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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 52; minimum temperature, 39; pre-cipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 19.

FALSE AND PERMICIOUS.

The proxy system as now in force in the Republican party in Multnomah County and in Oregon is false in theory and in practice most vicious. It should at once be superseded by a more just and modern plan.

Upon what principle of representative government does the man who has been by law intrusted with delegated powers undertake at his own instance and discretion to delegate those powers to another? The party has elected him, John Jones, to do the work, presumably because it prefers him to William Smith, who was not selected and possibly was even rejected upon application. Now for Jones to turn this work over to Smith involves an unwarranted latitude of individual authority. It is a legislative conveyance which Jones has no right to bestow or Smith to accept.

These delegates are officers of the law They are chosen at an election regularly called by the courts under statutes provided. The County Cierk has certified their election to their offices and the law expressly enacts that they "shall be entitled to sit as the delegates from the said precinct in such convention." It is not customary for elected officers to abdicate their functions in favor of some person arbitrarily selected by themselves. The law provides what shall be done when a tie exists between two candidates; but it says nothing about what shall be done in case a man wants to sell his vote

against all contingencies the claim of England to the title of "Mistress of the Seas." Her power in this role is yet to be tested by modern standards, but her preparation for defense of this title, if called upon, is certainly being made regardless of expense and in close touch with the best in naval architecture and armament.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVE-MENT.

Hepburn of Iowa, who is among the foremost advocates of using Government money for constructing an isth mian canal, inconsistently boasts his lifelong antagonism to river and harbor improvement. His opposition is most unreasoning and unreasonable, and the positions he assumes are indefensible. There are those who profess to condemn, on principle, every diversion of taxes to internal improvements. It is a contention, however, that has been discredited by Jefferson and other eminent statesmen of variant political affillations. The question is not one of academin reasoning, but of political expediency, and the ease with which Govemment raises money through the two methods reserved to it by the Constigution (the customs and internal revenue) has long demonstrated the marked de sirability that this class of work should be done by society through the Federal Government, rather than through the local devices of direct and more burensome taxation. These things must be done, and such theoretical injustice as inheres in the use of taxes for canals and harbors is overborne by the ease with which results are reached. Rivers, harbors and canals are improved by governments the world over, and will continue to be until it be easier to do the work by private enterprise than by government undertaking. Mr. Hepburn is forced to admit that the jobbery which formerly characterized river and harbor bills has largely disappeared. No fact in our legislation is more strikingly apparent, and its explanation consists largely in the development of our Engineer Corps to its present trustworthiness and efficacy. It would be impossible for Hepburn or any ent barrack system, but the trouble one else to repeat today the impressive attacks made on river and harbor bills by the late "Sunset" Cox. The waste ful and useless appropriations that used to be made for streams that never could be made navigable and for upper reaches of streams whose lower portions were impassable are conspicuous by their absence now, for the simple reason that they have had to run the gauntiet of examinations and recom-

mendations made by boards of United States Engineers. The great bulk of the appropriations are meritorious. Mr. Hepburn's unreasoning attitude is learly discovered in his recommendations that Congress set a limit to the depth of harbors and the draft of ships He might just as well propose that Congress should say how many bushels of wheat shall be sown on an acre or how many letters a man can mail at the New York postoffice in any one day. Harbors must be deep enough to accommodate the ships that seek them, and the dimensions of the ships will be determined by conditions of trade and tonnage, which Congress is poweriess to control. The sole object, of course, in limiting depth of harbors and draft of vessels is to set an arbitrary limit on expenditures. These undertakings cannot be controlled that way. The work done must be commensurate to the need. To set a limit at thirty feet of water might work injustice to some great port that needed greater depth, and it would certainly encourage every minor port to demand thirty feet, whether it had use or not for more than twenty.

