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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 30; pre cipitation, 6:00 inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

PURPOSES AND METHODS.

Enter, the anonymous circular, which has played its part in many campaigns and must again in this. Its burden two years ago was that The Oregonian was working with certain local forces against Senator McBride. Its burden now is that The Oregonian is working with certain other local forces against Senator Simon; and much is made of "inconsistency"-that last resort of a discredited cause.

There was a feeling in Oregon, two years ago, that however estimable Senator McBride was in private life, or however useful in services adapted to his qualities, he was not of sufficient force and weight to represent the state as it should be represented in the Senate. In that almost universal convic tion The Oregonian joined. It had sometimes favored Mr. McBride for local positions, but it had never supported him or thought of supporting him for the United States Senate

There is a feeling in Oregon, this year, that however estimable Senator Simon is in private life and however useful in services adapted to his qualities, he porting him, for the United States Sen-

Now it is not the strangest thing in the world that the political opponents him two years ago, or that the political were for McBride two years ago are against Simon today. There is no established syllogism by which a belief in Senator McBride's incapacity can be made to demonstrate Senator Simon's capacity.

Every choice in politics, as in everything else, must be governed by its own surrounding circumstances, and not the circumstances of two, ten or twenty years distant. For a long time The Oregonian sought to commit the Republican party in Oregon and in the Nation to the gold standard. That battle is won, and if attention now has to be diverted to new questions, the charge of inconsistency does not lie. For twenty years the fight for the gold standard was strenuous and constant. It was made without much if any help from men like Senator Simon, who seem very solicitous for it now that the once imminent peril of its overthrow is passed. The gold standard is not the issue this year. The issue is whether Senator Simon's Senatorial qualifications measure up to the high rating he himself sets upon them, and upon this question The Oregonian new has and always has had the same opinion-an opinion which it believes to be very widely entertained by the people of the statestronger than ever, if anything, from the experience and observation of three Years past,

The anonymous circular always busies itself with the activities of those who support what The Oregonian is supporting as if this paper were in some way accountable for the material resources, mental caliber and moral perfection of every man who agrees with it. To The Oregonian's discredit it was urged two were also against McBride. To The Oregonian's discredit it is urged today that What's his name and What d'ye the acts of Mr. Simon's opponents as is unable, as it has no desire to assume never been so self-sufficient as to suppose that it can accomplish the ends destred in this community by holding itself aloof from others who are also working for those ends. It is but one part in the community, and in what is tion, commerce, harbor improvement, tics and why they engross what out recognition at Washington, municipal of courtesy must still be called its honimprovement, as well as in politics, it has been accustomed, as its purpose still is, to co-operate with those who are seeking such results as seem to them and it to be necessary. Results can intelligent adaptation of means to ends. Only in that way was it possible to correct the misrepresentation of Oregon

correct inadequate representation there of the immediate and pressing needs of the Pacific Northwest.

WHO PAYS THE TAX! Whether the foreigner or the importer pays the tax is an old and perplexing inquiry of tariff discussion. In one way, also, it is unprofitable, for in the last analysis the burden falls on the producer of exports. In a recent Issue of The Oregonian appeared this declaration by a correspondent:

It is important, in this con in mind one of the simplest and plainest truths of political economy—namely, that a tariff on imports is in effect a tax on exports. Whether a given tariff on imports produces

Whether a given tariff on imports produces a exactly equivalent burden on exports may sopen to doubt, but that a tariff tax levied on see open to doubt, but that a tariff tax levied on goods coming into a country lessens the exchangeable value of goods going out of the same country is not denied, so far as I am aware, by a single reputable thinker or writer on the subject. Any business man can make his own practical application of this truth. From that truth, it necessarily follows that a tariff on imports fails with special severity on those particular industries which furnish the exports given in exchange for the imports.

Why is it that the exporter pays the tax on imports? There is a variety of specific reasons, or rather of secondary causes, for the generic cause that import duties lessen the exchangeable value of goods going out of the country. The volume of commodities going out must ultimately depend upon the value of commodities coming in. No farmer, merchant or nation can buy unless it sells. Nobody can pay for purchases, in the long run, except in sales. It is impossible for persons or communities to continue in the permanent state of paying out and never taking in. Penalties upon one's purchases, therefore, must indirectly be penalties upon one's sales.

In foreign trade there is an added element of indirect penalty here, because of the sensitiveness of transportation facilities. Discouragement of tonnage to the United States is discouragement of tonnage from the United States, and therefore a promoter of high freight charges. Inasmuch as the producer gets the foreign price less cost of transportation, the producer's rewards rise and fall with the encouragement facilities afforded to importations.

