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perature, 48; minimum temperature, 40; pre ipitation, 0.93 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

CURRENT POLITICS AGAIN.

Yes. The Oregonian supported Joseph Simon for the State Senate four years ago. It stated the reasons why it supported him. One was the fact that W. T. Hume, who now has reappeared at Portland as an informer from Nome and San Francisco, was his opponent Another was the fact that Mr. Simon had, though tardily, declared for the gold standard, and The Oregonian placed he election of a gold-standard man to the United States Senate above all other considerations of that time. After Mr. Simon's nomination for the State Senate four years ago, The Oregonian said: "The Oregonian supports Joseph Simon for the State Senate, not because it wholly approves Joseph Simon at this time, or because it has approved or opposed him in past times; but chiefly because just at this time general principles and purposes necessary to the highest good of the country can be better served or sided through the election of Joseph Simon than through the election of either of his opponents to that Joseph Simon will vote for a office. rold-standard man for the Senate of the United States."

It was a choice between Joseph Simon and Wilson T. Hume. Large part of and take it as a matter of course-inthe statement given by The Oregonian for its support of Mr. Simon was based mended in its suggestion of personal

Senate. Our local affairs, of highest be able to get "concessions" from the importance to us-the improvement of trusts? our rivers and harbors, legislation for exclusion of Chinese, legislation for arid lands, and whatever else our state has interest in at the National capitalnow, now, is the crucial time for all these things. Yet Mr. Simon, absent, is not missed at Washington.

One word more about current villfica tions of The Oregonian, and garbled excerpts from its columns of four years ago, now presented in the hope of turning them to Mr. Simon's advantage. There is peculiar absurdity in reproduction of matter published in the circum stances of four years ago, in support of Mr. Simon for the State Senate, as arguments why he should be returned to the United States Senate now. If there are no birds in last year's nests what is to be said of the discretion of those who expect to find the political cuckoo bird in the nests of four years ago? This illustration from the cuckoo. moreover, bears strongly on the methods by which Mr. Simon got into the nest for his present term. Mr. Corbett's friends ever have known that they had

reason to say to Mr. Simon-Being fed by us you used us so

As that ungentic gull, the cuckoo bird, Uneth the sparrow, did usurp our nest. Once more The Oregonian has to say

that it never thought of supporting Mr. Simon for the United States Senate, because it never deemed him a suitable or efficient man for that position. It thinks Oregon entitled to stronger representation in the United States Senate, Though it supported Mr. Simon for the State Senate four years ago, it shocked when Mr. Simon undermined Mr. Corbett for the United States Senate, and slipped into the seat to which the country manifestly wished to call Mr. Corbett. It was aggrieved again, as others were, two years ago, when Mr. Simon, for his selfish purposes, so oaded up the ticket with his candidates for the State Senate, to hold over and vote for him in 1903, that election of the ticket was impossible, and Mr. Corbett was beaten again. The Simon machine caused him the loss of Multno-

mah, and then he had no chance. The Oregonian had hoped it would be able to avoid statement in the present contest of these various things; but the sourrilous attacks upon it, forced or pald for by the Simon machine, together with the manifest purpose of the machine to continue its grind in the old way, have caused it to depart from its first wish and intention, and to remind whom it may concern that, though desiring peace, it has not forgotten how to deal with assailants.

NO CHANCE FOR A GRAFT.

The play of Nicaraguan officials for something in the way of a personal "rake-off" in connection with canal concessions need surprise nobody. We have Judge George was re-elected by 4000 encountered the same thing before in majority. our dealings with Spanish-American countries, and we are likely to encounter it again and as often as we attempt negotiation with these countries. It can hardly be otherwise, since corruption in the form of bribery is one of the established and recognized methods of Spanish-American statesmanship, Nothing which calls for assent of Spanish-American officiats, high or low, makes head without that greasing of the palm which a few weeks ago was almost openly demanded from representatives of the Colombian States and which now is plainly invited from the representapuddle in the back yard. tives of Nicaragua. It excites no resentment on the part of the Spanish-American communities, for they have been used to it from time out of mind

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

Oriental will be incapable of self-gov-

ernment and economic development

thrifty worker, but he is without the

genius of industrial invention; he does

not know how to combine his resources

in order to get the largest sum of prod-

labor. Our agricultural colleges and

manual training schools will do much

uct from the smallest expenditure

than among the people themselves.

pine Archipelago. Of course, troops will

be necessary in the savage islands, like

factories when we have created new

wants among these undeveloped peo-

The move in the Minnesota Legisla.

might have been foreseen. The "mer-

ger" may get around the statutes, but

it cannot command public sentiment,

and that is sure to manifest itself in

hostile railroad legislation. This will come in two ways-"regulation" of

traffic charges and imposition of taxes.

