The Oregonian.

Entered at the Portoffice at Portland, Oreg as second-class matter.
REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance Daily, with Sunday, per month.
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year.
Daily, with Sunday, per year.
Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, 2 months.
To City Subscribers.
Daily, per week delivered Sundays are To City Subscribers— Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES United States, Canada and Mexico: to 14-page paper.....to 28-page paper.....

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter about the addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not have not have a statice. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solle-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40 Tribune building, New York City; 460 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith specia agency, Eastern representative.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain, with brisk to YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 50; minimum temperature, 40; precipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

LEAVE PANAMA OUT.

Long before the French had begut work on their canal at Panama American engineers, after consideration of the whole subject of canal construction across the Isthmus of America had chosen the Nicaragua route. The whole problem was before the American engineers, where to choose; and they reported for Nicaragua.

Senator Morgan answers those who now are trying to force the change to Panama that this decision in favor of Nicaragua has been supported for thirty years by the ablest strategists of our Army and Navy and by business interests looking to our commercial advancement. It is only within a few weeks that any engineer and naval officers have changed front. These converts to the Panama scheme are exaggerating the difficulties at Nicaragua and minimizing those at Panama.

But the conditions are in fact un changed. Nicaragua is much nearer the United States; it is a route not subject to floods, as Panama is, for Lake Nicaragua is so large that it controls the flow of the San Juan River and renders it floodless, while the Chagres River at Panama-a short mountain stream, in a region where the rainfall is 200 inches per annum-is alternately a dry bed and an uncontrollable torrent. It was these facts that caused the favorable report on Nicaragua many years ago. They remain unaltered.

But the Parama deal is all the present, if not for good; for the Colombian Government proposes to "hold up" the United States and make us pay no less than one million dollars a year, in perpetulty, for the mere right of way. To this the people of the United States will never consent There is every reason, moreover, why we should keep out of the dirty mess that the corruptionists of the Panama scheme have been dabbling or wallowing in. Senator Morgan calls attention the fact that from 500,000 to 800,000 Frenchmen were stockholders in the old Panama Canal Company. Their claims must be paid or confiscated. Stock in the new company is owned mainly by bankers, contractors and speculators who, as Senator Morgan says, received a very large part and a very dishonest part of the \$250,000,000 spent or squandered by the old canal company. The United States ought to steer clear of this whole dirty entanglement. Let us go on with the Nicaragua Canal.

BETTER THAN CARNEGIE.

The memory of Mrs. John A. Foster. the "Tombs Angel," who lost her life in the Park-Avenue Hotel, New York City, was most eloquently honored by the Court of Special and General Sessions. District Attorney Jerome was moved to tears when he addressed the court, asking that it adjourn for the day "out of respect for the memory of Rachel Salome Foster, and that a sultable minute be spread on the minutes of the court." All the Judges were deeply affected, and Judge Foster said, on granting the motion:

Her life was the life of a saint. Her hus-band was a gallant soldier and an able law-yer. She was an angel of love and mercy for years to the unfortunates in the city prison. I think all the Judges listened to prison. I think all the Judges listened to her and were at times advised by her. When she interceded for any one, every one knew it was with the hollest and purest purpose, and it was without any feeling of apprehension that a Judge suspended sentence or mitgated a sentence at her request. The court sustains a great personal loss in her, but the greatest loss is to the unfortunates in the city prison who will never again know the benefit of her sweet personality and aid.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington at Greace

ter, and, among other things, said: The angel of the Tombs" men called her. A strange epithet, and to one who knew nothing of our city's ways and woes an un-intelligible one, but what it meant our Judges know, our prosecuting officers know; yas, best of all, those poor creatures know whose suffrage this unique order of merit was created and conferred. It was they who named her "angel," they whose dwelling-place was the Tombs, and into whose dark lives she came as a messenger of light.

Church, eloquently culogized Mrs. Fos-

This womar surrendered a life of comfort and ease, gave herself and her means up to mitigate the lot of the inmates of the great prison of the metropolis. It was a life of most repulsive duties, but she belonged to a class of noble characters who, as one of the Judges said, occur "only on rare occasions and at long intervals." She was like John Howard, of whom Edmund Burke said: "He seemed to have circumnavigated philanthropy." Such women belong to the order of Catherine of Siena, Elizabeth Fry and Dorothea Dix. The "ocean of their humanity

knows no shore." In this work the laborers are always few. It is the dirty, disagreeable work of philanthropy and charity; the kind of work that compels the worker to come into personal, private association with the fallen brother or solled sister. It is the kind of work that requires the great heart rather than a loud voice; the kind of heart that beats in the bosom of only rare men and rare women. These men and women of exceptionally great heart are always trying to give the world a lift by staying up the falling and helping the fallen to their feet. They are not afraid to go down to the ditch to drag a sinking fellow-creature from the mire to dry land. They go down into the pool and become its heal-