The justification of river and harbor nerves are impaired by age, who needs bills is in their fruits. Mississippi and above all things a chance for quiet Columbia River commerce, New York harbor, Galveston and the Erie Canal rest and solitude when he desires it as he marches to the grave. It may be said that there are not many old veterans who find this lack of privacy more repulsive than hard living outside the home The truth is that there were probably a million of men enlisted in the Union Armies during the war who were so decently brought up that the lack of privacy in their Army life was disagreeable in youth, but was then endurable because it was necessary, because they were young, strong and volatile. They were then a healthy, happy, impulsive, inexperienced, reckless, noisy, enthusiastic multitude of young fellows, entirely able to endure hardship and without experience or imagination enough to fear it. For these strong-nerved young | edy. soldiers it was not difficult to endure the repulsive coincidents of Army life but as soldiers in 1861-63 they had more privacy than a Federal Soldiers' Home holds out to a decent veteran; for four men who were naturally friends lived together under the same shelter tent during campaigns, they had privacy at meal times and when they sought sleep. If, as strong-nerved young soldiers, these men in war time sought privacy, how great must be the need of it when these men are no longer soldiers in mind or body, but men sinking into old age growing nervous, querulous and impa tient at needless restraint or wanton disturbance. Practically, these Federal Soldiers' Homes repel by their lack of privacy the very best class of Union veterans, who prefer a comfortless hut with privacy to a crowded barrack. The vicious, noisy, worthless veteran will seek such homes and stay in them as long as he can, for he enjoys the idieness and the turbulence that wear upon the decent old man. That is why the decent Union veteran often finds the Federal Soldiers' Home odious. There is, if would seem, a lack of good sense in housing a throng of weary-souled, broken-down old men upon the plan of a large garrison post of vigorous young

increased by six. Mofal-If you want anything, ask for it. Grumbling under one's breath does not pay.

VETERANS AND SOLDIERS' HOMES. The American people do not mean to reglect their soldiers, living or dead.

Massachusetts has just voted to crect a statue of General Charles Devens, a onscientious war Democrat of 1861,

who in 1851, as United States Marshal, sent Thomas Sims back to slavery. The Federal pension roll is enormous; Federal Soldiers' Homes have been generously established. And yet the pension roll is open to criticism because it has been swelled beyond reason through lax pension laws, under which meritorious men not seldom get less than their decarts, while unworthy claimants obtain far more than they deserve. It is probably too late to purge the pension roll of fraud, for Congress is not willing to undertake it, but it seems to us it is not too late to improve the so-called

Federal Soldiers' Homes by making them more of a genuine home and less of a barrack. These homes are located at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Ill. and Marion, Ind. At these homes there

are assembled about 27,000 veterans. Then there are state homes provided by California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Of the administration of the State Soldiers' Homes as a whole we do not know enough to speak with authority, but of the National Soldiers' Homes it is safe to say that they are probably all open to the criticism that the old veterans at a time of life when they need something more humane are given nothing but a very comfortable barracks. Some rooms have 100 occupants. There is no doubt that the veteran is treated as well as possible in these National Homes, under the pres-

that no well-bred man would willingly enter a Soldiers' Home where in his old age, when he most feels the need of privacy, he could not possibly have it. Most of the veterans of the Union are 60 years of age and upwards, an age when it is very wearing for men to live with any comfort in large numbers together And yet these old men are obliged to herd together. There are 100 cots in a single room. At the mess table from 800 to 1000 men are assembled.

These arrangements are all admirable for men who are soldiers in age, obligations, in physical and mental fitness for a soldier's life. But these poor old fellows are no longer soldiers in age, strength of body or spirit; they are only ghosts of soldiers in body, and it is not humane that they should be deprived of what they need far more than a library, a billiard-room, social hall, cardroom, theater, church and music; and that is some privacy of life in their rooms and at their meals. And this is the reason why so many decent old veterans shrink from these splendid Federal Homes. They feel that it is a perfectly honorable place of refuge, be cause it was earned by the same service that obtained a pension; but in spite of its comforts and its privileges, the decent, well-bred veteran prefers a very hard and comfortless home of his own that implies some privacy when he

seeks his bed or takes his meals. This lack of privacy, this fact that the National Soldiers' Home is not really a home at all, but a great barrack, maker it repulsive to the veteran, whose

broks vainly on the yellow gaberdine of the Jew. In a well-known story of Eadmer's the Red King actually forbids the conversion of a Jew to the Christian faith. It was a poor exchange which would have robbed him of a valuable property, and given him otily a sub-iest

Green recognizes the fact that with

the Jewish settlement began the cultivation of the physical sciences in Ox ford. The Jews brought to England the medical knowledge and surgical skill of the East; and to their wealth and influence was due the remarkable develop ment of domestic architecture in Oxford. From the standpoint of learning, medicine, surgery, physical science and domestic architecture, the expulsion of the Jews from England by Edward I was as regrettable as their expulsion from Spain. In nothing was the superiority of Cromwell's mind to the popular prejudice of his time more strikingly displayed than in his reversal of thi ancient exclusion of the Jews from England.

