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Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40 Pribune building, New York City; 400 "The Bookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special limit, it will be simply as one who thority connected with it and all dignity agency, Eastern representativ

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-ter Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sufter street; F. W. Fitts, 1008 Market street; are gone. General Miles ought not to permit himself, after his long and distinguished service, thus to lag superfiu-J. K. Cooper Co., 745 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand

mie in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner. So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205

Eo. Spring street. For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento New

Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, S Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Earkalow Bros., 1612

Farnam street.

609 Commercial Alley. For sale in Ofden by C. H. Myers.

On file at Charleston, E. C., in the Oregon ez-hibit at the exposition. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

the fact that he has been at all times a For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kundrick. 2001-012 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; A. Series, 1655 Champa persistent self-seeker. At every point in his public career he has always and manifestly sought, as the first of his objects and aims, to promote his own Interest. General Miles could not say,

TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably fair; westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum minimum temperature, 40; precipitation, 0.10 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

RIVAL CLAIMS ON RECIPROCITY.

The saying that protection and reciprocity are twin principles of the Republican party is almost old enough to be accepted as a legend. But now comes Representative McClellan, of New York, in support of concessions to Cuba, with the assertion that the ways and means committee's bill "is an enunciation of the Democratic doctrine of reciprocity."

Reciprocity really has sins enough to answer for without being accused of such ambiguity as to serve equally well as a slogan for either of the two great parties, particularly as it touches a subject so prominent in our politics as the tariff question. Where, then, can we place this great principle?

The fact is that reciprocity has two aspects, one of which is Democratic and the other Republican. Wherein it is positive, as a threat, it is Republican. Where it is negative, as a concession, it is Democratic. Now, reciprocity itself is a concession only in the capacity of a temporary abdication of its office as a threat. It is not an enticement to trade, but a club with which to beat those who will not trade as we choose they shall. It is based upon the principle that import trade is hurtful and export trade beneficent. This is wholly a Republican conception. Mr. McClellan is wrong.

The reason why reciprocity can be claimed by two opposing parties is found in the change that has come over our tariff situation. Once half of us

and the discontented. They can't con-vert the world, they can't even agree among themselves. Numerous as barbarians have always been, and game fighters, too, they have never been able to combine successfully against civilization.

GENERAL MILES.

being near at hand, his general

"holds on" to a position after all au-

ous in the War Office. It would be far

better if, seeing that no possible ad-

vantage can come either to the military

service or to himself from continuing in

his present position, he should ask to be relieved. There would be good spirit

and an essential manliness in declining

coach; there is something pitiful in

holding fast to a mere symbol of au-

thority and dignity after it has ceased

In spite of his really fine record as a

soldier and of the many real distinc-

tions which have marked his career.

General Miles' military life has been a

as General John Gibbon once said on a

public occasion in this city, "I have long

served in the Army of my country; and

during the years of this service in

which I grow old, I have never once

asked for any particular service: I have

never once declined or asked to be ex-

cused from any service; I have never asked for a promotion." On the other

hand, General Miles, from the time he

first came into public notice, has been

a persistent beggar for preferment and

advantage. Every circumstance of his

service which could be turned to per-

sonal account has been exploited to the

utmost; and not always in this consple-

uously selfish course have the rights of

others been duly or fairly respected.

General Miles the promotion which he

sought with so much industry. Through

the fortune of marriage he was brought

into close relations with the Sherman

family. John Sherman in the Senate

and in the Executive Cabinet, General

Cameron (a brother-in-law) in the Sen-

ate, all "pulled" for him. Wherever there was opportunity for distinction,

Miles was sent; whenever he rendered

good service-and he did it often-the

most was made of it. These advan-

tages with his unquestioned merit as a

soldier gained for Miles promotion after

promotion, and made him at last the

professional head of the Army. But in

this great post; as elsewhere, his

ent self-seeking. He has been content

service has been marred by his persist-

to do nothing for its own sake, simply

because he was the man to do it. in the

quiet and decent spirit which marks

all really worthy service. He has

sought in every detail of his activity as

the General commanding the Army to

Sherman at the head of the Army, Don

Circumstances combined to gain for

to represent realities.

to be a mere fifth wheel to the military

dren, the Civic Improvement Society being in charge of the movement. This is indirectly in the interest of the laboring class, since a large majority of the children in the public schools come from Whether there be little or much truth in the renewed gossip that General Miles is to be peremptorily placed on wage-earners' homes. The matter is the retired list, it is manifestly the fact simply a business proposition, and will that the day of his usefulness in the doubtless be dealt with as such. Senti-Army is past. He is hopelessly at outs ment is not likely to enter into it. with the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army under the Constitu-