ing angels. It is the men and women who do this dirty work of philanthropy that are the salt of the earth. One such woman as Mrs. Foster is worth more to the world in renewing its faith in the ultimate goodness of human nature than a wilderness full of Carnegles throwing gold from a scoop to city, town and village to found libraries, even as a rich rob ber baron of the Middle Ages threw largese to the crowd or bought masses for his soul. The memory of Mrs. Foster is worth more to people than all Carnegie's money dole. The people don't want his money nor his libraries They want justice, not largess, from a man who, if he had remembered justice when he was making money, would have less today to throw away. But the people can afford to be always grateful for the rare spirit of sacrifice and tenderness exhibited by Mrs. Fos ter. She has left the people no money; she leaves them only inspiring influence and example; she leaves them the precious gift of her blessed memory.

SECESSION, PURE AND SIMPLE. The "anti-imperialism" tarantula has bitten the Philadelphia Times, and in

this fashion it madly dances: In the final proceedings attending the mags of the Philippine tariff bill by the ata, the supporters of imperialism dropped the filmsy mask which for decency's sake only, apparently, they have worn hereiofore. The rejection of the amend-ment offered by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, bears this construction and no other. That amend ment declared, in brief, that the United State ment declared, in brief, that the United States of America did not intend, to annex the Philippines, or to deprive the inhabitants of their liberties, but to aid them to establish a free and suitable government of their choice and to protect it, when established, against foreign interference.

There is more to the same effect, the said effect being an arraignment of the Republicans because they decline to disavow the purpose to alienate the Philippines. But the Times is eadly misinformed if it supposes the Republican policy, or, what is more important, the common sense of the country, has ever assumed a "filmsy mask" of any other purpose than the retention of the Philippines. If the Times supposes that a promise or expectation of independence with a protectorate has been the accredited programme of anybody outside the narrow circles of "anti-imperialism," it is simply dreaming to no purpose but its own discredit.

The status of the Philippines is not that of Cuba, but that of Porto Rico. We did not take the Philippines for the purpose of giving them, first, a stable government; second, independence, and, third, a protectorate. We took them because we wanted them and meant and still mean to keep them. Our purpose there is to enforce American sovereignty and enforce it with powder and ball as long as there is a red-handed insurgent left to bite the

The Philippine Islands belong to the Government of the United States, and they will remain so as long as the Government at Washington has the power to hold them. If independence is their idea of liberty, they will not have there any more than it was tolerated in Virginia and South Carolina, any more than it would be tolerated in California or Oregon. The State of Massachusetts is free, but she is not independent, and if she craves independence she will not get it. She can call it slavery and imperialism, or whatever she likes, but what the United States has got it will keep, whether in the Atlantic or the Pacific, at the north pole or in the mountains of the moon. The American Empire expands, but it doesn't contract.

The Philippines are ours. They came to us as the prize of war, and the consideration of an indenture. There is not a flaw in our title, or a blemish in the record of transfer. If they are not ours, they are Spain's, and if Spain were to intimate that the deed by which they were made over to us is imperfect, not a foreign power but would trest her claim with contempt, not an antibut would fly to arms. And if they are ours, we can no more tolerate rebellion there than we tolerated it in South Carolina a generation ago.

The anti-imperialistic proposal for the Philippines is simply secession. It is said the Filipines may be ours, but they don't like it. Well, suppose they don't. Grant that they don't. What difference does it make? Thirteen states, some of them gained in war and others bought with money, didn't like it in '60 and '61. They craved liberty, they craved independence. But they didn't get it. The Union was maintained, the Nation asserted its sovereignty, and the principle was established for all time that American territory is not to be the

judge of its political status. The people and the antis themselves ought at length to realize that what they propose and foster in the Philippine Islands is precisely what we con tended with in 1861-5. It is secession, disunion. The sovereignty of the United States is as unassailable in the Philippines as in Texas or Alaska. To raise a hand against that sovereignty is rebeilion, and to aid and abet that rebellion comes perilously near to civic apos tasy. Secession against the United States will never succeed until the Federal Government becomes too weak to retain its grasp on disaffected territory. Until that time the sympathizer with disunion can read his fate in the story

of the copperheads of the Civil War. PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

The Minnesota Legislature, which is now in extra session, has a bill before it to amend the primary election law so as to exempt from the operations of the law all municipal and school offices in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. As the great majority of the towns in Minnesota have a smaller population than 10,000, the primary law will be greatly shorn of its usefulness if the amendment is adopted. The law as it stands today provides, first, for holding the primary elections at the same time and place that the registration of voters is held.

