's case is adequately handled it should result in a decision against the merger. Procedure will be had under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890, which provides:

Section 1. Every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiring, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Nothing could be clearer than the intent of this law; and while most of the proceedings under it have been developed under inquiry to have been improperly or irregularly instituted, whenever the issue has been fairly presented in the pleadings the trust principle, so notably exemplified in the Northern Securities merger, has been condemned by the United States Supreme Court. In the Addyston Pipe case, decided in 1899, the cast-iron pipe trust was forbidden to combine in regard to contracts for selling pipes in interstate business, the combination going no farther than an agreement among the factors of the trust not to compete with each other. In the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, in 1897, a combination of railroads was enjoined from an agreement to establish and maintain rates on all freight traffic, the court then averring that the reasonableness of the specific arrangements was not proper subject of inquiry, as the anti-Sherman law includes all contracts in restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable. In 1898 the Coal Dealers' Association of California was forbidden an agreement not to sell coal below certain prices. In 1898 the Joint Traffic Association, after winning in the United States Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals, was reversed and beaten in the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that its joint rates and their maintenance involved the effect to prevent competition between the roads and was therefore unlawful under the Sherman law.

Is it within the bounds of possibility that the promoters and lawyers who planned this Northern Securities merger believed they were acting within either the spirit or the letter of the Sherman law? On the contrary, did not every one of them know that they were defying it because it suited their purposes to do so, that if the Attorney-General did his duty he would proceed against them, and that they should have to rely upon their wits to save them from the penalties they were deliberately incurring by forming a combination in restraint of trade and in hostility to competition?

Are we going to have in this country one law for the man who defies the statute against disorderly conduct and another law for the man who defies the statute against trusts? Are we to have one standard of obedience for the tramp and another for the promoter; one for the poor and another for the rich; one for the miserable wretch who defies the law to get bread for his family and another for the man who defies the law to get $50,000 fees and $10,000,000 dividends? I will hold up this man, says the highwayman, in hope that the policeman may be asleep on his beat. I will form this trust, says the underwriter, in hope that the Attorney-General may not be as cute as my lawyers. In each case the offender breaks the law because it doesn't suit his purposes. The only difference is that one is without money and political power and the other has both.

Governor Van Sant may fail. The Attorney-Geenral may fail. Legislatures may be bought and lawyers befuddle the issues and courts, and Judges put other considerations before the plain meaning of the law. But one and all of them may rest assured that there can be no continued tolerance in this country for anarchy, high or low; no popular acquiescence in the convenient fiction that monopoly is more competitive than competition, and that combinations involve no restraint of trade. There is not a law on any statute-book more accurately expressive of a deep-seated public conviction than this same Sherman law. Its purpose will be secured, if not in one way, in another. If the captains of industry cannot handle their property in accordance with law, there will be no property left for them to handle. The Government will own it all.

Substantial growth, as a result of the development of the natural resources of a resourceful section of the state, is foreshadowed by the purchase of the Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railway by men of means, and the proposed establishment of a large milling plant in the Nehalem Mountains west of Goble. An enterprise of this kind is but the entering wedge of wide and varied development. The opening of coal mines, the activity of logging camps, the growth of the lumber industry, and later the cultivation of wide areas and the building of homes, churches, schools and villages—these are the successive steps of development that will follow the railroad into this long-neglected section of our commonwealth.

The practice of educating Western reservation Indians in Eastern schools was subjected to sharp criticism in the House when the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration a few days ago. While in the heat of discussion much was said in regard to the management of these schools that investigation would not, in all probability, bear out as facts, there is practical common sense in the view that the Indian should be educated in the environment in which he must live. To a certain extent the charge that the Indian schools in the East are the outgrowth of ignorant sentimentalism is true, while the statement that the Indians should be taught husbandry at home instead of philosophy, mathematics and geometry abroad, is indorsed by all practical persons. While blunders more or less mischievous, committed in the name of education, are not confined to efforts in behalf of the Southern negro and the Western Indian, they are in these cases often so glaring that persistence in them is inexcusable. The gospel of education as applied to these races consists in teaching them to work, giving them a chance to work, and—most difficult of all in the case of the Indians—inducing them to work, if not for the love of it, for the benefit that will accrue to them as individuals from intelligent labor.

A LEFT-HANDED GIFT.