The troubles of the Finns in their native land increases Their latest grievance is on account of the determination of the Russian Governor of Finland to deprive them of their native press. Within a few weeks past a number of the Finnish newspapers, including some of the most important journals in Finland, have been arbitrarily suppressed, and others have been suspended. The immediate cause of this action was certain editorials in the issues of March 3, the forty-first anniversary of the emancipation of the seris, in which recent reactionary measures were lamented, that, it was said, had largely disillusioned the political and social aspirations raised by the emancipation of the peasants. It would seem that with the example of Poland before them the people of Finland would cease their hopeless struggle against the power that, thoroughly equipped for the purpose, has set out to Russianize them. There are two courses open to them. One is to submit, the other to emigrate The latter alternative is, for a home loving people, perhaps the hardest to accept.

Orders and decorations will be be stowed with a liberal hand by the German Emperor as supplemental to the late visit of his brother, Prince Henry, to the United States. The high officials of the German-American steamship companies, whose steamers bore the Prince across the seas and back again, have already been the recipients of imperial favor in the bestowal of the decorations of the Red Eagle. This should not be taken as a compliment to the American eagle in appreciation of its dignified silence while American hospitally was outdoing itself in entertaining the visitor. Our historical bird knows when to scream and when to look on decorously, ignoring its own exist ence. It represents "liberty," the one principle that neither asks nor receives the favor of monarchs. It will be in

good voice about July 4. The closing of the Oregon City branch of the Portland Flouring Mills until after harvest is likely to work something of a hardship upon a number of

men who are thereby thrown out of employment. On this account the event is to be regretted, since, however capable men in any special line of industry are, it is not easy to shift the endeavor to a line distinctly different, in response to a sudden emergency. For this reason the most skilled and steady workingmen are often placed at a dis advantage in the industrial world, and are entitled to warmest sympathy and

most intelligent consideration. In this instance the working world and its demands will soon absorb these laborers though at present they are probably perplexed, not knowing just what to turn to.

Dr. Feinberg, a young physician of

TO USE THE EARTH'S ENERGY.

Kansas City Star.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE DEMOCRACY

Indianapolis News

em. It is a problem in the so

that the Democratic party shall

fidence of the country.

that it is worthy of the respect and con-

Lost in the Shuffle.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

What, we should like to ask, has be ome of the high hopes which our only

pure moralists in politics had of Con

so ago? When Mr. Littlefield appeared in the House, after the death of Mr.

ent who are descended from the great

protector. They all come through his fourth daughter, Frances, who married for her second husband Sir John Russell,

Among these peers descended from Frances Cromwell there are two Mar

ife name of Sir John Lubbock), and Lord

Walsingham. Although Oliver had five sons, there is not a single surviving Crom-

well in the male line, though any one who

ants through the female line, to say noth

ing of Oliver's untitled posterity, frequent

The two eldest sons of the protector

A Lesson for Minister Wu.

Chicago Record-Herald. The lesson for the Chinese Minister

that this country is no place for his per

ple. If there were no exclusion law, that would be plain from many successful conspiracies and many acts of violence,

taking such incidents and the exclusion

law together the evidence should be over

Moreover, if Mr. Wu retorts that China's

hostility to the foreign devils is as jus and rational as our opposition to hi

countrymen, we might reply that the con-

the United States are so widely and in

will not hold. What we have done Au-stralia is doing and Canada proposes to do. It is the effort of white labor to save itself against a competition whose numbers have so far defied computation.

Paradisi Gloria.

There is a city, builded by no hand, And unapproachable by sea or shore, And unsessuable by any band Of storming soldiery for evermore.

There we no longer shall divide our time By acts or pleasures—doing jetty things of work or warfare, merchandise or thym. But we shall sit beside the silver spring

That flow from God's own footstool, and behol Sages and martyrs, and those blessed fow Who loved us once and were beloved of old, To dwell with them and walk with ther

In alternations of sublime repose, Musical motion, the perpetual play Of every faculty that heaven bestown Thyough the bright, busy and eternal day. -Thomas William Parsons

equences of white immigration bina and of Chinese immigration

enough.

in 1644.

whom she had five children.

ressman Littlefield, of Maine, a year or

Commenting on the experiments now being carried on by the British Associa-tion for the Advancement of Science, Pro-fessor William Hallock, of Columbia Col-lege, says the idea of obtaining steam power from the heated depths of the earth is antical feastble. It has been Much has been written and spoken o late about the reorganization of the Dem. ocratic party, and it is, of course, clear that something will have to be done. there which And, strange as it may seem, the speech earth is entirely feasible. It has been astrated that there is a regular rise of Mr. Altgeld, delivered Saturday, brings this question to the front. He spoke of temperature for every foot of pene tration into the earth's surface, and it is the various reorganization suggestions a matter of going deep enough to and said with entire truth that the only idea that many men seemed to have find heat enough to make steam power. The heat of the 2500-foot level in the that there must be a change in order that omstock mine is 145 degrees, and in a seep well near Pittsburg it is 129 degrees. the party might win, and that the only reason that these men wanted to win with that the party might get control of the offices. If that is all there is in a Professor Hallock estimates that at a lepth of 12,600 feet there will be found a temperature of at least 240 degrees, or campaign for the Democratic party, it had much more than is requisite in boiling better never win. water "It is not," says Professor Hallock, "a