At a recent primary election in

43,314, and the vote cast at this election, held fit the same time and place as the registration, was 33,453. That is, three out of four that registered voted at the primaries for candidates for nomination. The vote at the subsequent election was 39,164, so that more than four-fifths as many voted at the primary election as at the general election. A bill drawn on the lines of the Minnesota law was defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature last Winter after a prolonged debate.

THE BRITISH AND THE BOERS.

The Sunday meeting in New York City that was addressed by Senator Tillman adopted resolutions denouncing Great Britain and sympathizing with the Boers and protesting against the purchase of horses and mules by Great Britain in this country for the Boer War. Let us be just to Great Britain, Is not her record in the Boer War quite as clear as our own in the Mexican War? We went to war with Mexico because of Texas, Mexican territory settled by American outlanders. These American outlanders erected the Re public of Texas after desperate fighting, and to maintain these American outlanders we annexed Texas. Then came war with Mexico, because we were obliged to defend the integrity of Texas. The British Government declares that the Boer War was forced by Kruger's ultimatum and the Boer invasion of Natal. The United States Government, speaking by the message of President Polk, said: "Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States and invaded our soil." This was true, and the parallel is further completed by the fact that the Mexican General in Matamoras, April 12, 1846, ordered General Taylor, who was on the left bank of the Del Norte, to retire within twentyfour hours beyond the Neuces River. Taylor did not retire; the Mexican General on the 24th of April notified Gen eral Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced." Soon after Mexican soldiers crossed the river and war was begun. Surely, in face of these facts, the Boer War had a beginning quite as justifiable as our Mexican War. Dr. Conan Doyle, in his recently pub

lished tract in defense of Great Britain and the Boer War, puts his case shrewd-He says in substance: "Suppose the Dutch of New York had trekked to California and founded an anti-American and highly unprogressive state. Suppose that the gold of that state attracted a large inrush of American citizens; that these citizens were heavily taxed and badly used, and that they deaferied Washington with their outcry about their injuries. That would be a fair parallel to the relations between the Transvaal, the Uitlanders and the British Government." Dr. Doyle might have made his illustration more apt and forcible if he had assumed that a wonderful discovery of gold in the Mexican Province of Sonora had attracted an enormous inrush of Americans; that these Americans with their capital had developed the mines, had built up a fine city of 50,000 people, and yet were not allowed to name even a policeman for that city, much less elect a member of the local Legislature or Magistracy. The Boer Government at Pretoria had become a corrupt oligarchy, venal and incompetent; the Supreme Court was corrupt its decisions could always be warped or upset by a bribe paid to Kruger. The Ultlander paid nine-tenths of the taxation, was robbed right and left, and was freated with brutal contempt whenever he asked for the franchise When they protested against the rejection of the petition for the franchise Kruger contemptuously said: "You have not got the guns; I have." Kruger's

Dr. Doyle fairly says that Great Britain had every reason to avoid this war, and no reason to desire the conquest of the Transvaal. It did not make the difference of a shilling to the revenues of Britain whose flag waved over the gold mines, while the Transvaal as a British province would have its own Legislature, its own revenue, its own expenditure and its own tariff against the mother country. So far as the charges of barbarous warfare made against the British Army are concerned, nobody who knows the history of our Civil War or of the Franco-German War treats them with any respect. Nothing that the British Army has wrought in South Africa compares in severity with the march of Sherman through the Carolinas, or of Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley. In all, 630 buildings were destroyed, including 170 houses in districts habitually used by the Boers and the village of Bothaville, which was a Boer depot. The senseless guerrilla war is responsible for the destruction of crops and herds and for the concentration camps. The women and children could not be left on the veldt, for the guerrillas had forced the British to destroy the means of subsistence.

theory of government was to establish

the thirty-one persons executed by the British the past year, four were trainwreckers, one was a spy, two were murderers and twenty-four were British subjects taken fighting in the ranks of the enemy. Two burghers sent as a peace commission to the enemy were shot in cold blood, several were beaten. This is why three Boer Generals are now fighting on the British side.

Dr. Doyle presents conclusive testimony with regard to the murdering of natives and the killing of surrendered British soldiers by the Boers. He inquires: "Are these the deeds of soldiers or of brigands? If they act as brigands, why must we forever treat them as soldiers?"