"trust" was undoubtedly chosen as the

least of the evils then pressing. Great

Figures show that the average cost

only time can determine,

Chinaman is an industrious and

The spectacle at Washington just nov in connection with this Cuban tariff

"deal" is nothing less shameful than that of a hold-up of Congress at the hands of an association of investors and stock-jobbers. And, plain as the situation is, arrogant and impertinent as the attitude of the trust is, there seems to be nobody in Congress in whom the spirit of an outraged self-respect is strong enough to rise in wrath and bid Mr. Oxnard betake his insulting pres-

ence from the halls of Congress. MEGALOCEPHALITIS. Hitherto The Oregonian has not paid

any attention to Mr. Wallace McCamant's antice. Perhaps it is beneath its dignity and character to notice him at all. And yet since Mr McCamant taking the character and part of a ward roustabout, has been spending much vituperation recently on The Oregonian and its editor, it can hardly be amiss for The Oregonian now to make a remark or two about Mr. McCamant. In addition to his chronic allment of

megalocephalitis, he seems just now to be suffering from enlargement of the spleen. The Oregonian tenders him its sympathy.

It is not perhaps Mr. McCamant's fault that he is a ringster in politics. This is not merely "a gift of fortune," but it also "comes by nature." His po litical ancestry is of the Quay typefor he is a Pennsylvanian; so of cours in Oregon Mr. Simon is his ideal states. man. Some years ago Mr. McCamant was expressing a desire to go as a dele gate to the National Republican Con vention. It seemed probable that Oregon would instruct for William McKinley; but Mr. McCamant carnestly hoped it would not, because if he should go he would like to be at liberty, as he said, to support Quay or fail in with a Quay programme; in which he would have the assistance of his respected father in Pennsylvania; and he would like to be free so he could assist his father in any turn affairs might take. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Mc-Camant is by nature and nurture a Simon politician. Two years ago he wanted to defeat the renomination of Judge George, for the Circuit Bench in Multnomah. He had a little candidate of his own, for whom George was to be set aside; but when his proposal was presented to the delegates, they prompt-

ly rejected it This has rankled in Mr. McCamant's pinched and narrow chest ever since; and he takes his revenge by declaiming against the "dic tatorship of Scott and The Oregonian. Yet if his candidate for the Judgeship had been nominated he would have been beaten tremendously, as the District Attorney and Simon's candidates for the State Senate were; whereas

Another little illustrative incident as to Mr. McCamant was presented in the cagerness and promptitude with which, when Mr. Corbett was a candidate before the Legislature, Mr. McCamant opened his ears to every suggestion that Mr. Corbett might not succeed and that another candidate might be necessary and who so fit or so distinctly in line as Mr. McCamant himself? So naturally and so quickly had Mr. McCamant caught the Simon method; taking to it. in this way as in others, with the instinct and confidence of a duck to a

Yet Mr. McCamant withal is a good man, master of sanctimonious seeming and snivel; but sadly given to misrepresentation, mental obliquity, untruth, malignity, temperamental anfractuosdeed, as a thing rather to be comity, scurrility and vituperation. Other

ous forms of manufacturing, finance FIRST AMERICAN LESSON. and transportation, and until the Oriental has learned how to use the weap-

Chicago Chronicle, Time: After Prince Henry's return to ons for increasing productive power and has mastered the art of industrie! Germany. Scene: Private apartment of organization and transportation, the the Emperor, Potsdam,

Kaiser-You are brown as a nut a bright as a berry, after your voyage. Did you learn anything in the United States? You remember the Oriental saying. "A traveler without observation is a bird without . wings."

Prince Henry-I learned many lessons. Kaiser-Where did you learn the first? Henry-As I sat at dinner with 1209 merican editors. Kaiser-What is it?

for the enlargement of knowledge Henry-That the President of the United among the Philippines, but of course States has no recourse against libel ex-cept that which is the right of every other no system of schools can create captains of industry, and for many years citizen of the United States. Kalser-Can he not imprison those who to come they will be found among the

Caucasian rulers of the Orient rather speak disrespectfully of him? Henry-No. If the disrespect should mount to criminal libel, he could seek a

The Filipino is not naturally dispos to systematic work, because his wants remedy like the humblest citizen, through the courts. Kaiser-Why has he no other recourse! have been few and his standard of living low, but the rule of America will

Henry-Because freedom of speech and f the press is guaranteed by the Constibring greater security for life, higher standard of living, protection of proptution, and is subject only to the judicial erty against brigandage, and far lower branch of the Government.