On the Pacific Coast farmer, lumberman and miner the high tariff burden falls with peculiar weight. Our lumber largely goes across the Pacific and we look forward to the time when all our surplus flour will go thither also. Therefore these duties on Asiatic products bear upon our producers. The tax on tea hurts the lumberman, the tax on sugar, tobacco and silk hurts the wheatgrower. Tonnage would be more plenty and cheaper here if we could get more import cargoes for our trans-Pacific steamers. Then our wheat, flour and lumber cargoes would bring us greater net returns. Steamers now go fully laden, but come back with onethird or one-fourth cargoes. The tea trade is declining under unnecessary duties, and superfluous or needlessly high tariffs are maintained on silks, matting, sugar and other Asiatic products. Heavy east-bound shipments would mean cheaper rates and higher net prices for our wheat, flour and lumber. The Oregon farmer pays the tax on imports from Asia.

IT IS A PITY.

South Carolina has been heard from, She is grieved and humiliated. Her pulpit, her press, her self-respecting people with one voice beg the world is not of sufficient force and weight to to understand that Tillman and Mcrepresent the state as it should be rep- Laurin are not representative of what resented in the Senate. In that almost is best or what is even tolerable in her universal conviction The Oregonian social character. These men, it is pointjoins. It has sometimes favored Mr. ed out, have no part or place in the Simon for local positions, but it has world of South Carolina respectability. never supported him, or thought of sup- They are in the Senate of the United States, it is declared, not because they command local respect, but as the representatives of a political system which has come in these later years to domiof Senator McBride were antagonizing | nate South Carolina under auspices and by methods foreign allke to her tradiopponents of Senator Simon are antag- tions and to her character. All this is onizing him now. Nor is it a thing of no doubt true, and something like it wonder that the local politicians who must be true in every country whose political life, like that of South Carolina, rests upon a system of gross and arbitrary practice. The political life of South Carolina has fallen from its high estate because the times—at least in the opinion of the white element of South Carolina-make the business of politics there a business in which men of sensibility and character may not per-

sonally have a part. South Carolina is one of the thickly populated states of the Union, and for every white man within its borders there is something more than one black man. The negroes have not high or even moderate intelligence, they have relatively little property, they have no political instinct or capacity, but they have overwhelming numbers, and under demagogic leadership-and there are always white men in plenty to supply this-they would quickly and easily dominate the political affairs of South Carolina, and with them every interest in any way related to politics. They would fill the Statehouse with ignorant blacks, as it has been filled before; they would make merchandise of the lawmaking and of the executive functions they would drive capital from South Carolina, destroy the credit of the state everywhere, ruin every material interest in it, and in the end make it impos sible for a white man to live there in

comfort and security. This at least is the opinion of the South Carolina white people, and it is upon this theory that they have organized their politics. Its first motive and its last motive is to hold the negro in subjection, to make him a political cipher, to retain in white hands the whole power and authority of the state. years ago that So-and-So and So-and-So It is a hard policy, and its operation calls for resolute minds and rough hands. In such a system of politics there is no place for gentleness, refinecall him are also against Simon. It is ment and the graces of persuasion. It as impossible for this paper to control calls for strong men who feel no qualm of nerve, no prick of conscience, who to control the acts of his friends. It halt not to strike when a cruel blow is essential to the maintenance of responsibility for either. But it has their ascendancy. And this explains why the Butlers and the Hamptons. and why nice men in general, are not in politics any more in South Carolina It explains why the ruffian Tillman and men of his own kind and selection are at the front in the public life in necessary to be done here in transporta- South Carolina, why they make its poli-

Of course men of this sort, though they may be Governors, or Senators, or what not, have no fair character as representatives of a people distinguished only be reached, in this world, by the for refinement and courtesy. They are the rough riders of a political system which the intelligence and property of South Carolina deems essential to its in Congress on the money question, struggle for the maintenance of polit-Only in that way is it possible now to | ical and material welfare. They are request, according to the message of | ter, the primaries are close at hand."

endured at home in the spirit which tolerates an evil because it is a necessity. But they have no consideration among well-bred and well-behaved peo ple. South Carolina puts her politics i their hands, for rough hands are es sential to rough work; but in her heart she loathes and despises them, and to day she stands grievously ashamed for the discredit they have brought upon her.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