"In behalf of temperance and the use of intoxicating drinks," says the Christian Register, "there are some things that may be advocated with good results," adding: "Practical business men generally agree that a large part of all the evils of drunkenness are caused by three practices, namely, drinking at bars, drinking in business hours and the habit of treating." It is generally conceded by commercial travelers and others who see life at all angles through intercourse with all classes of men, that nore temptation to excess comes out of these three practices than from all other sources combined. Treating especially is responsible for many evils. It not only leads to and fosters the other two practices, but it is almost the sole cause of excess which, practiced indefinitely, finally becomes a habit which it is always difficult and sometimes impossible to overcome. Business men are more and more coming to the conclusion that drinking in business hours must be abolished. In due time, perhaps, they will come to characterize the habit of treating as perniclous and therefore ungentlemanly and . undesirable. The habit of treating has, indeed, its ridicu- great rebellion and of Oilver Cromwell's Minneapolis the total registration was lous side, which, it once fully recog- protectorate.

nized, might be laughed out of exist ence. Be this as it may, modern business methods are potent foes of intern perance in the use of intoxicants, and in their own way have carried on for several years a temperance crusade without giving it the name.

Probably never before has it been se easy to get capital for legitimate enterprises. Money is seeking opportunities for investment, and it does not demand large returns. Security is the main thing. In railroads, in lumbering, in mining, in irrigation enterprises, farming, in all the various activities of the swelling Northwest, capital may go and does go with confidence that it is reasonably secure and will yield reasonable profit. Money now goes forth freely to labor for and bless the community because it is not threatened. There is no need for it to hide. It will open mines, transform the wilderness into golden fields cheer the fireside The native resources of the country will give play for all this effort. The world wants the products of our forcets, mines, fields and factories, and it cannot be oversupplied. There is plenty of room for money in the Northwest and also for brain and muscle. There never was a time in the history of this

ountry so auspicious as the present. There is no uncertain sound in the declaration of Major Appel, Chief Surgeon at Fort Bayard, N. M., that consumption in every stage can be cured at the Government Soldlers' Sanitarium at that place. The remedial agencies that have justified Major Appel in making this announcement are Nature's own-the pure air of that elevated region, life out of doors, the most carefully selected, nutritious diet, and absolute rest in the case of reduced patienta Fort Bayard will no doubt upon this announcement become the Mecca of a pale host that is flitting hither and thither with constantly dwindling and as constantly recruited numbers in search of relief that comes not, and in pursuit of hopes that allure but to mock them in their pitiful quest,

The sword presented by Frederick the Great of Prussia to George Washington, inscribed "From the oldest sol dier to the greatest soldier," is preserved today in the State Library at Albany, N. Y. Prince Henry ought to be proud of the fact that the greatest genius of his house had a hand of friendship for our country when it was struggling for independence. The action of Frederick was remarkable, as England had been his only ally in Europe in the Seven Years' War, when Prussia was brought to the verge of ruin and dismemberment, Prince Henry ought to take pride in the fact that the Germans are now the largest element of the foreign-born population of our greatest city, New York. Possibly it is so in other cities of the United States.

Dewet's success some days ago in passing through a line of British blockhouses, practically without loss, probably gave him and his forces a certain contempt for these structures as a detaining force. They have probably revised their opinion in this regard since the latest disastrous attempt to rush these defenses. As a matter of fact, these blockhouses, though they stand pretty close together and are connected by barbed wire, present very little resistance to desperate riders unless the lines are supported by a strong body of troops. The troops were there when the last rush was attempted, hence the defeat and capture of a large band of these roughest of all "rough riders."

stock along its lines is a piece of enthings to benefit both the railroad company and the stockmen. It costs no more to breed and fatten high-class stock than poor stock, but it is not easy for the isolated stock ranger to supply himself with blooded sires, and in this the O. R. & N. proposes to help him. The Hereford is well chosen for the purpose in view. It is at once well adapted to range conditions and to the purposes for which range stock are

There is little or no danger ihat smallpox will become epidemic in any city where the health board is efficient and the City Physician is vigilant. To the class of cities thus officered Portland belongs, and though very few days pass without the discovery of a case of smallpox in the city, these patients are taken in charge with such promptness that no cause for alarm, except such as can be removed by vaccination and fumigation, follows the discovery. Furthermore, so successful has the treatment of smallpox become that death as a result of the disease very rarely happens.

The snowslide in which a large number of miners met sudden death near Telluride, Colo., Friday morning, recalls the tragedy of Chilkoot Pass, one of the most appalling incidents of the Klondike mining craze of five and six years ago. The full details of this tragedy and its succeeding features will never be known. Its outlines, however, as given at the time by the terrorstricken survivors, gave realistic emhellishment to the story of a miners' rush the like of which the world never before saw, and which, it may be hoped, it will never witness again.