question of getting steam, that being simquestion of getting steam, that being sim-ple, but a question of getting steam in sufficient quantities. Hot water is even now drawn from a deep well and used to beat a dwelling house near Bolse City, Idaho, and when we pumped out water which had leaked into the deep well near Pittsburg it was so hot I could not hold my hand in it. But while the Pittsburg well is capable of heating water left in it over night even if it, denth were suf-In other words, the question it over night, even if its depth were sufficient to turn that water to steam, would require many hours of waiting, which would rob it of all commercial value. In other words, there would not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior, because fatal. that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into a very hot area, and it is as easy comparatively to bore 12,000

feet as to bore 6000; but in order to give the steam commercial value a method nust be provided for dropping the water to the heat area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it return to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow. Professor Hallock thinks he has discov

ered a method that is entirely practicable. He would here two holes into the ground 12.000 feet deep and 50 feet apart. Then he would lower heavy charges of dyna-mite in both holes and explode them. He is sure that after this process has been repeated many times, a connection be-tween the two holes would be established, while the shattering of the rock around the base of the holes would turn the sur-

unding area into an immense water ater. "The water," says the professor, heater. "poured down one hole would circulate through all the cracks and crevices, the temperature of which would be over 240 degrees, and in its passage would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the second hole to the pass earth's surface. The pressure of such a n of steam would be enormous; for, from the initial velocity of the the descending column of water steam, would exert a pressure of at least 5000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. The problem is, there fore, a mechanical one, and the chie chiel difficulty would be in connecting the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water heater would operate itself, and a source of power be established that would urpass anything now in use." Professor Hallock says that a practical

test of the undertaking can be had at a cost not to exceed \$50,000. The wonder is that in this age of scientific research and mechanical progress some one has not atted to accomplish the thing which have dreamed of ever since the empted to heated condition of the earth's interior came to human knowledge. It need not be suggested that if unlimited power can be obtained by the simple process of bor. ing two holes to a depth of 12,000 feet, it will form the most stupendous achieve ment in the inventive career of man. Pro or Hallock tells us that the Pittsbury well is to be lowered until the existence of sufficient heat has been demonstrated in a practical manner. Let us hope that its undertakers will carry out the two-hole idea and show again that some of the greatest of human inventions are the sim-plest in their character.

VIEWS OF ALTGELD.

New York Evening Post. It was as an agitator and iconoclast that he is chiefly remembered—a man who found his mission in the attempt to tear He was the coming man; he was to lead to that revival of the true faith which was to save the Nation from dedown and who bore himself out against the conservatism of American character,

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The early candidate catches the frost.

Now for the conventionalities of polltles.

But is one phase of the question to h little attention has been paid. A student's riot is on in St. Petersburg. and the college yell is undoubtedly striking terror to the heart of the Czar.

Marconi has allowed several days to go by without astonishing the world. Is he getting careless of his press work?

Only 16 inches of space will be alloted to each person at the coronation. This will come pretty nearly shutting out the King.

That man you met this morning with But this thought naturally suggests ana distended hatband was not King Edother one-or, rather, a different view of the same one. For, as it is true that the ward. He was only a delegate to the convention. Democratic leaders have no right to sac-

rifice principles to success, neither have they any right to sacrifice success-and England had better be careful. The with it a chance to carry principles into effect-to a foolish notion of consistency. Boers will capture some Missouri mules one of these days, as well as regiments and Lieutenant-Generals. other people than those charged with the

guidance of the Democratic party, name ly, the people at large. There has been The Grand Army opposition to Pension Commissioner Evans bore much the too much fooling already. No man has any right to destroy the usefulness and to put in jeopardy the life of a great party. same fruits as Senator Platt's attempt to sidetrack Mr. Roosevelt.

and that at a time when it may be very In spite of all the attacks on the Monsorely needed by the country, simply be-cause he has found that his leadership is to Doctrine, and the attempts to pass the canal bill, the American continents The problem is not simply a party probare still hanging together.

which every American citizen is deeply interested. The squabbles among the so-called Democratic leaders, the narrowness Another Prince is coming over to this country. Uncle Sam has made such a record for hospitality that he will soon and bigotry, the rule-or-ruln disposition, have to make the exclusion act apply the mean ambitions of many of the lead-ers, the crimination and the recriminato foreign noblemen.

tion, and the hatred and bitterness that General Miles has shown that he was are so often manifested, hurt not only the party, but the country. And so the counprevented from going to the Philippines. try, which needs an opposition party, and which very soon may need a real Demo-cratic party, has a right to demand that He was also prevented from settling the Sampson-Schley controversy. What's the use of being a Lieutenant-General anythe folly cease, and that the Democratic party get into shape to meet the real and living issues of the day. The people have way?