The committee on Federal relation of the Iowa House has unanimously decided to report for passage a resolution memorializing Congress to pass the Hoar bill restricting the issuance of injunctions against strikers. This bill of Senator Hoar was doubtless prompted by the fact that a Judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court re cently issued a temporary injunction against the Teamsters' Union or certain of its leaders, restraining them from interfering with the business of an employing company. The other employers have conceded the demands of the men touching wages and a recognition of their union. The company which ob tained an injunction from the Superior Court has been meeting with trouble on the streets from rioters who resort to intimidation, threats of violence and sometimes to actual violence, to scare off the company's employes and compel it to yield. The Springfield Republican pleads that the statutes of the states provide severe punishment for all acts of violence or threats of violence of the sort named by the company which seeks this injunction. One of these statutes exposes a person who, by word of mouth threatens injury to person or property, or seeks to compel a person to do something against his will, to imprisonment for a possible term of fifteen years.

These statutes are ample to meet just such cases. Nevertheless, appeal is made to equity jurisdiction never designed nor created except to meet cases involving irreparable injury which the law could not have foreseen or provided for, and the Judge promptly grants the appeal. To this perversion of the power of the Judge of the court sitting in equity the Springfield Republican strongly objects, and it is to cure this situation, we assume, that Senator Hoar has presented his bill. The Springfield Republican holds with Senator Hoar that the "equity" power of a Judge exercising in his single person the authority to prosecute, try, convict and punish without limit should not be needlessly and unjustifiably usurped without due authorization of the lawmaking body.

The recent strike injunctions in Chicago have proved almost entirely ineffective; the court has been unable to enforce its sweeping decrees. In Ansonia, Conn., the strike injunction only served to turn the whole local public administration into the hands of the strikers at the ensuing election. The Springfield Republican recites these facts, and fairly argues that nothing is gained by stretching judicial authority eyond its due bounds; that if public opinion will not support an enforcement of the law by the regularly constituted authorities, there will not be enough to enable a court of justice effectively undertake the same task. If the whole power of the Boston city administration and a police under state control falls to enforce the statutes made and provided for such cases of violence, the injunction of the equity Judge will fail. As a matter of fact, the executive power of the City of Boston did not fall, but afforded police protection freely and effectively to the assalled employer and his men, and it is fairly argued that the Judge with his injunction could not do

any better. The conclusion of Senator Hoar, as expressed by his bill, is that there is ample law to cover these cases of strike disorder, and that the way to suppress disorder is to enforce the law as it was made to be enforced. This bill of Senator Hoar has encountered most violent and bitterly expressed opposition from the New York Sun, which seems to think that without resort to "government by injunction" the rights of property and of the employer would be at the mercy of every riotous strike. Senator Hoar was bred a lawyer, and for a quarter of a century has represented in the United States Senate the State of Massachusetts, the wealthlest and most populous commonwealth in the Union in proportion to its area. To assume that Senator Hoar would propose a bill whose enactment would sacrifice the rights and safety of property in order to east a bone to a mob of riotous strikers is to assume that Senator Hoar is either an ignorant labor visionary or a pestilent labor demagogue, and it is an utterly absurd assumption that a man of his high intelligence and conservative temper could legislate in the spirit of either a fool or a knave.

OVERWORKED CORLISS ENGINE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, reports Representative Corliss, of Michigan, as saying: The audacity of this octopus and the viliainous ingenuity with which it seeks to evade the conditions imposed upon other cable companies and extend its tentacles over our islands in the Pacific and fasten its grasping dutch upon

the wheels of our progress so rapidly mov from our country toward the Pacific Ocean, marvelously ingenious, and the most sudaci-usurper of public rights of the present age. Mr. Corliss must have spoken upon insufficient reflection, or he would not have gone to such lengths. Have we come to this, that a man can undisputably assert on the floor of Congress that ingenuity is ingenious and boldly impute audaciousness to audacity? Reflect, also, how strenuous is the life that Mr. Corliss has cut out for his octopus. With one hand it is seeking to evade, with another extending tentacles over the Philippines, and with another fastening its "grasping clutch" upon certain wheels that are rapidly traversing the undefined region between the United States and the Pacific Ocean. When we reflect that this usurpation of public rights consists in the desire of Mr. Mackay and his associates to build a Pacific cable, which Mr. Corliss wants built at Government expense, the fee bleness and irrelevance of his rhetorical