The reported Cuban arrangement is another of those immoral compromises with which our history and perhaps every history is so depressingly full. Here is an undertaking which in course of time will bring the relief which is needed just now, or which at any rate will supply a supportable makeshift till something else takes its place, but which violates every sentiment of fair dealing and consideration of wise policy. We shall give relief to Cuba, but we shall do it in a way not to offend her conscienceless and purse-proud enemies in this country. In this way we have dealt with all our problems. We denied the slave power the territories, but hardened its grasp on the South; we took the gold standard, but so as to save the face of the silver shysters; we granted free trade to Porto Rico, but did it so slowly and ungraciously as to take away all the charm of the concession.

So with Cuba. We will give her 40 per cent reduction on her goods when she gives us 40 per cent on ours. This is reasonably alleviatory, and Cuba will be only too glad to fulfill her share of the mutual undertaking. But when can she? Not, obviously, until she has a government of her own, and this cannot possibly come before May at the earliest. One by one the objections urged against Cuban concessions have been put down. We have nothing to fear, it appears, from high authority, from the most-favored-nation rule, because this applies not to concessions for value received, but to favors vouchsafed. The sneer that Cuba used to pay our high duties uncomplainingly has been answered by the decline in sugar through bounties and cheap processes. Mr. Oxnard's own assertions that we have nothing to fear from Cuban annexation have put his more recent protests to confusion. The Administration, with Secretary Root and Governor Wood active, has thrown its influence in favor of the island, and opposition at last is crumbling away; but the gift must be deferred, and the fondness of Congress for such awkward and discreditable compromises leads to the hypothesis that the arrangement is as good as concluded.

Of the boon to Cuba, when it is at length applied, there can be no doubt; and it remains only to consider the benefits reasonably to be anticipated by our own producers. To these there is no guide but the figures of Cuban importation. The latest records at hand are for 1900, and in tabular form they show:

	Total imports.	Imports from U. S.
Cotton goods	$8,000,000	$ 500,000
Woolen goods	700,000	22,000
Vegetable fibers	2,000,000	171,000
Wines	2,700,000	329,000
Silk goods	723,000	124,000
Oils	2,508,000	713,000
Drugs	1,053,000	422,000
Animals, etc.	8,476,000	1,194,000
Rice	3,335,000	3,000

Under the advantage of a preferential tariff reduction of 40 per cent in our favor, it ought to be easy for the United States to obtain very much of the $37,000,000 of trade now going into Cuba from countries other than the United States. One could hardly ask for a field of trade that offers more rosy possibilities than Cuba offers. It is certainly a pity that the arrangement cannot go into effect at once; but that would be too much to expect. A part of our unwritten constitution is, Never do today what you can put off until tomorrow. After the bill is passed by the House it will still have oratory and deliberation, dignity and courtesy to reckon with in the Senate. This being a long session of Congress, Cuba may, if she hurries, get her government into operation by the time the reciprocity act reaches President Roosevelt for his signature.

CHECKMATE TO RUSSIA.

The official announcement of our Government, through Secretary of State Hay, to Russia, that the United States is in entire accord with the sentiment of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and will insist upon the territorial integrity of China means a final checkmate to Russia's game of slow but steady absorption of Manchuria and Mongolia and ultimate annexation of Corea. There are no more subtle diplomats in Europe than those of Russia, but it is not too much to say that Lord Salisbury at one stroke has completely revolutionized the situation on the Pacific Coast of Asia. Great Britain, with her hands full in South Africa, cannot spare soldiers for China, but her compact with Japan relieves her of any necessity, for Japan has a standing army of 200,000 men, as good troops as there are in the world for Asiatic service, and if need be Japan can put 500,000 men into the field. On the other hand, Japan has a comparatively small navy, but Great Britain's sea power is ample to dominate the Chinese waters, so that the land power of Japan and the sea power of Great Britain form a combination that is more than a match for anything that Russia can hope to array against them. The combined naval armaments of Russia and France are not equal to the combined naval forces possessed by Great Britain and Japan on the Pacific Coast of Asia.