Kaller-But the President can suspen death rate for children. The same blessings, political and economic, that the Constitution at his discretion, can he

Great Britain has brought to Egypt. Henry-No. In time of war, which Con Hong Kong, to Singapore and to gress sione can declare, or during other form of public peril, the right of the citi-India, America will bring to the Philippines. The Filipinos have already zen to the writ of habeas corpus may be temporarily suspended. But that would not give the President any additional learned that American taxation is not like Spanish taxation, which meant privileges in regard to punishment for disrespect toward himself. bleeding the body politic to exhaustion for the enrichment of Spain; they al-Kalzer-Is there no law in the United

ready understand that American taxa-States like my lese-majeste law to insure homage for the head of the state? tion will be remitted back to the people in benefits. It is confidently predicted Henry-No. Your lese-majeste law was invented, sire, in the dark ages, by a despot of France, to enable him to pursue by the chief of the Philippines constabulary that in another year 15,000 unmolested a career of tyranny and vice. Long dead, it has been revived in Ger-American soldiers, with the native contingent of troops and the constabulary, anony alone will be sufficient to garrison the Philip-

Kaiser-How, then, is homage for the head of the state maintained in the United States? Are not the editors too free? Henry-An editor who would abuse + 24

Samar, but in the civilized provinces there will be no need of large garrisons freedom of the press in the United States Whether the Philippines will pay is purpose of reviling the President not a question to be asked at present, would feel a convincing penalty in the re

fusal of the people to read his paper. Kalaer-Are the people of the United States so deeply devoted to the President? any more than it was when we went to war with Mexico to maintain possession of Texas, or when we enlarged our Henry-Not to the man. They render boundaries by the addition of the Rocky no blind worship. On the contrary, they consider him the highest servant of the Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Ultimutely the Philippines ought to offer Nation. Their worship of the office . a promising field for the enterprise and President is rational, rather than sentimental. Only a few lunatics fail to ren capital of the Nation. Hong Kong. der to the President that respect which Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta have arises from the exaltation of his post and proved valuable colonial markets to his own worthy traits. Great Britain, and it is not extravagant

Kaiser-What do the people generally to predict that in the Philippines we call the President when he is not present? Henry - The President most revered shall at no distant day open markets for some of the output of our - mills and among those within the memory of living Americans was generally Abe." The predecessor of Mr. Roosevelt, whose tragic fate is universally mourne ples. It is our duty to govern the by all Americans except a few lunatics slands for the present. Whether it will was podularly known as "the Major." Kalser-How do the people designat always be for our interest to rule them

Henry-Those who admire him most call im "Teddy." All the Americans exhim cept the few lunatics would defend his liberty and life with their last dollar and ture toward forcing lower passenger their lives. rates upon the railroads of that state

Kaiser-Would calling me "Billy" be like calling the President of the United States "Teddy" ?

n Germany except a few lunatics would lefend your person with their last penny and their lives.

Indeed, this was so plainly in view from Henry-Sire, freedom of speech and of the beginning that it must have been the press in the United States is, next considered by the group of railroad conthe patriotism of the entire Nation, the greatest power for the progress and pros-perity of the country and the stoutest solidators whose highest effort to date is represented by the Northern Securishield of the Government. ties Company. They had some hard Kalser-Henry, how many Germans have problems to solve, and the railroad

imprisoned for speaking or writing disectfully of me? Henry-Sire, I fear the number mounts

as were the factors in this new move-Kalser-Did you learn other lessons in

It looks like rain.

our cherished theories, and they are now tcliing us that we are quite wrong in supposing that the moon has any influence in controlling the phases of the weather. From a very remote antiquity, in the

that changes in the weather were occa-If this keeps up, how are we going to recognize April when it gets here?

A good many post-graduates in politics will be able to learn things at the primary.

be launched this year.

help us observe the 17th.

Congress still continues to leave undone the things it ought to do, as well as the

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The U. S. S. Subsidy will probably not

Mr. Hohenzollern should stay over and

Borrow an umbrella and go register.

There are only two Generals left in the Boer Army, which proves that two is enough, and more is a crowd,

not bring a pet brigand over with her to add to the sights of Boston Common,

It will be vain to suggest a successor for Secretary Long till some navigator of the Iowa or Des Moines Rivers has been heard from.

There never was cordiality Like this before or since;

From Florida to Oregon They're singing, "Hoch der Prins."

If the Alaska boundary dispute is arbitrated how are the fire-eating members of the Canadian Parilament going to invade Washington?