A Washington letter carrier opened a been very patient, in the hope that good sense and patriotism might soon triumph fetter-box th eother night, stuck his hand But the outlook is not encouraging. in and then dashed madly down the street, shouting, "A snake! A snake!" A police-The political situation in the United States is most unsatisfactory. Yet, know-ing this, the Democratic party is stupidly man stopped him, and together they went back to investigate. They looked into uncertain as to its duty. We believe that the box and say the supposed snake colled the rank and file is sound and prepared to follow any wise and patriotic leadership. on top of a bunch of letters. The policeman poked it with his club. It did not The Democrats that have nothing to gain move. Then he grew bolder, and pulled it out. The snake was a fat string of

> Cecil Rhodes' latest biographer contradicts the story that Rhodes ever used the phrase, "I never met a man whom I could not buy." The germ of this fiction is said to be found in the fact that one day, when discussing his proposed telegraph wire across Africa, somebody asked him how he proposed to carry it across the Sou-"Oh, leave it to me," Rhodes dan. answered. "I never met the man yet that could not come to an agreement with and I shall fix things up with the Khalifa when the time comes."

In connection with the news from London that the price of good windows commanding the coronation procession of Edward VII has gone up to something like \$365, someone who has looked it up notes that at the coronation of Edward I the price of a seat was half a farthing; in Edward II's time a whole farthing was required; to see Edward III cost a halfpenny. A good seat for Edward IV's procession cost twopence, and for Edward VI the price was fourpence. There is' a

Told Time by His Belt.

Dingley, to whose vacant sent he had been elected, and took open ground against the McKinley administration's "I've heard of many strange timepieces," said a buyer for an ice company, to a Chicago Tribune reporter, "but I run Philippine policy, he was hailed by the anti-imperialists as sharing with Senacross something entirely new in that line ator Hoar the distinction of represent-ing what was left of the New England inst week. I went to a lake in Wisconsin to estimate the ice crop. Among the men nscience in the Republican party. working there was a heavy-set who was set in blanket clothes. He kept his trousers in place with a narrow leathwhy, standing with the beet-sugar lobby in unyielding opposition to coner belt, and several times in the course of the morning I noticed him tighten it a

that want no office, that never have held or desired to hold office, that are able to take care of themselves, and that only sausages. wish to see their party made strong and true again, so that it may serve the country-these men know that Mississipp has pointed the way. Obscure, half-edu-cated and envenomed Populistic editors of weekly newspapers do not appeal to them More and more, the Democrats of charac-ter and substance are turning back to the old leaders, and great men they were and are-Tilden, Hendricks, McDonald, Thurman and Cleveland-and wondering how it was that the party ever got so deep into the bog of Populism. But the point we insist on now is that we have to do with something that is vastly more than a mere quarrel among different factions of the Democratic party. The country is involved, and every citizen of the country has a right to demand that the foollah-

ness of the past six years shall stop, and big jump between VI and VII.

for personal friendship or other consideration. It is presumed the delegate seeks or accepts the nomination because he expects to serve. It is assumed that within such short time as intervenes between primary day and convention every man will live, and not change his mind, and be on hand.

The system is dangerous in practice, also, as has been said, and evidence of it is plentiful. It opens opportunities for fraud, for perversion or defeat of the popular will. In this way men repudiated at the polls may sit in conventions. The contingency and the temptation are hostile to every consideration of fair play and public policy.