The Tillmanites of South Carolina ome back at the President in true pitchfork style, bluntly asking him to withdraw his acceptance of an invitation to present, on his visit to Charleston, a sword to Major Jenkins, of the First United States Cavalry. Upon the scabbard of this sword is engraved words spoken by the President, highly commending the gallantry of Major Jenkins. It is now incumbent upon the subscribers to the sword fund, at whose

flight are oppressively manifest, "Ora-

tory," evidently, is not confined to the

Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, this invitation to the President was withdrawn to burn or otherwise destroy this scabbard, substituting therefor one engraved with a picture of Senator Tillman leaping over chairs and desks in the Senate chamber, ready with clenched fists to support the libelous utterances of his tongue. If Senator Tillman is to be honored in this presentation, that fact should be made as conspicuous as possible.

A few nights ago, at the Harvard Club dinner at New York, President Eliot, of Harvard University, made a speech which contained notable things. Here is a paragraph:

As I have gone about New York these last days I have been amazed at the absolute ugli-ness and equator of the whole thing. There are only two redeeming features—the water that surrounds it and Central Park. And the rich people driving out for pleasure in Fifth avenue are a piteous sight, in that they find ch occupation a pleasure. The profession of ndscape architecture has a lesson for New ork. Such a course as that has only been detent at Harvard for two years.

President Eliot, though advanced in years, does not let the time run by him, but keeps abreast of it. He said, further: "The phenomenon of today in regard to the academic life is that it is all new. In spite of the fact that Har vard is centuries old, university administration, its life, is new, all new, each day, each week." It must be so in all things, or the tide of the world will run by and leave us hindmost.

Uncle Sam as the host of royalty fills the role with self-respect, dignity and generous hospitality. While he does not scant the courtesy due to a foreign guest, he sees that the President of the United States as representative of the people takes precedence in all functions -a smiling but not obsequious host. As Whitelaw Reld, a finished scholar in the etiquette of diplomacy, expressed it "The first honor here is due to the Pres ident of the United States; others for others, but he is ours-the one chief ruler under the sun." After this rating that man is a churl indeed who finds fault with the generous tribute to the German Emperor and people that followed at the press banquet to Prince Henry, given in Mr. Reid's happiest and most tactful vein. Courtesy costs nothing, but it makes sure return in good feeling-the coin of every realm the currency interchangeable at par between all civilized peoples and nations.

In the Government report of the woo clip of 1901 we find Oregon in the second class of states producing the heaviest average fleeces. In the first class there are only four states-New Hampshire, Vermont, California and Texas In these states the average weight of fleeces was eight pounds or over. In the second class are ten states, viz.: Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the average being seven pounds. The statistics given show that the East no longer holds the great sheep states, New York falling into the third class in the above rating and Ohio and Peopsylvanal into the fourth. Of the dozen leading states according to averages, the East holds but three

The capture of the brigand Filipino chief, General Lukban, in Samar, is a most important success. Captain Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, in his report to General Chaffee December 15, 1901, said:

When Malvar in Batangas and Lukhan Samar are killed or captured the work in this archipelago will consist chiefly in destroying the numerous bands of robbers—variously called tullsanes, ladrones, alzados, babylanes, dios-dios, etc.—and in this work the constabulary will be a ginning already made.

It was a detachment of Lukban's forces that committed the frightful massacre of Captain Connell, Ninth United States Infantry, and nearly his whole company. Malvar's principal Lieutenant in Batangas was recently captured.

The Government ration system, which has made willing paupers of reservation Indians for years, is to be withdrawn from the able-bodied members of the tribes. This is a move in the right direction. The system encourages idleness, promotes beggary and suppresse independence, and is one of the most effectual barriers to the progress toward even the semi-civilization of the Indian. This is strictly in accordance with nature and experience, regardless of races or individuals. With the necessities of life assured without effort, the incentive to labor disappears and indolence rules. The story is as old as civ-Ilization.

By a general order of the War De partment issued at Washington, February 11, 1902, it is directed that the battery at present located on the Fort Warren (Mass.) military reservation be known henceforth as "Battery Lowell, in honon of Brigadier-General Charles Russell Lowell, formerly Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and who was mortally wounded at Halltown, Shenandoah Valley, Va., on August 26, 1864." Through the carelessnes of some subordinate, the War Department has made a blunder, as General Charles Lowell was mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19,

If Miss Alice Roosevelt's head is not turned by the distinguished consideration paid her as the President's daughter, it will be because she comes from level-headed stock and is carefully guarded by her parents. It must be said of the young woman that she has borne herself with grace and simplicity throughout the ceremonies in which she had a conspicuous part to the credit of the cultured young wemanhood America.