Governor Van Sant will be compelled to abandon the trail of the octopus, but the Colonel of the Rough Riders will probably keep the animal in sight until it is well treed.

Mr. Bryan is going on a missionary expedition to Ohlo. But the brigands of that state are already overworked, cutting up the spolls captured within their own territory.

There have been four murders in three months at Beaumont, and no arrests. As the victims were white, the inhabitants feel that it is time for some one to take the blindfold from the eyes of Justice.

The scarcity of fish in old times in England made it difficult for the poor to keen Lent. Pepys remarks: "The talk of the towne now is . . . whether Lent shall be kept with the strictnesse of the King's proclamation; which is thought cannot be, because of the poor who cannot buy fish." He also says: "Notwithstanding my resolution, yet, for want of other victuals, I did eat flesh this Lent"; and again, "Our dinner was only sugar sopps and fish; the only time we have had a Lenten dinner all this Lent."

When the Rain clouds, thick an' leaden, from the sou'sou'-west is headin' an' there ain't no sun a-shinin' from the dawnin' till the dark,

Frantic population looks o'erhead in consternation, wonderin' how soon they'll have build themselves another ark; When for

Days and days together there is nothin' but wet weather, an' the streets is r rents when they ain't high, boilin' the streets is ragin' tor-

Rain-proof mackintoshes or umbrellas or ga loshes keep a man from saturatin' from his head down to his knees. Then the

Oregonyun native, in a humor contemplative views the sky an' clouds an' landscr an undisguised delight,

nd ne "This here's the season that a feller has good reason fur to tell the world around him that old Oregon's all right."

lately came under his personal observa-The Rev. J. A. Kring was a witness in a tion. It was a case of a man and his trial at Fort Scott, Kan., the other day, three children who were all more or less and before he was sworn he asked the affected with tuberculosis of the lungs. Justice if he might be permitted to open Dr. Rothrock sent them to a place in the his testimony with prayer. . The Justice mountains of Monroe County, where they

sallors and seafaring men that when a large star or planet is seen near the moon, or, as they express it, "a big star is dogging the mo on." that is a certain sign of stormy weather. Mr. Roosevelt out of his presence? But now stern science comes along and tells us that we must no longer heed such sayings, justifying her verdict by strings of cold facts which prove that even though these saws seem correct, in nine cases out of ten statistics prove that to be mere chance. It will probably take a generation or two before seafaring folk and who dwell much in the open cease to be

Henry-Yes, sire. And all the Germans lieve in the influence of the silvery orb of night.

Kaiser-Henry, your first American les-son starties me. I will ponder it.

into thousands.

ment, they could not stand alone. They he United States? THE MOON AND THE WEATHER. London Expres

Scientists seem very fond of exploding twilight of natural astrology, a bellef arose

doned by the moon. One of the proverbs is: "So many days old the moon is on Michaelmas Day, so

many floods after." If it rains on St. Swithin's Day, we are

told to expect rain for 40 days after. An

day, is everywhere held as a sign of good

liked, while Saturday's is unlucky for the

cording to the old English weather saw:

Saturday's new and Sunday's full

In Scotland the farmers believe that a

misty moon is a misfortune, and an agri-cultural maxim among them teaches that

You need not be afraid to reap your field; But if she rises haloed round Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

Two rules of the shepherd of Banbury

If mist's in the new moon, rain in the old;

Another weather guide connected with he moon is that to see "the old moon in

the arms of the new moon" is reckoned a

sign of fair weather, and so is the turn-ing up of the horns of the new moon. In this position it is supposed to retain the water which is imagined to be in it, and

The country people in Scotland foretell

the changes in the weather from these

changes in the appearance of the new

sure sign of bad weather, or when he horns are pointed toward the zenith.

the same sign when the new moon ap-

stition referred to in the famous bal-

pears "wi the auld moon in her arm

Oh, ever alask! my maister dear, I fear a deadly storm;

And if ye gang to sea. I fear we'll suffer ha

I saw the new yestereen, WI' the ould moon in her arm;

At Whitby, when the moon is surround-

d by a halo with watery clouds, the sea-

weather, for the "moon dogs" are about. There is also a belief prevalent among

men say that there will be a change in the

Consumption Cured by Fresh Air.

Philadelphia Inquirer, Dr. J. H. Rothrock, the State Commis-

doner of Forestry, who is a great advocate

of outdoor life as a cure for pulmonary

diseases, makes an enthusiastic report on

the success of an experimental case which

lad of St. Patrick Spens:

If she "lies sair on her back" it is a

would run out if the horns were

If mist's in the old, rain in the new

If the moon shows like a silver shield

are:

turned down.

weather

weather. Friday's new moon is much

new and Sunday for the full m

Never was good and never

equally wise prediction is that if Christmas comes during a waxing moon we shall have a very good year, and the nearer to a new moon the better; but if during a waning moon a hard year, and the nearer the end of the moon, so much the worse. rest of the quotation.