The addition of \$14,000 a year to its wage scale is a matter of considerable importance for a single Portland corporation, and the City & Suburban Railway Company is to be congratulated on its ability thus to grant the request of its employes. It is also to be commended for its fair-minded attitude toward its men. This recognition of what is just and fair between employer and employe sweetens the relations between capital and labor, and goes far to make community life easy and worthy.

Major Jenkins having declined to accept the sword which certain irascible citizens of South Carolina proposed to present him through President Roose velt, these people are left with the weapon on their hands to dispose of in some other way. Since there is no indication that they intend to go to war in order to get the good of it, it may be suggested that they hang it upon the walls of the State Capitol as an emblem of the folly that finds exemplification in pitchfork politics and hasty anger.

Among recent deaths is that of the eminent English historian, Rev. Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, whose "History of England" begins with the accession of James I, and tells the story of the downfall of the Stuarts, of the

SPEAKER HENDERSON TO IOWA.

Chicago Chroniele. Speaker Henderson is disturbed by the general censures which he is receiving from Iowa on account of his action relating to Cuban tariff taxes. The correspondence of the Chronicle from various towns in Mr. Henderson's district and from other Iowa points shows that his course is opposed by the public sentiment in his own party in his district and

throughout the state.

Mr. Henderson has published a letter to his Iowa constituents in which he seeks to justify his treachery to their principles He says, first, that the sugar trust wants the duty on Cuban sugar removed; second, that the builders of rallroads in Cuba want the sugar duty removed; third, that the capitalists have bought up sugar plantations in Cuba want the sugar duty removed. That is

The fling at the sugar trust is disingenuous and ungrateful. The sugar trust exists because it can gain immense profits under the tariff on refined sugar, which Mr. Henderson sustains. It is a tariff-protected trust. Its schedule of prices costs every consumer of sugar 2 cents pound more than he ought to pay. nounts to \$1 30 a year to each person in the country. To heads of families the tax is one of the most oppressive which they

If Mr. Henderson will advocate the removal of the tariff on refined sugar he will find that the measure would be for the interest of all the people. At the same time the duty on raw sugar should be re-

Sugar duties properly levied-not to protect a class, but to create revenue-would be the easiest tax which the peo ple bear, and the money paid as duties would all go into the treasury. It would not be the case, as it is now, of the Government getting \$1 while the protected trusts get \$3 of the tax paid by the people. Mr. Henderson's plea that the Cuban railroads and that American citizens who have bought Cuban sugar plantations want a reduction of the sugar tariff, and that therefore, it should not be granted, is a piece of pettifogging and is illusory The accusations against him and those working with him to bind the chains of commercial servitude on Cuba are not "lies sent out by the press." His appeal "the farmers of the United States" unadulterated humbug.

The beet-sugar farmers raise less than one-four-hundredth part of the sugar consumed by the people of this country. Their product is 75,000 tons a year. The total consumption is 30,000,000 tons a year Mr. Henderson says that the people who consume 30,000,000 tons of sugar a year ought to pay 2 cents a pound tariff on what they consume in order to give a profit to the few men who produce ur-hundredth part of this enormous sup-

Mr. Henderson's appeal to the people his district and of all lowa is mere "guff." It is disingenuous; it lacks the elements of candor and veracity.

The Historian of the Stuarts. New York Sun.

Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, who died Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, who died a few days since, at the age of 73 years, did a piece of thorough work that has revolutionized the study of an important period in English history and will stand for a long time. The downfall of the Stuarts, the Great Rebellion and Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate were too closely bound up with polities and religion after 200 years for men to investigate them calmly. On the main events men held strong opinions without caring to look into the facts too closely; the Tories abominated everything that preceded and followed the execution of Charles I and the Whigs feared to look into matters too closely. A striking incident in "Tom Brown at Oxford" shows how strong eeling was only 50 years ago,

Bit by bit and step by step Dr. Gardi-ner unraveled the history of the two first Stuarts and established the facts as they were. Drawing upon the immense mass of documentary evidence that has been preserved and never published "Calendars of State Papers," and in the Camden Society publications that he ed-The effort of the O. R. & N. Co. to James I and coming with the accession of introduce Hereford blood into the range the death of Cromwell, which are called a "History of England" for that time, during more than 40 years he made known the results of his wonderfully careful and impartial researches, throwing a flood of light on English history and on American history as well. Judgments may differ now as before, but they must be based henceforth on the facts established by

Dr. Gardiner. He was a remarkably clear-sighted searcher, as impartial almost as a machine; an archivist of the class of which Ranke is perhaps the greatest example. He was not a great historian, however in the sense that Gibbon or Hallam or Mommsen is great. His books must be consulted, but will hardly be read for pleasure. The very manner in which his "History of England" grew excludes the idea of proportion, and for style he had little sense. Its merits are truthfulness and fullness of information. It is a marvel of what persistent industry can ac-complish in a long period of years.