Russia puts on the best face possible, but she has received more than "a black eye"; Great Britain has reached her jaw with a knockout blow. Russia will not be able to acquire a monopoly of Manchuria, for Manchuria is sure now to remain Chinese. Russia will not acquire a naval station on the coast of Corea, nor will she occupy Pekin within the present century. Indeed, so long as the present treaty between Japan and Great Britain shall remain intact, the territorial integrity of China is secure from invasion. China may some day become Japanese, but she will never be Russianized after the methods adopted by Russia in Trans-Caucasia and Turcomania. Russia has lost more prestige by this Anglo-Japanese treaty than by anything that has taken place since the fall of Sebastopol compelled her to make the humiliating treaty of Paris in 1856. The Franco-German War enabled Russia to defy the further enforcement of the severe conditions of this treaty, and her successful advance to the gates of Constantinople in 1878 restored to Russia nearly all the prestige lost by the Crimean War of 1854-56. Since the establishment of the treaty of Berlin in 1879 Russia has been skillfully striving to secure military and naval supremacy on the Pacific Coast of Asia, in Corea and Manchuria. And it is not too much to say that nothing could have prevented her success save this alliance of Japan and Great Britain. China could not have prevented the ultimate absorption of Manchuria, and Japan could not have prevented the ultimate annexation of Corea.

Indirectly, this Anglo-Japanese alliance injures the influence of both Germany and France at the court of Pekin, because the Empress and her ministers are sharp enough to see that in the last resort China's territorial integrity is sure to be defended by a Japanese army and a British fleet. Japan will be sure to see to it that the Chinese army is drilled and disciplined and armed after Japanese methods, and when that is done, China, backed by her allies, could defy the world. Neither France nor Germany will be permitted to increase their present small territorial accessions in the Province of Shan Tung. What can Russia do? She is powerless to help herself. The combined naval strength of Russia, France and Germany could not cope with the naval strength of Great Britain and Japan in the Chinese waters, who would control as naval bases all the great harbors of China and Japan. If Russia could secure the help of the United States, she would have some prospect of success, since we have a splendid naval base in the Philippines. But our Government has approved the Anglo-Japanese agreement, because it assures the perpetuity of the "open door" policy and the preservation of the territorial integrity of China. What, then, will Russia do? She will probably renew her threats of penetrating Great Britain's Indian frontier. She may yet try to trouble England in Egypt or South Africa. Her best chance would be to threaten the integrity of Great Britain's Indian Empire.

The action of Great Britain was entirely justifiable; it is simply obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. Great Britain's commercial interest in the peace and integrity of China is enormous. Her commercial policy demands the opening of the whole of China to commercial enterprise. She could not possibly safeguard her great commercial rights in the Orient and allow the independence of Japan to be seriously threatened by the Russian occupation of Corea. Great Britain by her action seeks to protect Japan against a possible coalition of the Continental powers of Europe against her. This treaty, in its far-reaching consequences, is the most revolutionary stroke of diplomacy that has been executed by Great Britain since she formed her famous coalition with Russia in 1811-12, which was the beginning of the fall of Napoleon.

THE FAME OF WASHINGTON.

In this day of relentless iconoclastic historical investigation Washington is one of the few figures that come out of the fire with their substantial fame untarnished. Frederick Harrison, who for forty years has been a devoted student of history, and stands in the first rank of English literature, in his latest book, "The Meaning of History," says that "Washington was the undoubted chief of a great historic movement, a man of singularly pure and magnanimous life, who embodied the highest type of the age he inspired." This is the latest judgment of England regarding Washington, and only confirms the opinion expressed years ago of Washington by Fox, Burke, Wellington, Macaulay, Brougham and Lord Byron. The only eminent English writer who depreciated Washington was Thomas Carlyle. He was able to apotheosize Frederick the Great, who was nothing but a cold-blooded despot of great military genius, but could see nothing in Washington but "a very poor creature." Since this estimate of Carlyle was published, the great historian Green, in his "History of England," has written in eloquent words unqualified praise of Washington.