Another bellef is that the condition of the weather depends upon the day of the week on which the new moon chances to fail. New moon on Monday, or moon It seems too bad that Miss Stone did

objections, that need not be repeat ed here, to his opponent. It was the objections to his opponent that had greatest weight with the voters. Any other man than Mr. Hume would have beaten Mr. Simon. For, as shown by the figures printed yesterday, Simon feil out of sight behind his ticket, receiving a plurality of only 540, while the remainder of the ticket had an average of more than 2500. Had Hume been able to concentrate the opposition, as many another man might have done he would have beaten Simon by not less than 3000.

Of the article on the candidates from which the quotation above is made Mr Simon and his intimates bitterly complained at the time, because they thought it not complimentary enough, or strong enough, in his support. However, they are now taking from it such detached passages as they can, garbling them for their purposes and circulating them to show how The Oregonian supported Mr. Simon four years ago. Of course, they omit all critical and explanatory passages, and all censure of Mr. Humefor Hume, who then declared that Simon was wholly unfit for the State Sen. ate, is now acting with those who want to return him to the United States Senate. These, no doubt, are trifling matters. But they are the stock in trade of those who make furious attack on The Oregonian because it declines to support Mr. Simon for the United States Senate now. But it never did support him for that position, never thought of doing so; and solely because it never supposed he would be or could be an efficient man in that position. Let the proof of experience since the election answer on this matter. The Senate of the United States is not the place for Joseph Simon. Joseph Simon is not a man for the United States Senate.

Does Mr. Simon speak the voice of Oregon on any important matter? In him does any question of domestic foreign policy find an exponent? What contributions have we, or are likely to have, from him on the great problems of our relations with the outer world, forced upon us by the results of the war with Spain, our acquisition of new possessions in the two hemispheres and creation of new and vastly wider intercourse with the chief nations and most numerous races of mankind? These are questions for presentation in the Senate of the United States. There is no other forum from which the voice of the United States can be spoken; no other forum from which the voice of Oregon may be heard, to the honor and credit of our state. Is Mr. Simon the man for this work? He is a man who has no word on any subject, in any presenceunless indeed on some trifling matter of personal or partisen contention. Affairs of greatest moment, both of National policy and local interest for Oregon, are now before the Senate. And yet no one, either at Washington or in Oregon, thinks it of the slightest importance whether Mr. Simon is in his seat, or not. Our relations with the Philippines and with Cuba, involving matters of vast concern to our commerce, and still vaster boncern to our dministrative policy in the islands and Its effect upon ourselves, are before the only so far in these respects as we may he has organized industry in the vari-

thrift and shrewdness. Of course, it is not possible that the

United States Government, in its dealings with Nicaragua, can proceed upon other than an open and straightforward basis; and it will not be surprising if this fact shall operate to delay proceedings in conjunction with the Nicaragua project to which Congress seems again to be turning. The officials, not only of Nicaragua, but of Costa Rica as well, have it in their power to hold up concessions essential to the beginning of practical operations, and there is serious hazard of obstruction in this fact. But in the end the United States will be able to get all that may be wanted from the States of Nicaragua and Costa

Rica, and probably at small cost. Much as the canal means for us, it means relatively far more for the countries through which it will pass. Its immediate and direct effect will be break the commercial isolation in which they stand, and to give them a position of commanding importance on one of the world's greatest highways. By the lowering of the level of Lake Nicaragua and its maintenance under conditions of safety from floods, it will open up to industry and production a vast and rich territory now valueless from a practical standpoint. And in many other ways the countries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are bound to gain enormously from this great work.

All this is perfectly understood by the people of these countries, and their anxlety in the matter is, profound and extreme. Public opinion, to be sure, is not there the dominating force it is with us, but it contrives in the long run to have its way. We shall get all that we may ask in reason-all that we want-by pursuing our own traditional methods of reasonableness and of straightforward diplomacy; and we can afford to disregard the suggestions of bribe-takers. Indeed, we cannot afford to do anything else.

AN INSULTING PRESENCE.