There is only one chance in a thou sand that a delegate elected on a Saturhis own state. day cannot be in the convention the next Wednesday. If he cannot, his delcention should cast his vote, and not somehody he may designate. If the delegation is antagonistic to the absentee's wishes, so much the more reason for his presence and for selecting only men who will attend. In this coun try the minority often has to submit to the majority. All chance of injustice would be eliminated by the election of alternates. We do not allow our delegates to National conventions to give their proxies out at their own discretion. No more should we in county conventions

In the first Republican convention for the State of Washington, held in 1889, some Tacoma men who had been repu diated as delegates presented themselves with proxies which they had negotiated for, and thus sought by indirection an end they could not openly reach They were refused admission and a precedent was set which has averted much mischief and has never A similar precedent broken. should be set this year by the Republican party's conventions in Oregon. The time is auspicious for reform in this respect as in others

coming year aggregate \$156,255,000, of the secret service type. If its operawhich \$75,000,000 will be devoted to building new ships. Forty more war- commercial, or, more directly speaking, ships will be floated this year. In 1903 the shipping world, knows and apprecisixty ships will be under construction, ates that fact; if its operations are besides the twenty-seven which the new estimates call for. Guns of more for- seeking policy dominated by a few at a midable callber will be mounted on port of entry, the sea captains who many vessels, and six-inch guns of the latest and most-approved type will re- for days waiting in vain to be served place the 4.7-inch guns. A large num- may reasonably be expected to make ber of vessels will be added to the submarine fleet. It is the undisguised purnose of the Admiralty to prepare the charter as sometimes happens, known fleet for war, which, it is added, "it hopes will never come, but for which it is in duty bound to provide." The strength and resources of the British Empire for carrying on inland war are being severely tested. Lack of drill and preparation in the army are freely alleged; the unprogressive military spirit nor sets down aught in malice is the of British officers is given as the reason for the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of British soldiers to the quick movements and fiercely aggressive tactics of the Boer Generals. Whatever censure of this kind may justly attach to the War Office, the Admiralty is forestalling by its determination to make good ice, and the force of bar pliots will be

system are illustrations in point; and no section of the country has gained more or now bopes for more from judicious waterway improvement than the Mississippi Basin, of which Iowa forms so important a part. Mississippi River improvement has had greatly to do with making the State of Iowa what it is today. There are few more ambitious enterprises on the globe today than the dream of a great commercial highway from Lake Michigan via Chicago River to the Gulf of Mexico-a project that means much to Iowa as well as to the whole Mississippi Basin. Mr. Hepburn's course is not only ad verse to world-wide commercial development, but hostile to the interests of

A SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT.

The relief promised the commerce of Portland through putting on another tug at the mouth of the river and increasing the number of pilots is exceedingly gratifying. The Oregonian believed that relief lay not in attempting to hush up comment upon a condition of affairs at the mouth of the Columbia River that was distinctly inimical to the best interests of Portland and the state, but in giving the broadest publicity possible to the plain facts in the premises It believed that President Mohler, of the O. R. & N. Co., would refuse to be a party to the selfish schemes of a ring looking solely to the interests of its own nembers, as represented by a wage out of all proportion to the service rendered. The sequel has proved this estimate to he correct. Mr. Mohler, for his company, has met the issue fairly, and re lief to our belated and congested commerce is in sight. That is to say, the coming season's shipping will not be delayed at the mouth of the river waiting for tug and pllot service, as it was las season. An open, outspoken policy in a matter of this kind is the best policy. Commerce is not carried on in corners The British naval estimates for the Its outgoings and incomings are not of

soldiers. tions are facilitated at any port, th The literary remains of the English cramped and delayed by a narrow, self stand on and off the harbor entrance the cause of their detention, especially if it 'should result in loss of vessel o to all the world. For the commercial advisers of the port to imagine that si lence on their part and on the part of the press means the exclusion of the knowledge of this state of affairs from the general public is folly. An outspoken policy that nothing estimates wise one in such cases. This is clearly proven by the prompt promise of relief that followed the plain statement made of the hindrances to which the commerce of the Columbia River has of late been subjected. We are to have another tugboat next season for bar serv-

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historian, Green, are in course of publication under the editorship of his widow. In one of Green's historical articles concerning the famous old university city of Oxford is the statement that the most characteristic result of the Norman conquest was the Jewish set tlement planted in the very heart of the town of Oxford. This settlement possessed its own language, its own religion and law, its peculiar commerce, its peculiar dress. The policy of the Norman Kings secured each Hebrew settlement from the common taxation, the common justice and the common obligations of Englishmen. The city bailing could not enter the Jew settlement; the church itsef was powerless against the synagogue. The historian Green says that almost to the end of the thirteenth century the attitude of the Jew in Eng-

and through the protection of the King was one of proud deflance. We quote: His bonds were kept under the royal seal. J royal commission visited with heavy penalti any outbreak of violence against these "cha tels" of the King. The thunders of the church "chat dog.