For new ideas, for exciting events, fo great men, the period Dr. Gardiner has made known for the first time with exactness is as fascinating as any in hu-man history. And his honest statement of facts makes the men he tells of more human and intelligible-from Bacon and Coke to Ireton and Cromwell.

Advices have it that during the past year \$50,000,000 was given in this country to the endowment of colleges—and no one has, as yet, figured up how much to the erection of libraries. It would appear, from all that can be gathered on the sub-ject, that the endowment of colleges and the establishment of libraries by rich men are both likely to be overdone if the fashion is not abated. It is to be deplored that the benefits to society by this sort of giving are not proportionate at all to the satisfaction which it seems to yield to those who practice it. Already there are more colleges in the United States than there are students who can afford to at tend them. In the libraries of the land are shelves upon shelves of idle books awaiting for the time to come when the people Ing for the time to come when the people shall have opportunity and leisure to read them. The library and college benefactors might ponder with profit on the saying of John Ruskin, as true as it is plain and emphatic: "Sure, good is first in feeding people, then in lodging people, and lastly in rightly pleasing people with arts and sciences or any other subject of thought." Refinement and culture are worthy goals; but more and culture are worthy goals; but more urgent than these are the ordinary com-forts and necessities of existence which must be administered to. Is it wise to pour out millions on higher institutions of learning which create and foster tastes to plague those who have not the means to

Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Boston Herald. The question has been raised of late in

discussion as to whether Abraham Lincoln was in favor of enforcing the fugitive slave law of 1850. We thought that was settled as long ago as the days before the Cwil War. Mr. Lincoln then declared that the clause in the National Constitution which provided for the return of fugitive slaves was one that the Southern States had a right to ask to have executed by some efficient law. It was this, if we mistake not, which led Wendell Phillips to call him "the slave hound of Illinois." Mr. Lincoln, although sound in principle as regarded the extension of slavery, was conservative in his views as to its treat-ment under the Constitution after the manner of the less radical Republicans of his state. He probably took substantially the same ground as did Daniel Webster on the subject of fugitives from labor. The disposition in anti-slavery quarters is to be more charitable to Mr. Webster than was formerly the case, and the mantle covered Mr. Lincoln considerably earlier.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN MANILA.

Philadelphia Times. Health conditions in Manila are still not that we are accustomed to expect in well-administered cities, but by an official report for November of last year, which has just come to hand, it is obvious that sensible progress is being made by the American authorities. The Board of Health of Manila is composed of five members, four being Americans and one a Spanlard. Four are M. D.'s, the other a B. S., and one Doctor of Medicine also a Doctor of Philosophy. This quintette of university graduates looks after the public health in the principal city of

the Philippines. The population of Manila is roughl 250,000, of which number 186,600 are Filly lation of Manila is roughly inos, 51,600 Chinese and 11,800 of other tionalities. In November there were 80 deaths, as compared with 976 in the sam month in 1900. The rate of mortality for the month was 41.29 per thousand, against 48.48 for November, 1900. While this figure still seems very high, the Filipinos are uncleanly manner of living. The rate for natives was 52.97, for the Chinese and for Americans and others 10.30 per thousand. The principal cause of death is infantile convulsion, and the conditions in this respect are to be speedily investi-

The Board of Health is confronted by variety of peculiar difficulties. Many houses are so filthy that they are being condemned as nulsances and destroyed, especially the nipa (thatched palm) houses. These usually have dirt floors, and are freely entered by rats, which, it is proved carry the plague through the is proven, carry the plague through the city. On this account the animals are being trapped and poisoned with arsenic concealed in sweet potato food. In No-vember 668 rats were caught in Manila, and were examined for plague germs in bacteriological laboratories Board of Health has telegraphed to Tokyo, San Francisco and Singapore for 6600 new traps, from which we would in-fer that the campaign against the rodents

is to be continued very actively. The board is rapidly perfecting arrangements by which health conditions will be still further improved. A law is to be passed compelling every one in the Philippines to vaccinate, and leprosy is to be brought under control. The board will oblige owners to put wooden or bamboo floors in their houses a certain distance above the ground, or else to cement the living rooms like cellars. The barbering trade is to be regulated, and the Chinese practice of "cleaning the ears and scrapeyelids on the streets" has be

The health authorities in the Philip pines are busy with beast as well as man The horses are affected with some epi lemic disease very familiar in India, and the South African rinderpest ravages herds of neat cattle in various parts of the Archipelago. Tubes of fungus are distributed to prevent the locusts from de vastating the land, and the application of science to tropical problems is being put to a most interesting test along many different lines by the American officials in the Philippines.