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

A Forest Grove correspondent of The Oregonian recently referred to the growing disposition in the various towns of the state to support measures that make for civic improvement in the community, like clean and well-kept streets, pure water supply-in short, all things that are implied when we say of a fine horse that he is well groomed. This impulse in behalf of local civic improvement begins to be strongly supported all over the country, because observing Americans have become satisfied by experiment that it pays to take good care of the civic dress and environment of a town if it has intelligent inhabitants and any appreciable business and industrial future. The City of Holyoke, Mass., has about 46,-000 people, who were recently addressed by G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., a recognized authority on park management. He referred to the Mount Royal Oak Park of Montreal, and pointed out that Holyoke might easily utilize the Connecticut River front and Mount

Tom for the public good, even as Boston has created a beautiful system of suburban improvements upon the front of Charles River, in the Fenways, in failure; and the reason is plain. It lies in Franklin Park, while the Middlesex Fells is the finest woodland park in America.

The Boston & Albany Railroad corporation has come to believe it pays to have fine and well-kept grounds about all their suburban stations. Beautiful trees and flowering shrubs have been planted; the turf is well kept, the station-houses are covered with ivy and woodbine, and these improvements are year to year. Fifty years ago the little ountain town of Stockbridge, in Western Massachusetts, was an ordinary chabby-looking, sleepy country vil-A few far-seeing men and women lage. saw that it was possible to make Stockbridge attractive to the eye of the Summer visitor simply by washing its face and hands, putting on a clean frock and keeping it clean. The average hard-headed farmer of that day sneered at this appeal to civic pride, and asked: What is all this village improvement worth, this annual cleaning of the house and keeping it clean?" The answer has come. The visionary men and women succeeded in clothing Stockbridge with a beauty that spread its fame far and wide as a place well worth living in, The wealthy Summer tourists began to flock to Stockbridge for their Summer outing, and the result is that her once barren acres and profitiess rocky hillsides have become valuable real estate. The example of Stockbridge was promptly followed by Lenox, and today the whole region of the Berkshire Hills has become a Summer pleasure resort. These pioneer reformers that converted the Berkshire Hills from a mere

breeding-place of dull peasantry into the residence of an energetic and money-making population began at the bottom by insisting that streets and sidewalks must be improved and neatly maintained. Then the town was induced to establish water works and to light the streets. Then this improve-

ment society paid half the cost of a exploit and to enlarge himself. He lob- tasteful rallway station and of enlarg-

Southern Democracy away from free eight tickets for 25 cents between the hours designated, under the above prosilver and Bryan is found in the fact viso, thue giving the working men a that Senator Bailey, of Texas, is favorbenefit. In our own city the demand, able to the nomination of Mr. Gorman for President, and a majority of the or rather the plea, for it has not gone Southern Democratic Senators are ready to drop Bryan and his financial beyond that for special street-car fares made in the interest of school chilphantoms. The defeat of Jones of Arkansas would leave Tillman of South Carolina the only "Bryan man" in the Senate. Lewis Nixon, the leader of the Tammany Democracy of New York City, reported on his return from a recent visit to Washington that he found "the Southern Democrats in the main favorable to the nomination of Mr. Gorman for the Presidency." This means the turning down of Bryan, for Gorman is recognized by Bryan as always one of his most conspicuous and most artful enemies. Mr. Bryan hates Mr. Cleveland most cordially, but he fears Gorman far more than he does Cleveland, for Cleveland is not and will not be in. active politics, while Gorman, as the leader of his party in the Senate, will be sure to map out its policy and manage its campaign for 1904. The defeat of Jones in Arkansas and the defection of Bailey in Texas, the action of Mississipple indicate clearly that the drift is

against Bryan. The influence of Sena tor Tiliman in South Carolina is plainly declining, and there are not Populists enough left in Alabama and Georgia to keep Bryahlsm long alive in those states. In Missouri the rural counties are still in subjection to the personal influence of Bryan.