Norman Hapgood is the latest American writer to re-examine the career of Washington. His excellent biography is instinct with the purpose to tell the truth. His book does not lower Washington in the eyes of any intelligent reader, but it shows that Washington, like Lincoln and Grant, was largely the outcome of his environment, to which and a natural quickness of temper his superficial infirmities were due. It is clear that Washington's deficiencies of education were not due to his environment; they were due to the fact that while a man of strong understanding and great executive "outdoor" ability, he had no taste for books beyond mathematics and agriculture. There were a number of men in Washington's day, like Franklin, who, in spite of early poverty, became thoroughly well-read men. Washington had far greater opportunities for self-education than Abraham Lincoln. He could have learned to spell and punctuate, but the truth is freely confessed by Mr. Hapgood when he says that his small learning is not to be attributed to scant opportunity, since he never showed much hunger for books. This is true of Washington, and it is true, though in less degree, of Napoleon, who, not only in spelling, but in grammar, was all his life deficient. Napoleon's powerful imagination furnished him with poetic eloquence of expression; but Napoleon, like Washington, knew little of books outside of mathematics and military science. Both were intensely practical men. Washington meant to be a surveyor, a very excellent calling in a new country, and Washington was a born man of business, who, if he had not been diverted into a military and political career, would have been a great planter and exploiter of Western lands. As it was, Washington was a successful man of business, and was the richest man in America when he died, being worth about $900,000. He inherited a large property, and he married a rich widow; but he must have used his business opportunities with ability to have acquired so much property. Jefferson, who inherited large wealth and married a rich widow, died a bankrupt.

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that Washington, a man of outdoor business brains, did not care for books except such books as helped to equip him for an outdoor business career as a planter and an exploiter of new lands. He was an excellent surveyor, an excellent accountant, a bold horseman. From the outlook of his youth he did not need any book learning that did not serve a practical, business purpose. There is no evidence that Washington ever applied himself to any books unless they could be turned to practical uses, like works on agriculture. Mr. Hapgood presents Washington the man as passionate, proud, sensitive, willing at times to forget the commandments and take liberties with the moral law; reveals him as intensely human, and nevertheless thinks that Washington among men of inspiring lives is perhaps the highest modern hero. After Burgoyne's surrender Washington wrote to Congress that the British prisoners should be forced to pay for their provisions in coin, although by the articles of surrender they were to pay at the same rate as Americans, who paid in paper. In this way three times the amount agreed upon would be extorted. This fact, like the fact that Washington approved and urged the terrible barbarities inflicted upon the Tories of New York and Westchester Counties, is not pleasant reading today, but in war time the passions of the best of men become inflamed, the moral vision becomes darkened, and the heart grows hard.

Washington was a passionate man. He and his men suffered greatly, and he could not help hating the Tories, even as some of us bitterly hated the "Copperheads" of the Civil War of 1861-65. He deplored slavery as an economic error and social evil, and by his will set his slaves free. He was shamefully used by Congress during the Revolution. Had he fallen at Trenton, probably the attempt of the colonies would have failed, for without Washington's vast military and civil influence Burgoyne's expeditions would have been victorious and the French alliance would never have been obtained. He was bitterly abused during his last Presidential term, and yet he left no enemies at his death. From Jefferson to Jackson, from Calhoun to our own day, the Democratic party has vied with the opposition in honoring the memory of the President whose glory they all felt. The unbending moral strength and unselfishness of Washington's statesmanship, joined to his great public talents for leadership, have placed him in the first rank of the world's immortals.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII of England, arrived in New York City October 11, 1860, traveling under the title of Baron Renfrew. His four days' stay in that city was about the same length as the coming visit of Prince Henry of Prussia will be. He had already visited Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia. A crowd of 500,000 people welcomed him at Castle Garden. The Prince was met by the Mayor, Fernando Wood, and the first division of the New York State Militia, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Michael Corcoran, refusing to parade. The Prince planted an acorn in Central Park and attended a grand reception and ball at the Academy of Music. From New York the Prince went to Boston, where, on the 18th of October, 1860, he listened to an "International Ode" written by Oliver Wendell Holmes and sung to the air of "God Save the Queen" by 1200 children of the public schools. The opening lines of this ode were as follows:

God bless our fathers' land;
Keep her in heart and hand
One with our own.

When such a magnificent musical organization as the Chicago Symphony Orchestra comes to Portland, it should be heard by more than the half houseful of people who were in the Marquam Theater last night. Musical people here are wont to complain that they never have an opportunity to hear anything really good. Here is an orchestra which is probably unequaled, at all events is unexcelled, in the country, and it gives a splendid programme to more empty chairs than auditors. If the music-lovers of Portland want Portland to be known as a musical city, they ought to inform themselves on what is good and give it their patronage when opportunity offers.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Jonathan N. Patton, U. S. A., was retired on account of age on the 13th inst. This officer was appointed to the regular Army about a year ago, or when he was 63 years of age. His only previous service was three years in the Civil War, and about two years in the volunteer forces since 1898. After having only five years of service in the Army, of which one was in the regular forces, he now goes upon the retired list. This man never should have been appointed. His appointment and quick retirement was a gross injustice to the officers who spend their lives in the service before they are given the privilege of retirement.