The Senate is the place for our greatest men; and Mr. Simon falls into the mistake, as Mr. McBride did, of deeming himself a great man. Mr. McBride's place is some little clerkship somewhere; Mr. Simon's, practice at nisi prius, in a police court, or in the petty war of village vexation. What has made the Senate of the United States so little? What, but the habit of filling its seats with our little men.

COMMON-POINT IMMIGRANT RATES

Among the several formal proposition advanced by the Astoria Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Astoria's progress in particular, and the welfare of Oregon in general, we find a demand "that all portions of Oregon shall have a common point with Portland in immigration." This demand is not unreasonable, and it is one that the railroads in their own interest ought to concede. The rule has been to ticket immigrants leaving New York, Chieago or other points east of the Rocky Mountains to Portland Seattle, Tacoma or some other general center, leaving them no means of looking over the country in detail, excepting by payment of local passenger rates. It is easy to see how this rule has worked to the disadvantage of the districts like Southern Oregon and several coast counties, which lie at some considerable distance from Portland, and which can only be reached by some considerable expenditure of time and money The new-comer is naturally disinclined to part with any more money than is absolutely necessary, and he is likely to econo mize by limiting his observations within narrow lines, and to the lowest possible

The result is damaging in many ways It affects the immigrant himself, for if he sees but little of the country he is less likely to make a judicious and satisfactory settlement than if his observation extended over the whole of it; and the danger of his being dissatisfied and of returning to his former home, or of passing on to California or elsewhere, is vastly greater than if every part of Oregon, with the wide range of its opportunities, passed under his notice. It has often been declared that of every two immigrants who come to Oregon, one is lost through failure to find here conditions suited to his purpose or liking; and while this is probably an exaggeration, it is unquestionably true that we lose a good part of those who come here. And the reason is that not one in five gets an adequate view of the country. Every part of Oregon suffers through

this habit of the immigrant to go back home or to move on, but naturally the more remote districts to which access is difficult or costly suffer most. In view of those who live in these remoter districts their failure to gain largely from immigration is attributed to the fact that the new-comers have no easy and cheap means of getting into the country and of seeing what awaits them there. In this view there may be an element of exaggeration, but the people who live in Southern Oregon and the coast countles are as capable as anybody to estimate conditions and effects. If an immigrant, upon his arrival in Portland, held coupon tickets giving him transportation without extra cost into the several districts of the state, he would in many or most cases avail himself of the opportunity to look over the country, and the probability of his finding conditions suited to his means and purposes would in the nature of things

be very greatly increased. Portland, no less than Astoria and South ern Oregon, is interested, or ought to be, in giving new-comers into Oregon opportunity to see all that we have here; and Portland ought to be able, in conjunction with other sections of the country, to do something in the way of establishing concitions to this end. Railroad men are usually found to be reasonable men when properly approached. They certainly will be able when all the conditions are laid before them to see the advantage, not less to the interests of transportation than to every other interest, of making conditions in so far as it may be done reasonably, that will give to new-comers the widest possible view to our country and the largest range of choice in the matter

ALBERT BIERSTADT. The Painter of the Remarkable Pic.

Chicago Tribune. Few American artists have been better known or achieved a larger degree of suc cess with their works than Albert Bier stadt, the landscape painter, whose death in his 73d year, is announced. Though being his birthplace, he came to considered an American, and all his work except his preliminary efforts while student, was done here. His first pictur in oil appeared when he was 22 years of age. The next six years he spent in Eu-ropean schools and studies, returning to the United States in 1857,

Bierstadt was a quick worker, and for several years he turned out pictures of American scenery with astonishing rapid-ity and achieved at the outset a popularity which made them equally rapid sellers His best-known canvases were painted in the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Yosemite Valley and as at that time these were almost unknown region at least the subjects were on so a scale that no other artist cared to at-tempt their representation, his pictures became the rage and brought prices which were well-nigh fabulous in those days. Among the most famous of these are "Lander's Peak," "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "North Fork of the Platte," "Looking Down the Yosemite," "Valley of the Yosemite," "Estes Park," "Diamond Pool" and "Mount Hood," sold at prices ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Famous and expensive as these works were at the time, little is known of them now, and so completely had the artist himself disappeared from public view that the news of his death probably was a surprise to those who had known him.