COLLECTING RARE PLANTS. New York Botanical Garden's Big Undertaking.

New York World, The New York Botanical Garden is making an effort to get an immediate endowment of \$500,000 for the purpose of ed-ucation and the exploration of regions little known.

Director N. L. Britton says the Garden needs this amount in addition to its ent endowment of \$682,300 87, of which the

Columbia University \$ 25,000 |
J. Pierpont Morgan 25,000 |
Andrew Carnegie 25,000 |
Cornelius Vanderbilt 25,000 |
John D. Rockefelier 25,000 |
D. O. Mills 25,000 |
Addison Brown 25,000 | following are the largest contributors: Tiffany & 48.

David B. Ivison

Seth Low

Samuel Thorne

H. C. von Post.

Mrs. Percy B. Fyne

John Innes Kane

Hugh N. Camp

Life membership fees

Caroline and Olivia Phelps Stokes

fund for the preservation of native

plants (Stokes fund)

Bequest of the late Judge Charles

P. Daly (David Lydig fund)

Students' research fund (from fees

of students) 3,000 00 20,465 18

To stock the five new greenhouses which have just been completed, three expedi-tions will be organized. One will go to Arizona to secure cacti; another will be sent to Cuba to get tropical plants, while a third one will go to Europe to arrange exchanges with botanical gardens, Dr. Britton says if the additional endowment is obtained New York will soon

have a botanical garden which will rival any in the world.

Arlington Record. Senator Simon has left Washington for Portland in order to take part in the coming primaries. Some Oregon Senators have left their seats to attend sessions of the Legislature when they were candi-dates for re-election, but we believe this is the first time a Senator of the United States, from Oregon, has come to act as a ward heeler in the primaries. Simon is too small a man to be a Senator of the United States, and we predict he will be repudiated by an overwhelming vote.

Belittlement and Irreverence

Tillamook Herald,
Joe Simon and T. T. Geer are back numhers from now, henceforth and forever-more. Geer is a big man-in his own estimation and stature. But Oregon wants a man so big that he is not conscious of his own greatness, for Governor. As for Simon, poor little trickster, he is like a bee in a teacup; he makes an awful noise around Portland, but in the busy hive of National affairs he cuts a figure about like an ant on a mountain-hardly so

Alone. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald The wars go on and stateamen rise To plan for power and for trade— Proud people look through loyal eyes

The easer nations watch to gain New prestige here and giory and some one corners all the To make himself a millionaire.

At Kings and Princes on parade

Her little stove, alone, today?

A year ago, without a tear, And no good-bye, he went away, Through months of sorrow she has prayed And seen the postman pass, and turn Back to her tasks, and went and paid

Devotion to the love he spurned. And yesterday she read his name Among the names of those who died There where the wretched Tagal came. Bloodthirsty, down the mountain side

She cares not that the wheels still whir, That glorious battles still are won; The sun may shine, but not for her, The glad old dreaming all is done.

Pale-faced, she sits and shivers near The little stove and wonders why She, so bereft, must linger here Since he, so noble, had to dis.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There is still time to register and save courself trouble at the primaries

In making political repairs, too many hummers often small the machine At any rate, Tillman and his lik will

soon have the President going South. Roosevelt would have shown true hosnitality if he had taken the Prince with him on that great trust hunt.

What a beautiful collection of her own obituaries Miss Stone will be able to make when she gets home again.

The Senators from South Carolina have of course forwarded photographs of themselves to the esteemed Police Gazette.

If local statesmen devoted as much time to improving streets as they do to mend-

ing fences, the city would be the gainer. Perhans now that he is in St. Louis the distinguished visitor thinks an Anheuser-Busch is worth two in Milwaukee.

A Cuban has been arrested for stealing 19000 worth of diamonds in America. The Cubans seem bound to get even, somehow or other.

Every once in a while Russia causes uneasiness in the world's capitals by announcing that she doesn't intend to grab any more chunks of China.

What with flood, fire and anarchists, people leave Paterson for that undiscovered country without much uneasiness as to what it may have in store,

A Bannock Indian committed suicide because he was locked up for being drunk. Civilization seems to be making little headway among the Bannocks.

The students at the University of St. Petersburg threaten to estrike for freedom of speech. The American plan is to speak first and strike afterward.

That parrot which turned in a fire alarm on Second street would have saved a lot of trouble if he had made the alarm more definite and certain as to date.