The Chinese are at best only half civilized. What, then, shall we say of the foreign diplomats who tumble over each other in the effort to get in the front row at a reception in the imperial palace at Pekin, and who snap their cameras under protest in the very faces of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor who have granted them audience? Etiquette, we are frequently told, is the very breath of diplomacy. If this is true, foreign diplomacy seems to be in danger of asphyxiation in China.

The Courthouse is the center of activity these days. Who says that the great American citizen is averse to paying taxes? Who, on the contrary, will not bear cheerful testimony to the fact that, if properly approached on his thrifty side, he is not eager to pay his taxes. Let such a churl, if one exists in this community, go to the Courthouse in this city during business hours any day between this time and March 15, and be convinced of his error.

Free trade in pulp and lower duties on paper—this is the American Publishers' Association's tariff proposal, and it is the fairest yet promulgated by any industry. We have plenty of plans for free raw materials and high duties on finished product, and for reciprocity on somebody else's goods in exchange for favors to mine. The difference in the case of paper is that for once we hear from the consumer instead of the tariff-beggar.

If the active business man, or the laboring man, is to be accommodated, the registration office should be open every night. Twice a week is not enough. The County Clerk has already shown that he desires to afford every facility for registration, and he can still further please and accommodate the public by keeping his office open every night.

In Tilden's time, by the way, the Democrats were alarmed as now by the specter of "imperialism"—a reflection which seems not to have occurred to them at their recent celebrations of his birthday, any more than his advocacy of honest money.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CLARK.

Letter in New York Times.

There are occasions when it is inadvertently revealed to the world how a man would himself have his name called (or written). One such time was when the resonant, all-pervading dance music at an assembly, by accident, stopped short off, as though a knife had severed the sound waves, with no timely warning to the dancers on the floor to apply brakes to conversation in progress. Then it was that a young man, in tones earnest if not tender and audible throughout the room, was saying to his partner, "Call me 'plain John.'" And "plain John" he was to his friends the rest of his days.

So when it happened 63 years ago that the busy hum of activity around the life of one who had been soldier, explorer and public man, for him suddenly stopped, there was a reasonable presumption—though, of course, not a certainty, that the papers in the city of his lifelong home which immediately voiced the words of affectionate tribute from the neighbors and intimates among whom he had gone in and out should name him precisely as he had just been naming himself. Apropos, therefore, of the "Clark" or "Clarke" question an item from the St. Louis Republican of September 3, 1838, which some one thought worth while to save, is offered for what it is worth.

And this surely is of interest to us—that, whatever else it may prove, it shows us plainly that however they may have called his name in print—these simple-mannered, sincere Western folk—in their hearts, with homely affection, they called him "plain John."

There being in those days neither long-distance telephone nor electric telegraph to convey news, it was exactly four weeks after the event that the following appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser of October 3, 1838:

Death of Governor Clark.—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 3d ult. brings information of the death of Governor William Clark, whose name is imperishably associated with that of the late Merriwether Lewis in the history of the expedition to the Pacific Ocean, across the Rocky Mountains. He died at the residence of his son, in St. Louis, on the 1st ult., aged 68 years. We copy the following brief notice from the St. Louis Republican:

"The name of Governor Clark must ever occupy a prominent place on the pages of the history of this country. He arrived at St. Louis in the year 1803, and in company with his intrepid companion, Merriwether Lewis, Esq., and a small band of selected men, performed the first journey across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia River. The history of the pioneer trip of Lewis and Clark is familiar to every reader. After his return he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and subsequently Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Division, which office he continued to hold until the day of his death. In the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and in his intercourse with the Indians of the West, his services to the United States have been pre-eminently valuable. He well understood the Indian character, and his whole intercourse with them was such as won their highest esteem and unbounded confidence. His name is known by the most remote tribes, and his word was reverenced by them everywhere. They regarded his as a father, and his "signature" (?) which is known by every Indian in the most distant wilds of the Far West, wherever shown was respected. He was 68 years of age when he died, and was probably the oldest American settler residing in St. Louis. Through a long, eventful and useful life he has filled the various stations of a citizen and an officer with such strict integrity, and in so affable and mild a manner that at the day of his death malice nor detraction had not a blot to fix upon the fair scroll which the history of his well-spent life leaves as a rich and inestimable legacy to his children, and the numerous friends who now mourn his death."