Bierstadt was known as the representa-tive of the Dusseldorf School in America, and this also contributed to his success. as that school was a novelty here at that time. His illustrations of scenery were always on a large scale, and he painted not only boldly but sometimes audaciously His style of work was not unlike that of Verestchagin in his Himalayan pictures verestenagm in his himselvan pictures, and yet, while he painted boildly and freely, he had an eye for details which sometimes he worked out with much patience. His earlier works were better than his later ones. The commercial spirit grew upon him with his success and his work lapsed into hurried and sensational effects, marred sometimes by positiv faults of execution. Notwithstand failing, which has characterized greater artists than he, he was an artist of more than ordinary ability, and he per-formed a useful service in transferring to canvas some of the most majestic scenery in the world and making it familiar to thousands who could have no other opportunity of seeing it,

The Dwellings of Peace. Henry van Dyke, in Harper's for February. Two dwellings, Feace, are thine. One is the mountain-height. Uplifted in the boneliness of light Beyond the realm of shadows—fine, And far, and clear—where advent of the night

Not \$18,000 a year, or any other sum, is too much for Ben Campbell, Portland's railroad man and prince of good fellows, who has been called to the assistant traffic managership of the Harriman lines. Portland, where he has lived and labored for eighteen years, regrets its loss, which is Chicago's gain.

"Dinna ye hear the sound of the slogan?" Its refrain is, "Register, register, the primaries are close at hand."

And far, and clear—where advent of the night Means only giorious nearness of the stars. And dawn, unhindered, breaks above the bars That long the lower world in twilight keep. Thou sleepest not, and hast no need of sleep, For all thy cares and fears have dropped away. The night's fatigue, the fever-fret of day, are tar below thee; and earth's weary wars, in vain expense of passion, pass lefore thy sight like visions in a glass, Or like the wrinkles of the storm that creep across the sea and leave no trace of trouble on that immemorial face—So brief appear the conflicts, and so slight they fight.

STORY OF MARCUS WHITMAN.

S A. Clarke, formerly of Oregon, re cently broke into the New York Times with a sympathetic tribute to the Whitman myth, to which the same paper now prints this reply:

Will you allow me a few words of comment on the letter of Mr. S. A. Clarke, of Washington, on "The Story of Marcus Whitman"? Mr. Clarke's statements are apparently based upon what he has heard in Oregon, for he gives no printed au-thority for his assertions. How far such oral tradition may vary from the truth and gather to liself pure fiction is illus-trated in Mr. Clarke's account of Whitman in Washington. He writes that in Washington Whitman was introduced to Webster and to Tyler by "his friend and schoolmate John C. Spencer Secretary of War." Now, John C. Spencer, who was the son of the well-known Judge Am brose Spencer, was born in 1788 in Hud. son, while Marcus Whitman was born in Rushville, in Central New York, in 1894. John C. Spencer graduated from Union College in 1808, when Whitman was 4 years old. That they were schoolmates is, therefore, purely fictitious, and yet Mr. Clarke makes the assertion as one of his "conclusions reached after very careful and disinterested investigation

The growth and diffusion of the legend of Marcus Whitman is one of the Whitman is one of strangest things in the literature of American history. Readers of the Times who are interested in the Whitman story will find a detailed literary history of ! in my "Essays in Historical Criticism. They will also find there the indisputable contemporary evidence from letters of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, the record of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the letters and journal of Whitman's missionary col. league, Elkanah Walker, that the accepted version of Whitman's journey East in 1842-43 is purely fictitious.

The Whitman story at nearly every

point is radically at variance with the au-thenticated history of the Oregon question. Its general acceptance by writers of text-books on history has been owing to the fact that William Barrow's Oregon "The American Commonwealth's" es ries has been assumed to be trustworthy history of Oregon, when, as a matter fact, it is one of the most remarkable perversions of history ever published. Of this book more than ten editions have been sold, and it has directly and indirectly been the source from which mil-lions of readers have learned a story of Oregon which is a grotesque distortion of

the real facts.

As the legendary story of Marcus Whitman is given in almost all the books of every kind that mention his name it will readily be seen that undoing the work of Mr. Barrows will be no short and easy task. It needs the active co-operation not only of scholars, but also of the news paper press. The excellent service that the New York Times' Saturday Review of Books has already done in this cause by the publication of the only scholarly and man that appeared in the public press of the United States during the first six months after the publication of that deceptive work has led me to offer these ments on Mr. Clarke's letter and upon the Whitman question.
EDWARD G. BOURNE.

The Yale Review, New Haven, Conn.