"It is believed," says a dispatch from Washington treating of the Cuban tariff question, "that Mr. Oxnard can be brought to a compromise." Mr. Oxnard, be it known, is the head of the beet-sugar interest in the United States. and closely identified with the sugar trust, and is personally "making the fight" for their interests at Washington. And it would seem, from his presence at Washington, from the consideration given by statesmen and by the correspondents, that the Cuban tariff question is regarded not simply a matter for Congress to determine, but for Congress and the sugar trust acting together. Congress, it seems, is to do what it wants to, provided the sugar trust, acting through Mr. Oxnard, can be brought to "a compromise."

Has it, indeed, come to this, that those who represent the people in making laws and in directing the policies of government treat with the great trusts as with those whose "rights" must be regarded as something almost sacred and whose "powers" must be dealt with a Chinese civilization and we would in the spirit and after the methods of diplomacy? Are we to adjust our laws both Europe and America. The Cauand policies upon considerations of ob-ligation and justice, or are we to go the productive power of the individual;

without present notice.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES The testimony of Judge Taft before foresee: Congress is altogether favorable to a cheerful outlook for the future of the of the 59,955 mules and horses pur-Philippines under American rule. This chased for the United States Army the testimony of Judge Taft is confirmed by the observation of able American econlast four years was \$88 90. The British omists like Charles A. Conant in the agents, during the Boer War, have purchased more than three times that current number of the Atlantic Monthly, who notes the important fact that number, paying, on an average, \$139 already English is driving Spanish from apiece. It is added that the animals the schools and the marts of trade, and rejected by the American purchasing agents were, in many instances, readily that eagerness is shown on every hand accepted by the British. Such reports to learn American nfethods and Ameri-

can points of view. are likely to make the British people wince. Humanitarians, however, will Caucasian leadership is necessary for orderly progress in the paths of civilisee in the statement little except the zation and economic efficiency. Orientaggregate suffering represented by 180,als are not only without the capacity 000 wretched animals many of which for self-government, but have no conwere subjected to long sea voyages in scious interest in their government. close quarters, made burden-bearers of The struggle for existence is too man and visited with all the cruelties ceaseless in its severity to allow that this condition implies. Overloaded, any time for the incubation of abgoaded, starved, strained, these misstract political rights until they are erable creatures add by their sufferings hatched into burning issues. In China a pathetic chapter to the recital of and Japan the agricultural laborer has war's horrors. no intelligent comprehension of his form of government; he knows when he is President Gatch, of the State Agriculexcessively taxed, and sometimes retural College, has found that students who play billiards do not stand well volts against this form of oppression in their studies. Specifically stated, 80

because it means hunger and starvation, but the doctrine that the humblest man or woman is endowed with inalienable polluical and moral rights from birth has no native residence in the Oriental mind; it is apprehended only by means of Caucasian example. The economic ambition of the Caucasian is utterly wanting in the Oriental. He tolls to live, but never tolls through ambition to grow rich, to rise above his surroundings to the level of a higher standard of living. Because of these facts Orientals without Caucaeian lead. ership are sure to remain undeveloped

peoples. Great Britain in economic progress has done wonders in Egypt and India; France has done much for the civilization of Algiers and Tunis; even Russia has lifted the Turcomans of Central Asia to a higher economic level, if not a more heroic life. The Dutch East Indies are another illustration of economic development impossible except under Caucasian leadership, and we shall see further proofs of the beneficent influence of Caucasian leadership in the exploitation of Africa by Great Britain, France and Germany, The work that the United States is

destined to accomplish in the Philippines is of the same sort-work that is not capable of accomplishment by the native races if left to themselves. With the Oriental left to his own devices, it is as true today as it was when Pha rach was the slavedriver of the Israelites, that the cheapest thing is human life and labor. The Oriental adheres to

primitive methods of agricultural exchange, so the standard of living does not rise, nor are the number of human wants multiplied incessantly every year, as under Caucasian civilization. Given have Chinese famines periodically in

were forced into coalition for protection against each other. Now the peo ple will take a hand through their Leg. islatures, and the outcome no man can

Henry-Yes, sire. I will recite others to ou later. Excunt.

British Naval Programme. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Great Britain will omit neither cost not fort to keep her naval power as strong, numerically at least, as that of any two of the Continental nations, though the rapid growth of rival navies must make the British naval programme increas-ingly costly. France and Germany of late have been increasing the efficiency of their fleets by improving and mod-ernizing the armaments of the old armored and protected vessels, and Great Britain, following their example, will spend a large sum for that purpose. Much the larger portion of the aggre gate British naval expenditure for the coming fiscal year will be appropriated to this important work. The total expenditure proposed, is \$156,275,000, an increase of \$897,500 over the expenditure of last year. The new construction will re-quire \$45,290,000, leaving \$110,985,600 for the betterment of the old fleet. The new vessels will constitute a total of 27, o all types. Among them, are two battle ships, two armored cruisers and two third-class cruisers. Twenty-five ships will be "improved," 10 battle-ships and

15 cruisers. The improvement, or re-armament, of these vessels will greatly increase the strength of the fleet. The London Telegraph, in presenting the es-timates, says that the new construction is much smaller than was expected, but this is the first time the Admiralty has drawn up a definite and extensive scheme of rearmament.