C. E. S.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Will the Democrats Make a Mistake as to the Philippines?

Pendleton East Oregonian (Dem.)

Do the Democrats propose to throw away their chances for success? It seems to be the most probable thing. They are now assuming an attitude in Congress that will commit the party to a hopeless fight—relinquishment of the Philippine archipelago. This is something that will never be done. The United States is in the islands to remain. No argument that any political party can advance can alter the determination of this country to hold these people. This is a truth that most thoughtful men accept as in the nature of one that has received ample demonstration. The assertion is made merely as a fact, and there is here no attempt to argue against it. It is a proposition of political expediency for the moment, that it is desired to place before the Democracy of Oregon.

If those islands are to be retained, why should not the National Democracy assume an attitude such as well enable it to accomplish something? Why should not there be political wisdom?

The motto that has stood for ages as guiding the courses of all men who have been great in statecraft has been: "He who is wise takes what he can get, if he cannot get what he would." It is a motto that would be good reading just now for the Democrats here and to the east as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Some one may ask: What shall the Democratic party stand upon in its National platform in relation to the island acquisitions?

What, indeed, shall they stand upon? Why, let them demand justice in the establishment of tariff relations between this country and the Philippines and Cuba. The prevailing party has shown that it intends to do only what it is forced to do in keeping promises made to those people. If there be concessions, the concessions are wrung from an unwilling majority, that is compelled to yield because a superior power makes them yield. Appeal to the sense of justice in the American people and the appeal will not be in vain.

But to ask reversal of the Philippine retention policy is to ask what will not be given. The United States will never leave the Philippines, and no one thing has been more evident at any time in the country's history.

Weighing the Mayor.

Detroit Free Press.

At one place in England the ancient ceremony is still observed of "weighing" the Mayor into office. This year the same man was re-elected and the people of the town consider it to the credit of their Aldermanic turtle and champagne that the official scales showed him to be heavier by several pounds than he was a year ago. High Wycombe is the place which thus takes its Mayor by weight, and in the same town every Michaelmas the old-fashioned system of "hirings" is observed. Those desiring to change their situations gather in the market place. To denote their calling cowmen and shepherds wear tufts of hair in their caps, while the caps of plowmen and team boys are adorned with whipcord. The bargaining for wages is all public, and after their engagement, these hired men and maidens are adorned, like prize oxen at a county fair, with bright-colored ribbons and go off together to a meadow, where innocent sports are indulged.

Uncle Sam Is It.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For many years our orators, our patriots, and such
Have told us this great country 'are," which pained us overmuch,
For neither facts nor grammar would this declaration fit,
For Uncle Sam, we'd have you know, was never 'they," but "it."

The plural number, Congress says, is wholly out of place,
And has no right or business or connection with the case,
Because the forty-five of them are welded, bound and knit
Together firmly, and the great United States is "it."
I-t, IT,
I-t, IT,
This great United States of ours
Was never "they,"
But "it."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Our Stein runneth over.

Did you register yesterday?

The registration books are still open.

The Republican party seems hard to Bate.

Shall we have to annex Spain in order to pacify it?

Let us adopt the Dachshund as the National dog.

Yesterday was no slouch of a sample of Oregon weather.

The voice of the lawn mower will soon be heard in the land.

Of course, not every one who has the smallpox is to be pitted.

The trees have been buncoed into the belief that this is Spring.

General Funston is talking. He ought to be sent back to work.

"Spud gear" seems to have slipped quietly into a dead language.

What Santos-Dumont needs is a submarine attachment to his airship.

A Kentucky Judge has killed a banker. The latter must have been severely tried.

Perhaps young Teddy Roosevelt will be sent over to Germany to return the compliment.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., probably never knows how near he came to becoming a popular idol by the very simple method of dying.

John L. Sullivan has wrecked the "Tom show" of which he was the star. John thus has proved himself as great a personage as a prima donna.