Berlin, has made a discovery which h says makes the diagnosis of cancer in its early stage possible. He has located in cancerous growths independent animal organisms, to subdue which is to

cure this disease, which, next to leprosy if indeed not equal to it in baffling virulence, is the despair of the medical scientist, so far as he permits himself to despair of tracking down and conquering any insidious foe to human life. If means of cure follow this discovery, those affiicted with cancer will be mor fortunate than those whom the bacillus of consumption have attacked have yet found themselves. The discovery, however, is an important one, and perhaps in due time will be followed by a rem-

The city has seldem had a more generous bequest as represented by the labor and love of years than that given by Benjamin Roop, and which is now fairly in place in the City Museum. The collection of birds and animals, which omprises this bequest, represents the labor of years of a man devoted to his work and discharging its details with patient fidelity. The collection has been carefully transferred to the City Museum and to its donor the thanks of the

city are due, and will doubtless, at the proper time and in the proper way, be rendered. A New York dispatch says that over 300,000 dressmakers have declared their

intention of forming a union that shall include the whole of the United States. A preliminary meeting looking toward this latest coalition in the industrial world was held a few days ago, and active steps will, it is said, be taken to perfect the organization. Perhaps this will result in the revival of the lost art of cutting, fitting and sawing in homes, Greater disasters than this have followed in the wake of industrial combination. -

An indictment has been returned against the Louisville & Nashville for paying freight rebates contrary to law. This is the way to proceed-use the existing slatutes, of which there are perhaps enough, if they are enforced. What is needed is aroused public sentiment behind the law, and this seems now to be coming along.

Senator Morgan's ability, character and long services to the isthmian canal project seem to deserve a better fate than that he should be superseded in the charge of the measure. His limitations, however, in the way of force and directness are severe, and the cause will doubtless gain in the substitution of Senator Mitchell.

Bryan has no sympathy with the Democratic protest against investigation of negro disfranchisement. This is thoroughly Bryanic. He has no sympa thy with anything save himself and his own peculiar political properties. His concelt equals his stubbornness.

No one is quite so impressed with the claims of equity, remarked a Simon delegate philosophically, as the under

A, man of great talent, of vast indus-ry and of utter fearlossness, he was by far the most formidable of the foes which conservatism and stability had to enter in the great cataclysm of half a dozen years ago.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is not to be denied that Altgeld had much ability, and that at times he showed a gift of leadership, which, under the guidance of better principles, would have achieved great things. But he was a valient an example of the doctrinaire dem But he was as agogue as the country has ever produced.

Brooklyn Eagle.

One of the mercies of the defeat of Bryan and his programme was that it precluded the possibility of this man, with his as-tute and powerful mind, from coming into any position where he might have carried out the heresies in which he believed. His was essentially a gift if not a genius for destruction.

Boston Herald,

He had a rare faculty of presenting subject with originality and with clear-ness. Had he possessed a better-balanced mind, he might have been a most useful citizen. The extraordinary feature about him was that he, so gifted mentally in most respects, should have been denied the quality of mental discretion.

Boston Transcript.

That he was embittered and warped by his loss of fortune and the signs of waning popularity there is no doubt, and this feeling led him to some extraordinary ac-tions and speeches, with which the general public is likely to associate his name Nor can we be oblivious to the mischlev ous tendency of his teachings with regard to social order and integrity. All these. united to his great intellect, made him a dangerous man.

Carelessness on Railroads.

Cleveland Leader. It must be confessed that the injuries ceived in raliway work in this country, relatively to the army of trainmen oved, are far more numerous than they ought to be. There is evidence in the bare figures of much gross carelessness and it is painfully apparent that the man-agers of great railways are often too intent upon earnings and too little mindful of the lives and limbs of the men who operate their lines. In this direction there room for vast improvement, and the progress made recently has been miserably

Needs of the Export Trade. Minneapolis Tribune

Why should American wheatgrowers fear injury to their interest by the grind-ing of Canadian wheat for export in Minneapolis mills? The price of their produce will continue to be fixed by the price of export wheat, and of course the Canad-ians would not sell their wheat to the millers for less since they could send it through the country in bond for export. Since London makes the price of wheat all over the world, what does it matter to Northwestern wheatgrowers whether they meet Canadian competition in Londor or Minneapolis?