The officers and men of the British fleet, next year, will number 122,500, far quented billiard halls. This finding is not entitled to the distinction of a disin excess of the personnel of any other navy in the world. In the last report of Secretary Long, the strength of all covery. It is too old for that. However, it is eminently proper upon the ranks and ratings in the great navies in 1900 was announced as follows: England, 114,880; France, 49,775; Germany, 39,386; strength of the showing that bilfiard-Russia, 39,546; Japan, 26,198; Italy, 25,804; United States, 23,453.

The German Press.

New York Times. One of the most gratifying evidences of the benefits of the visit of Prince Henry to the United States is the cordial and ap-preciative tone of the German newspapers. The press of Germany has not always been friend.y to the United States. The official, or guasi-official organs have invariably been either agreeable or conservative, but a number of other newspapers, especially increased but \$805,445.30, which indicates that the money is not trembling in the past three or four years, have in the bank vaults, but is out serving shown a disposition to find fault with American methods and to impugn American motives. Some of these were slow to recognize the importance of the proposed visit of Prince Henry, but after witnessing the cordiality and extreme courtesy shown the Prince by official America, especially by President Roose velt, the German papers are practically unanimous in showing their appreciation and good-will, One feature of the comments is a little

surprising. There is evidence that the general public of Germany was not pre-pared for the popular manifestations of interest and courtesy that have been shown Prince Henry. There seems to have been a feeling that while he would be received with all the attentions and formalities due him on the part of the officials of the United States, there would be a lack of public accord with the vari-ous ceremonics. This bears out the statements, frequently made, that through maclous misrepresentations many people in Germany have conceived the idea that the asses in this country have been unfriendtoward the Fataerland. If Prince Henry's visit enectually dispels this faise impression, whatever its scope, it will have perved at least one great purpose. sphere."

were made to breathe the fresh, pure all of out-of-doors continually. Even when they were compelled to find shelter under a roof, the windows were kept open so that a current of uncontaminated air swept through the house all the time. This treatment was begun last Spring. and it has had the desired and expected result. The children have become robust and the man has so far recovered that he is able to resume work.

There is no doubt whatever that consumption is distinctively a disease of in-door life, and that it is promoted if not occasioned by breathing air which does not contain the proportion of oxygen which the wicked sometimes triumph. which is necessary to health. It is not absolutely confined to those who lead a sedentary life, but they are by far the greatest sufferers from it, and if all the world lived out of doors the ravages of this most prevalent and deadly of diseases would be very materially reduced. It is upon this principle that the sanitary science of the present day undertakes its cure. Little or no medicine is given. The consumptive subject is placed amid hytenic surroundings. He is required take the approved precautions against the dissemination of the disease. He is sup-piled with plenty of plain, nourishing food

and he is kept as much as possible in the open air. When this regimen is efficiently applied and faithfully followed the result is uni-form. There is always an improvement, and in the great majority of cases there is recovery. Of course, if the disease been permitted to progress until its last stages have been reached, a cure is out of the question, although even then the sufferings of the victim will be lessened and his life prolonged. Nor is it neces-sary to the success of the open air treatment that the subject be taken to the mountains or far away from home. Probably the mountain air is better, but so long as the air is fresh and pure that is substantially enough. This is important,

for it admits of the establishment of sanatoriums under practicable conditions They can be placed adjacent to the great cities where consumption is chiefly found and they will still serve their end nearly as well as though they were stationed in the pine woods or on the mountains. Eu

our own, has demonstrated that Woman's Work and Man's Work.