Bryan evidently has had notice served on him that the National Democracy before 1904 mean, if possible, to unload him and his jackage burden of "free' silver. But Bryan shows no disposition to retire from politics. He evidently means that Bryanism shall be distinctly recognized by the National Democracy; that before he will suffer it to be repudiated by the party he will ruln it, since Bryanism is not to rule it. He does not now control the Democratic National Committee, and on his recent visit to New York City he was told by some members of the committee that in two campaigns he had been defeated and that it was time for the National committee to hunt up another candidate. Bryan, on his part, did not conceal his vindictiveness toward the Gold Democrats, who defeated him in 1896 carefully guarded and nourished from | and 1900, and threatens that in 1904 he and his friends will not tolerate any support of David B. Hill, Senator Gorman or any Democrat of their color or quality. How sharp a thorn Bryan could prove in the side of the National Democracy in 1904 cannot now be accurately determined, but the personal strength of Mr. Bryan among the rank and file in various parts of the South is still sufficient to make Southern Democratic leaders cautious about antagonizing him until the fight is over for the control of the next House of Representatives in the doubtful districts of the Northern States, trusting to hold the solid South. Aggressive ignoring of Bryan and free sliver would be resented by Bryan, who would not hesitate to work indirectly for the defeat of the Democracy in New York State if David B. Hill should be the party standard-bearer, for Hill's election would make him a formidable candidate for President in 1904. Bryan does not expect to be the Presidential candidate, but he expects to be able to prevent the repudiation of Bryanism or at least the nomination of a Gold Democrat.

> Mr. Bryan is a very energetic man and a most artful demagogue. It is quite possible he may prove as sharp a thorn in the flesh of the National De mocracy in 1904 as James G. Birney was to the Whig party in 1844 and as Martin Van Buren was to the Democratic party in 1848.

'Some interesting figures appear in the marine column of The Oregonian this ing the station grounds to a spacious morning regarding the lumber business by sea from this port. For the first three months of 1902 over 23,000,000 feet of lumber was cleared from the river, this city alone dispatching nearly 20,-000,000 feet. A fleet of ten vessele with a carrying capacity of nearly 10,000,000 feet is now in port loading. The foreign shipments during the period mentioned went to China, Japan, Siberia, Samoa, Chile, Peru, South Africa and the Hawaiian Islands, and will spread the fame of Oregon's timber resources through all of those countries. It is unnecessary to go farther back than half a dozen years to find the lumber business by sea from Portland for an entire twelve months amounting to less than the figures for the three months of 1902, and there is every prospect that the figures for 1903 will far surpass those of this period. . For many years wheat, flour and salmon were about the only commodities the shipowner figured on getting from the Columbia River, but at the present ratio of increase it will be but a few years until the lumber fleet will be larger than the grain fleet.

WHITES IN THE TROPICS.

Chicago Chronicle. Thinking people have never felt much sympathy with objections to our owner-ship of the Philippines based on the aleged impossibility of tropical colonization by the European races.

by the European races. These objections sound too much like the old dogmatic assertion that negro slavery was necessary in our Southern States because it was impossible for white men to labor in that climate. There were those at that time who maintained that while there might be such inability in certain small areas in the South, just as in other parts of the world, the reasons were narrowly local far more than cllmatic. Their view has been very largely borne out by later events.

Others scoffed at the notion because they said they were not willing to admit the inferiority of the white race as such to any. That life in the tropics might cost the race heavily, but it would prevail in the end. Both these classes were moved by the spirit that should move -the application of common sense first, and unflinching resolution next.

A German scientist, Dr. Myleus, some time ago advanced views opposed to the feasibility of tropical colonization by temperate-zone races, sustaining his contention with a great show of hypothetical wisdom. In theory the scientist needs facts on which to base a theory, but he can sometimes get along without them.

It is hardly possible, however, for him to run counter to facts, though he does not always think he needs any of any kind. So long as there are no facts either way he can "have free course to run and be giorified."

Dr. Myleus appears to have "orawn the fire" of an adversary who fires facts as soldiers do bullets. This is Captain Fedor Schulze, of Java, who has lived for 40 years in India, and on one or an-other of the Malayan islands. In the Bulletin of Ethnology he fintly denies all of the conclusions of Dr. Myleus, and fortifies his denial with facts, of which he is himself one.

He maintains that fairly prudent Edropeans are attacked by fewer diseases in the tropics than at home, largely because they live more in the open air. That it is easy to be acclimated by keeping first to the higher grounds-keeping out of the swamps precisely as they do at home. The early settlers were idle, without the preoccupation of work, and fell sick mainy because they ate and drank too much-of too heavy food and too much alcohol in one shape or another. In this regard Captain Schulze is sustained by other keen observers in the tropics.