Mr. Hanna's Real Position. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The intentions of Senator Hanna with respect to the next campaign for the Presidency are said to be a riddle, but nevertheless, a plausible guess might made, For instance: He will take the nomination if he can get it; if he finds he cannot get it, then he does not want it, There are several other receptive gentlemen in the same situation.

rt to Cuba! That is " 'What time is it?' I asked him, for my a nice attitude for a friend of the down watch was not running

show

only

"He glanced at his belt, and answered promptly, '11:20.'

trodden and oppressed to occupy, is it not? Do the "antis" express any opin-ion about it? Not that we have noticed. Seeing that he had no watch, I asked They seem to have lost all interest in Mr. Littlefield, and while they have noth-ing but abhorrence for the conduct of his him how he knew, and he explained his system of telling time by his belt. After breakfast, which was eaten at 6 o'clock Republican associates in Congress who the belt was set at the last hole. Every hour during the morning he was forced are violating their party's pledges to Cuba, they forget to mention Mr. Little to to take it in a hole. He knew it was 3 minutes after 11 because he had taken in five holes and the belt was just beginning field by name. It is very sud, and we do not wonder that they fall to speak of it. You see, nearly the whole world had to slacken. After dinner he would let it out again to the last hole, and it would gone to the devil before Mr. Littlefield started, and when "he, too, deserted the cause of right and truth, what was there mark off the hours during the afternoon. He said it was as trustworthy as the best watch he had ever owned, and sevleft to cling to? Very little, except Ery ing Winslow and Sixto Lopez eral tests proved that he was right."

Cromwell's Titled Descendants. The Bellef in a Devil. London Chronicle. There are no less than 15 peers at pres

International Monthly, A maid servant, belonging to one of the women's colleges, had been out with her lover without leave from her mistress and was returning late along my road, at the top of which lived the lamented Profess-ar Nettleship. Now the latter had a large cellow dog that took the usual canine de yellow dog that took the usual canne ad-light in seeing cits scatter and flee, and, the better to pounce on them when they were stealthily crossing the street, he would perch himself on the top of the professor's garden wall, surrounded and Prances Cromwell there are two shar-quises-Northampton and Ripon; eight Earls-the Earls of Chichester and Clar-endon, Earl Cowper, the Earls of Darn-ley, Lytton, Moriey, Rothes and Skeim-erreinle; and Barons Ampthill, Avebury (still best known by his 30 years' public the server of Six Lohn Lubrack and Lord half hidden in the foliage. As the truant maid servant passed beneath him he caught sight of a cat in the middle of the caught sight of a cat in the mindle of the road, and making a spring at it, collided with her and knocked her down. She picked herself up and ran screaming home, almost mad with terror, because, consults a peerage under the names of the aforesaid noblemen will find his descendas she said, the devil had jumped on her back and thrown her down.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

died of smallpox. Robert, the first born, a boy of 17, at Felsted school, and Oliver, his second, a cornet in Earl Bedford's The Idea.-Father-Marie, I wish you would The loca.- purp Perkins why he doesn't go home ask that young Perkins why he doesn't go home carlier. Daughter-What an idea, papa!-just as if he doesn't know!-Puck. , a few days after he came of age

as if he doesn't know - Puck. Accounted For --Janes-Professor Hottaire thinks he has invented a flying machina. Smith --Has he tried it yet? Jones-Oh, no, That's why he thinks he has invented a flying machine.-Judge. IN FLA.

- In an inn on the east const of Fia. A chap met a maid in the ca. At once he was smitten, But she gave him the mitten,
- Whereupon he remarked he abha. --Chicago Tribune,

Mrs. Noosens-My daughter's becoming more are don't notice her plays regular pieces now. You don't notice her playing exercises now as much as she did. Mrs. Naybor-No, but I notice her playing exercises my husband as much as even t did.-Philadelphia Record.

As Far as She Had Heard .- "Does your son

As Far as She Had Heard.— 'Does your som matriculate this year, Mrs Hammandsope? 'Why, really, I don't know. I ain't heard any-thing about matriculation, but he wrote in his last letter that he had got vaccinated, and it took terrible.''-Chicago Record-Hirald. Purely Disinterested.—Pureton—What do you think of those slot machines? Snivelson-Of course, I never play them, but they are cer-tainly inventions of the evil one, and should not be tolerated in our midst. Besides, you den't set anything out of them half the time.don't get anything out of them half the time .-

Chicago Daily News. Two Great Events - Amos Cornshuck-I seen by the paper that they're talkin' of connectin' Two Great Events, - Ands Channels - Sen by the paper that they're talkin' of connectin' Ameriky with the Philippines by one o' them there cables. Hiram Clod-This has been a great century fer improvements. I'm thinkin' of puttin' a new barb-wire fence clean across that lower So-abre lot - Leslie's Weckly.

A Great Success .- The Medical Expert-Fm sure your baby shows what our modern meth-ods will do. Did you follow my directions? Mother-Oh, yes. First, I skimmed the milk and added two parts of hygienic water and two parts of your celebrated modifier. Then I carefully sterilized the whole. "And then?" "I threw it out of the window and gave the baby the cream."-Life.