Having heard the plantation melodies. all Prince Henry needs to make his visit complete is the sight of a buck and wing dance, and the sound of a ragtime song

A man elected to a local school board in London has sent this letter to the press defining his policy: "The scientific men are gone. I hope we shall have no more dabbleings with laboritorys and that sort of thing. A good sound eleymentary education for our children is what we want; good reading, good writeing and good arithmatic." It is cheering to know that the education of the younger generation is in such good bands.

Two little Philadelphia girls the other day strayed itno the realms of theology and anthropology, though, of course, they didn't know it.

"Say," said the first, "we's Dod's little angels, isn't we?" "Yeth," lisped the second, "but we hasn't dot any feathers on uth like the ittle angels my mamma showed me in a

sleture-book." "Well, we had once, don't oo know?", returned the first, "but Dod pulled 'em all out before him sent us down here."

What for did him do that?" "So that we couldn't fly up in the trees when our mammas want us to come ir and be washed."

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, used to tell the following story of the late Dr. Ducachet: "One Sunday morning Dr. Ducachet arose feeling wretched. After a futile attempt to eat breakfast he called an old and favorite colored servant to him and said: "Sam, go around and tell Simmons (the sexton) to post a notice on the church door saying that I am too ill to preach today.' 'Now, massa,' said him a trial; you get 'long all right.' The argument went on, and resulted in the minister starting off, Service over, he returned to his house, looking much brighter. 'How you feel, massa?' said Sam, as he opened the door, 'Better, much better, Sam, I am glad I took your advice.' I knew it; I knew it, said the darky, grinning until every tooth was in evidence. 'I knew you feel better when you git dat sermon out o' your system."

Healthy Enough to Bag Ducks.

Mr. Cleveland was invited to attend the dinner which President Roosevelt gave at the White House in honor of Prince Hen-ry, but did not appear, having sent a letter of declination, although his pres-ence would have been particularly grace-ful and appropriate in his character as a retired President.

The explanation which Mr. Cleveland forwarded was contained in the following item of news, printed recently: Former President Cleveland declined the

House in honor of Prince Henry, assigning illbealth as a reason. But, on the same day, if President Roosevelt and Prince Henry read the newspapers closely, they would have found also this interesting piece of "per-

onal information"; Former President Cleveland has started me from a recent duck-bunting trip in the sters south of Norfolk. He was greatly ted by his trip physically, and bagged 230 ducks.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Miss Primrose—"Don't you ever give your dog any exercise". Miss Hollyhock (fond-ling a fat pug dog)—"Of course. I feed him with chocolates every few minutes, just to make him was his tail."—Tit-Bits. Handheapped — Mrs. Homer — "Wers you troubled by mal de mer while crossing the ocean?" Mrs. Neurich—"No, indeed! I was

so seasick all the way over that I didn't even have a chance to make his acquaintance." -Chicago Daily News. Stevens-"Hadley fell down stairs the other day and followed it by falling over a wheelbarrow at the bottom of the flight."

Yardley-"Gracious, what an experience!" Stevens-"Yes; Hadley says it was so like a ride in an auto that it brought back the pleasantest of remembrances."—Hoston Tran

Indefinite.—First Messenger Boy.—"Hello,
"Thirty-four," got a message to deliver?"
Second Ditto.—"Yep." First Messenger Boy.—
"How fer is it?" Second Ditto (taking out
his dime novel)—"On'ly about six chapters o'
dis, 'Fued o' de Scarlet Ranger, or de Man
Wid de Red Flannel Eye.' "—Philadelphia
Press.

Took Semething to Support That .- Papa-Are you sure you can support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed? The Suiter-Well, I will only say that yesterday I

Suitor-Well, I will only say that yesterday I disposed of my automobile, which I kept in good regair for over two years. Papa-(brokeniy)-She is yours, my boy. I, too, once owned an auto.—Brosklyn Life.

Hortess (to guesta, who have to spend a few days)—"We're so glad you've been able to come. Mrs. Gushington; but I do hope we are going to have better weather, or I am afraid you won't enjoy yourselves much."

Miss Gushington—"Oh, but, my dear Lady-Boreham, we didn't come here to enjoy our

Miss Gushington-"Ols, but, my dear Lady Boreham, we didn't come here to enjoy ourselves. We came to see you."—Punch.

In the Proper Mood.—"Mr. Writen cannot work today," telephoned the wife of the dramatic author, "because he has the grip, and the medicine be has taken has affected his brain so that he cannot utter three words that above any acree or connection."
"All right." answered the impressario.
"Tell him to write me a libretto for another comic oversa, and sketch the scenario for a comic opera, and sketch the scenario for a dramatized novel before he recovers. And say, give him another dose of that medicine it he becomes rational before the work is

finished."-Baltimore American.