WASTE MONEY ON STAMPS. Government Gets Millions Every Year Because of Carelessness of Public. Chicago Chronicle.

"Americans waste an enormous amoun of money every year through carelessness in handling postage stamps," says an employe of the Chicago Postoffice. He went on to explain just how this was as the result of his observations the citizens of this city annually buy \$500,000 worth of stamps which are not necessary or not used

don't think it can be eaving too much to say that Uncle Sam is much more than \$1,000,000 in pocket every year as a result of carelessness in the use of stamps. The Government never loses anything by such carelessness and always gains "How many do you put loose in a draw-

pocket-book or wallet and never think of again until you come across them, aged and decrepit, while rummaging about months later? Of course nobody thinks of even trying to redeem stamps. They couldn't if they tried it. "Hot weather used to be responsible for more gain for the Postoffice Department than any other one cause. Stamps were ruined by the thousand because the gum melted and they stuck to one an-

"The little oiled paper books of stamps that are sold now and that are getting to be so popular have interfered with this source of Government revenue. They separate the gummed sides so that they

cannot stick together. "Then there's another practice indulged in by many advertising and business firms that puts a good deal of coin into Uncle Sam's pocket in the course of every twelvementh, and that's the practice of sending out unsolicited letters asking for trade or patronage of some sort. These are often accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes for a reply that in

the majority of cases is never made.
"I suppose, as a matter of fact, not one-tenth" of them ever elicit replies. Thus the stamp that has been paid for is not used, and the Government is paid for work not done. A few business houses that I know of collect such envelopes and redeem them when they have got enough to make it worth their while but very few take the trouble to do this. There are thousands of reply postal cards, too, that are never used. "Lots of people are careless about

putting stamps on envelopes and paper wrappers. The result is that often before the stamp has been canceled it has fallen off and the letter is held up at the other end of the line until the postage is paid.

"A great many more folks put on too much postage. They slap on two 5-cent stamps to a package that needs only one altogether. "Of course, there is no way in which

to tell just how much money is wasted in these different ways, but it must be plain after what I've said that it's a pretty big fortune every year. The beauty of it is that the Government always gets the benefit of any mistakes. If to little postage is put on a letter, Sam simply holds it up until the differ-ence is paid. If too much is put on, Uncle Sam simply pockets the excess to which he is not entitled, and says noth-

The Ownership of Vermont. Boston Herald. Dr. W. Seward Webb wishes to be Gov

ernor of Vermont. Probably he will be

permitted to have his wish. Nobody but a railroad magnate has been seriously considered as a possible candidate for some time. It is presumed that the other one has been appeased in some manner by the Webb influence, and that the ways are greased for sliding the doctor into the Governor's chair, or will be greased in due time, if they are not already. Ver-mont is Dr. Webb's adopted state. He removed to it from New York a few years ago, temporarily, as was supposed. But he appears to like Vermont and to find the Vermonters easy. He has secured control of the chief rathroad interests, and made them subsidiary to the schemes of his relatives, the Vanderbilts. Whoever owns the Vermont railroads owns the state. If he desires to be Governor, what shall hinder him? His announcement of his aspiration is smooth and taking. He tells his friends that they may have no fear that he will withdraw and leave them in the lurch. He is not that kind of a an. They can work for him in full o fidence that they will not be forgotten. What more can they ask?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Let us hope that Prince Henry has a good digestion.

The semi-weekly epidemic of grip has again descended on the city.

President Roosevelt is waiting patiently to hear from the rest of the Tillman fam-

If Spain keeps on at the present gait the next census-takers will only have to work half-time.

Every reporter in Washington and New

York seems to be acting as Prince Hen-

ry's press agent. Kentucky is to make an exhibit at St Louis. It was an exhibition that she

made in Congress. There are 15 days in which to register. but remember, there will be a good many

people to register in them. The abolition of the whipping-post

makes the punishment of Tiliman and McLaurin indeed a hard problem. Lord Rosebery is said to desire to or-

ganize a new party. Mr. W. J. Bryan is nursing the same vaulting ambition The Daughters of the Revolution got away from Washington without any ser-

ious trouble. Is the spirit of '76 dend? A Kansas man says that the dead will arise in 1915. Does this mean that Philadelphia is going to take an airship excur-

sion?

The President is going trout-fishing. Loyalty will compel the newspapers to print as gospel the stories of his catch he ends out.