Any one who would go into Northern Canada, for example, and dress and est and drink as the residents of Florida do would be set down as foolish, Why is not the reverse of the proposition true? The Captain points out that now Euro-pean settlers in the tropics have learned to drink little of alcoholic drinks, to eat moderately, to order their homes with reasonable regard to well-understood hygien's laws and to look after their chil-dren with like intelligence, not trusting them to ignorant native servants. Therefore, he asserts, they are thriving and have demonstrated that they can work and remain vigorous, working eight hours daily even in open field labor, providing they divide their working hours about equally between early morning and late afternoon, with the same long midday rest that the native inhabitants always take. These assertions are supported by other observers in the tropics, in India, in the West Indies, in the French, English and Dutch colonies in South America, in the Dutch East India settlements and else-where. These observations all have especial importance for us in view of our tropical and semitropical acquisitions, since the general conclusion seems to be that the white Caucasian is adapt-able to any climate if only he observes the simple conditions of life in it with the same intelligence he applies to those of his

own native habitat.

daily

in Philadelphia.

How to Keep Cities Clean.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The police can do but little unless there is a strong public sentiment which demands the highest standard of

neatness and cleanliness in all private premises-in front and back yards and alleys, and especially in their street frontages. In Philadelphia every householder

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION.

An inscription which is believed

most important piece of evidence of how prepared the popular mind in Egypt wills for the reception of Christianity in the land of the Nile immediately before the advent of the "new religion." and one which "accounts in a large degree for the

London Daily News

rapid hold it gained on the people of the land," is now in the collection of Lady Meux, of Theobalds Park. Herts. The monument is the funeral shell or tablet of an Egyption lady who lived late in the Ptolemic age. The inscription was found at Ekhmin, the ancient Epu

Panopolis, a city that was one of the carliest and most important seats of Christian teaching in Egypt. The tablet gives little information about the lady Ta-hebt (Festina) and the lady Khrat-Amsu (Daughter of Amsu), but the upper portion of the shell is decorated with sculptured scenes of the solar boat and the deceased worshiping Ostris. This is followed, by the usual funeral formula, and then comes "one of the most beautiful prayers yet found on Egyptian monu ments, and one which shows how deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people was the belief in immortal life-that life finding

its most full expression in the never-dying "Ta-hebt prayeth to her lord of Eter

nity, saying: Hall to the Horns on the Horizon the Self-Created one, Thou art indeed doubly beautiful when thou shines on the horizon, thou makest bright the earth with thy beams, and the gods shout with joy when they behold thy beams. Let me come forth to meet thee: let behold thy beams and gaze upon beautiful beams. I have come to t come forth to meet thee; let me for I would be with thee, and I would gaze on thy disk every day. I am one of those who worshiped thee on earth. O let me pass to the land of eternity and to region of everlastingness. Guide thou me, O Ra, and do thou give me the sweet

A series of passages is then given as expressing the lady's mind:
"All of my life since childhood I have walked on the path of God. I have praised and adored him, and ministered to the priority has true.

priests, his servants. My heart was true, I have not thrust myself forward. I gave bread to the hungry, drink to the thirsty. clothes to the naked. My hand was open to all men. I honored my father and loved my mother; and my heart was at one with my townsmen. I kept the hun-gry alive when the Nile was low." Thus stating the doctrine on which this lady based her hope of eternity.

Lessons of the Merger Hearings. Minneapolis Tribune

Here is a very public and widespread declaration of the intrinsic value of new stock which is practically to take the place in the market of all these three. It is guilte ocrtain that the organizers of the Northern Securities Company expect ed the public to absorb engerly a large amount of the new securities at a price that would fairly represent what he price paid for the stock of the two acquired roads in the contest for their possession. That is to say, the public were to pay the cost of the fight. This was a reasonable expectation enough for the attitude of the public toward stock buying about the time this deal was projected. That attitutes undergone notable change since, That attitude which these suits, the state of public feel-ing revealed by them and, the evidence brought out in them has contributed largely. No harm has been done to sub. stantial property or to any legitimate business interest by these revelations. Probably the public will buy securities as freely as ever, for a price on which they promise to yield fair return. Should the public be slow to buy, probably the organizers of the Northern Securities Company can carry their stock. But it is quite certain that these securities will be bought with more knowledge and caution for the testimony given in these merger sults. In that respect, if in no other, they have done great public service,

Enormous Savings of Wage Darners.

Leslie's Weekly. A big, stubborn, incontrovertible fact, standing over against all that pessimists and other prophets of evil may say about the present status or the immediate future of the wage earners in this country is found in the official report from the superintendent of the state banking desupplement the written letters."

to seek his fortune during these present times of prosperity, it will be observed. remarked an Illinois observer in discussing this subject recently. "He is remaining at the old homestead and is turning the tarm into as complete an exhibit of industrial progress as the rolling mill represents. The old days, when the farm boy was called before sunrise to drive the cows, milk them, do the chores, plow up a field or two and perform several other feats of skill and strength for his daily bread, have passed. In its place is the era of scientific farming, in which steam and electricity play an important part. The farm boy of today is kept at home until

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather is a triffe spotted,

Keep on firing; it is a long time till

Hot air will fuse if the temperature is creat enough.