Eighty Koreans have been beheaded for embezzling public funds. The worst such people have to fear in this country is the loss of their official heads.

Mrs. Harrison is angry because Congress will not grant her a pension. And yet it does not appear that she is in immediate danger of starving to death.

"Any lady or gentleman desiring to earn a little money without interruption to their ordinary business, write to B——, inclosing one shilling in stamps, and we will forward particulars." It is said that those who answer advertisements of this nature, which abound in English newspapers, sometimes receive a laconic postcard, "Do as I do."

In a handbook for travelers in the Soudan, issued by the Egyptian Government, referring to the currency, it is quaintly observed that "in the more undressed parts of the country" beads and bracelets are current. In the section on shooting there is a pleasant reference to the sporting tourist, who is warned that only crocodiles may be shot at from steamers, and even this practice is deprecated as being "more dangerous to the riverain population than the crocodile."

Through an unhappy and dishonest habit of copying articles from other papers without giving the customary credit, the La Grande Observer is being widely mentioned by other and more honest papers. A paragraph in regard to the vast number of cougars rampaging in the forest near Gate City was written for The Oregonian a short time ago. Among the mass of other interesting and brilliant things in The Oregonian, it attracted no particular attention, but it was copied by the Observer without credit to The Oregonian, and in its rather uninteresting pages it shone like a diamond of the first water, and has been copied by a number of other papers whose pages do not glisten with such jewels, and by them innocently credited to the Observer. This is a matter of but slight consequence, but when the city editor noticed the paragraph in several papers credited to the Observer and jumped on the writer thereof and accused him of having stolen it from the Observer, patience ceased to be a virtue. The Observer's state news scissors are therefore requested to rise and explain, and then to reform.

According to Julian Ralph, Americans are as much disliked as ever the English were, and for the same reason. The English were fat-headedly satisfied with the superiority of everything English, and it displayed itself in their behavior, but our offenders persist in declaring the fact of America's superexcellence "from the housetops," and no sooner land in Europe than they manifest a desire to reform and revolutionize those backward old lands: "Instead of realizing that change and difference were what they came to get and were what made Europe the playground of those of us who can afford to go there, they wanted to heat all the chilly houses of Germany, Austria and Italy, to 'get a move on' the omnibuses and underground trains of London, to have French railways run on time, to order Pullman diners on the Belgian way-trains, to introduce the baggage-checking system in one day over the whole face of Europe, and to perform other such miracles as not even J. Pierpont Morgan would either undertake or in every case recommend. Our irritating many among the annual tourist crowds are also given to declaring 50 times a day: 'Bring us the best; the best is not too good for us'; to asserting that the great cathedrals are not as good as our churches at home, or, if anything (like the Grand Opera or the Palace of Versailles) pleases them, to saying: 'We'll send somebody over to buy that thing and have it carried over to Cincinnati.'"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A country convert full of zeal offered himself for service in his first prayer meeting remarks. "I'm ready to do anything the Lord asks of me," he said, "so long as it's honorable."—Life.

Little Elsie—Mamma says you are a self-made man, Uncle George. Are you? Uncle George—Yes, my dear. Little Elsie—You must have made yourself in the dark, didn't you?—Chicago Daily News.

Too Previous.—The Subject (after the sitting)—I hadn't sat for a picture before in 10 years, don't you know, and I'm deuced glad the worst is over. The Photographer (innocently enough)—But you haven't seen the negative yet!—Puck.

No Thirteen for Him.—Guest from the City (dining with the Isolates)—Are you—er—delicate about having 13 at the table? Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, gasping)—Delicate? Heavens, yes! If we invited more than two or three guests to dinner at one time we'd lose our cook!—Puck.

Different Now.—"Sadie, how are you getting along at school in your physiology?" "All right, I guess." "How many bones are there in the human body?" "Two hundred." "When I went to school, dear, there were 208." "Well, people aren't as bony as they used to be when you went to school, mamma."—Chicago Tribune.

Ice Will Stay Up.—Housekeeper—Ice will be very cheap next Summer, won't it? Ice Man—Well, I don't know, mum. You see, we've got a good deal of dear ice left over from the year before, and we'll have to sell that first, because it might spoil, you know, and I'm afraid by the time the old stock is gone the cheap ice will all be melted.—New York Weekly.