ropean experience, which is far ahead of

Chicago Chronicle. At brief intervals, the cry is set up that women are crowding into pien's places," or that they are "invading man's indus-trial sphere." It is true that women are doing many things that were formerly done by men, but it is equally true that men have been steadily encroaching for many years on the old domain of women ave transferred the home employ ments of women-spinning, weaving, knit-ting and most of the sewing-to the factory, where the machine does the work Men, not women, control the making and selling of women's clothing of every description. Some of the drudgery goes to women, who work for pitifully small wa-ges, but the profits go to men. Not even the washtub has escaped this change. The laundries, owned by men and having men in all their best-paid places, have driven the washerwoman to the wall. One can see in any American-city men in robust

health, and some of them weighing 200 pounds, doing the work of waiters in lunchrooms that are patronized by both walters sexes and have no immoral or objection-able attachments or surroundings. The male dressmaker gets the cream of that branch of business. In fine, man has abolished many and absorbed more oldtime employments of women, so it would seem to be about time to stop talking of woman's "invasion of man's industrial responded that if the jury had no objection he would have none. Thereupon the preacher walked over to the jury, kneeled down before them and offered up a supplication. He prayed that the Lord would keep them from all evil and guide them to a right understanding, and he praved that each witness would be made to realize that if he swore falsely he would be visited by the wrath of God. When the trial came to a conclusion, the church and the preacher lost. Apparently it was another of those mysterious dispensations through

Diin't Know Prince Henry.

New York Times. One evening in the middle eightics Prince Henry of Prussia, just returned from a long voyage in the Far East, found himself at a ball in the Royal Palace in Berlin. Instead of his naval uni-form of Commander, he had donned the uniform of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, in which he was then a lieuten-ant. A Captain belonging to the same regiment soon accosted him, and, notic-ing certain insignia on his arm, said to him gruffly: "Do you know, sir, that it is against the regulations to wear foreign orders.

"Yes ,Sir: but my grandmother conterred this, and-"

"There is also another regulation which says that foreign orders are not her-editary. You will report to your Captain tomorrow."

"Yes, Captain," humbly replied the Prince, "But I said my grandmother 'conferred' this-she did not 'give' it." Prince. "Ah, and what do you call it, young man?" inquired the officer with a slight touch of curiosity.

"The Order of Garter, Captain." "Never heard of it. Must be some fake decoration. I shall look into this mat-ter myself. Who did you say your grandmother was?

"I didn't say, Captain. But she is called Queen Victoria."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Blobbe-I shall have to wear glasses. Slobbs Are you troubled with your eyes? Blobbs-What did you think I was going to wear them for-bunions?-Philadelphia Record.

Mistress-Do you know, Carter, that I can actually write my name in the dust on the table! Carter-Faith, mum, that's more than I can do. Sure, there's nothing like education, after all!-Punch.

Why He Wept .- Man-Why are you crying, why hey? Boy-Oh, sir! I've jest had de meaales and had ter stay out uv school fer a month! Man-Never mind! You can't have them again! Boy-Hully gee! Dat's w'y I'm cryin'!-Puck. Too Late.-"When I was your use I didn't have the advantages you have." said the fa-the, sagely. "Well, faither," replied the son. "It's too late to kick about it now. You should have thought about these things at the time." -Ohto State Journal.

-Onto State Sournal. Manifestly Wrong.-"Tes," said the head of the firm, "Miss Addle is a good bookkeeper, but she makes some queer mistakes." "What, for instance?" asked the silent partner. "Well, she enters our measurger hoy's wages under the head. head of 'running expenses.' "-Philadelphia Press.

Equally Exciting .- Prince Henry (looking about him)-This is your Senate chamber, is it? Washington Guide-Yes, Your Highness, I am sorry we have no fist fight between Semi-tors to show you tolay, but if Your Highness will step into the half in the other wing of the building you will probably hear Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, make a speech.-Chi-cago Tribune.

In Washington -Down Pennsylvania avenue came a tattered and torn man. His eyes were blacked, his none was bleeding, and his chocks were bruised, while he imped painfully, and had one arm in a sling. Did the astute detective who observed him stop him and ask which direction the fostpads had taken? Not which direction the footpads had taken? he. He said: "Good-morning, Senator.". timore American.

the community as it should. These four National banks represent less than half the banking business of the city. There is every reason for 'viewing the banking situation here with serene satisfac tion. ----We observe with some pain that the various Socialist and Prohibitionist county conventions have failed to recommend that their respective state bod-les nominate à candidate for United States Senator. Will not the Legisla-

ture feel somewhat embarrassed if it shall be forced unaided to choose a representative for these esteemed fellowcitizens?

Though Lieutenant Hobson's eyesight is impaired to an extent that has caused him to ask for retirement from the naval service, he is able by a pecullar obliquity of vision to see a fu ture for himself in politics. At least, that is the interpretation of certain of

his acts, as read by his friends.

playing by students is forbidden by the faculty of that institution on penalty of suspension. It needs no argument to prove that study and billiard hall exercise do not go together. An increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the statement of the four National banks of Portland in one year shows a prosperous condition of business. The increase in the amount of deposits is \$1,898,353 17, though cash on hand has

per cent of the failures in class work

last term were by students who fre-