The Weather Bureau is eagerly looking forward to the time when a storm will call it up by wireless telegraphy and give

Its own warning. The New Jersey Legislature has appropriated \$19,000 to exterminate the mosoutton. If it tackles the trusts it will require a considerably larger appropria-

The coronation presents to be sent to King Edward by the Sultan of Morocco are of a unique character. Many of them are faithful copies by Moorish artists of the most exquisite works of art in the Moorish Museum. Among the presents are included specimens of the Moorish craftsmanship of 1000 years ago, which have never before been reproduced or out of the imperial possession.

Some years ago there was a lively discussion in New York and elsewhere concerning the question whether the sharks were really so dangerous to human beings as they were generally regarded, and a wealthy and well-known New Yorker offered a considerable sum for convincing evidence that a white man had never been fatally injured by any of these sea monsters. A recent War Department report says officially that an American soldier in the Philippines was killed by a shark not long ago. This evidence ought to be sufficiently convincing.

Ex-Spenker Thomas B. Reed is not a possible candidate for Governor of New York. His friends point out that Mr. Reed only moved here from his Portland home in Maine in 1888, and that article IV, section 2, of the state constitution, has this to say on the subject:

"No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than 30 years, and who shall have been five years next pre. ceding his election a resident of this state.

Mr. Reed is now making \$15,000 a year as a lawyer, and went to New York City. for no other purpose than "to make a ompetence for his family

The Rev. Henry Irwin, known as "Father Pat," who died the other day, was a Church of England clergyman, who went as a missionary to the miners in the Canadian Rocky Mountain region during the period of railway construction, and lived with these pioneers until the day he left to meet his death in the neighborhood of Montreal. He held his services sometimes in the rough cabin, sometimes in the smoking-room of the hotel. He was every man's friend, and whenever any one was in trouble he was promptly on the spot to comfort and relieve. There came to one of his services a man who jeered aloud and would listen to no reproof. Divesting himself of his surplice, "Father Pat" lifted the man from the room and showed him by main force outside of the shanty that he could not disturb worship with impunity. That man was so impressed with the earnestness of "Father Pat" that he became a lifelong friend and a pillar of the church.

Assorted Voices

Gentleman's Magazine, It is a well-known fact that voices dif-fer greatly according to nationality and geographical position. Thus, in Russia one hears male voices which are abso-tutely unique in the lowness of their compass. The Italians, on the other hand, are notable for their fine tenor voices. Some Asiatic nations, according to Engel, sing in shrill notes by straining the voice to its highest pitch; others delight in a kind of vibrato or tremolando. Some sing habitually in an undertone; others in a nasal tone. Lichtenstein, in describing the singing of a Hottentot congregation in South Africa, observes that among all the singers, consisting of about a hundred Hottentots of both sexes, there was not one man with a bass or baritone voice; all the men had tenor voices. The Chinese voices seem to bear some resemblance to the weak character of the people. A mil-itary man who had three years' service in country declares that he never once heard a Chinaman sing from his chest.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Who is the fellow with the long hair?"
"He's a Yale College boy." "Well, I've often heard of those Yale locks."—Yonkers States-"It's an Ill Wind," etc.-"Helio, Tommy!

Not gone back to school yet?" "No. I'm in luck. Sis is going in for measles! But how is it you haven't gone?" "Oh, I'm in luck, too! Our baby is having whooping cough!" Punch. Mrs. Newrich-But, Henry, how could you have given file for this dog? Is he really worth it? Mr. Newrich (with deep feeling-Worth it? Ah. Emily, if you or I had the pedigree

that dog has:-Tit-Bits.

Employer (fiercely)—See here, I told you yes terday morning when you came in half an hou late that you would have to get down earlier! Clerk-Well. I'm only 29 minutes late this morning. Chicago Dally News. Faux Pas.-Miss Koy (in street-car)-It's

roally very kind of you, Mr. Crabbe, to give me your seat. Mr. Crabbe-Not at all. We men are getting tired of being accused of never giving up our seats except to pretty girla.— Philadelphia Press. .

Carrie—You don't mean to say you are so tired as all that? Why, I was at the ball, too, and I feel as fresh as though I hadn't been up half the night. Etho!—Yes, I suppose it does make a difference where one can go to a ball and rest herself all the evening.-Boston Tran-

Exciting Sport.-Algy-Poor Cholly nearly fairited dead away after his automobile broke the record for a mile, yesteriny. Gussie-You don't mean to tell me the reckless fellow rode in it? Algy-Oh, dear no: but, on my honor, he never once took his field-glasses off it from start to finish!-Brooklyn Life.