Even bandits need showing, when they me from Missouri.

Nothing like a Democratic convention for soul-stirring oratory.

There are yet a few seats left in the and-wagon. Apply early.

Those who were not heard in the convention are now looking for convenient stumps.

Sometimes the yellow flag will make a

Perhaps Mr. Bryan will be known in the next campaign as the stall-fed philosopher.

The delegates are now telling their con-

An Illinois man is dying from a disocated heart. The Summer girl seems to be rushing the season

without losing any Lieutenant-Generals, A celebration is due in London.

It is evidently not the purpose of the Administration to allow General Miles to get the situation well in hand.

be the manufacture of a little more material for the next historical romance.

Russian horses are being imported into this country. Something must be done to offset the emigration of Missouri mules.

Massachusetts is going to protect the obster from the gourmand. She would "better protect the dyspeptic from the lobster, while she is at it,

A New Yorker who has lately returned from the South says the people of that section of the country are reading historical romances. Anything is acceptable in preference to the news of the doings of Southern representatives in Congress.

For some unexplained reason there has been a decided "slump" in the price of seats on the New York Stock Exchange, A seat sold last week for \$50,000, which is \$5000 below the last sale reported, and \$15,000 below the high level price of two months ago. Brokers ascribe the break to the fact that the market now, and for some time past, has been wholly "professional," or, in other words, the speculative public is standing aloof.

Forty-two years ago Henry Watterson was a Washington correspondent, sitting in the press gallery of the Senate. Recently Mr. Watterson again entered the Senate gallery. "Is there room here," he asked, laughingly, "for a tramp editor?" In the days when Mr. Watterson wrote "pleces" from Washington, he was the representative of the Philadelphia Press. There is only one other man living who was on the staff of the Press at that time. "In those days," said Mr. Watterson the other day, as he indulged in a few reminiscences, "Horace Greeley used to do a great deal of work in this gallery, 1 do not remember that the elder Bennett actually worked here, although, of course, he used to come over to Washington. The pot was bolling very furiously then. It was just before the war. There was never any lack of something to write about. We used to send most of our matter by mall, only using the telegraph to

"The farm boy is not running to the city he learns the rudiments of his profession, for profession it is, without doubt. Then he is sent to a scientific school, where everything needed for the proper conduct. of a farm under present conditions is taught him. When he returns he is

man run as fast as will the Stars and Stripes.

stituents, in the grocery stores, how it all huppened.

The British have repulsed the Boers

The crying need of the country seems to

were for protection and the other half for free trade. This has passed away. Everybody knows that free trade is an impossibility. Nobody can maintain that the need of protection by any given industry is to be taken for granted on general principles, because the needs of every industry are seen to stand entirely on their own basis. The rise of manufacturing in the West and South has destroyed the old academic faith in free Tillman wants protection for tea trade and Louisiann Democrats want it for sugar.

The tariff question is less sharply defined between the parties. Tariffs, all see, must be laid on imports, because we must have the revenue. A tariff for revenue with incidental protection is substantially the creed of every practical statesman in the country. No one can advocate free trade No one can deny protection to any industry that can show its need of it and also show that its bestowal will not wrong consumers.

No man who has at heart the welfare of American industries and at the same time is sensible of the abuses of the present tariff can object to the declaration of the Oregon Republican platform:

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of froncetion in necessary cases of industries still in their infancey or unable to compete with foreign productions.

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NINE TO ONE.

This Louisville convention which has just completed its organization and platform is a very ominous affair, if one is to judge by the aggregation of participant parties, viz.: THE PROPLE'S PARTY. THE FUNION POPULISTS. THE SOCIALISTS. THE REFERENDUM LEAGUE. THE UNION LABOR PARTY THE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PARTY. THE UNITED CHRISTIANS.

Truly, this is a formidable array of organizations, each of which must have represented in its formation and must still represent to the minds of its promoters the only true and efficacious theory of popular government. One is fain to wonder how it comes that with so many newer recipes for civic ills the old Democratic and Republican organixations make shift to survive. But so they do, and they must be expected to continue in business. In due course they will have tickets in the field and platforms for consideration.

The Republican party, in fact, when the Democrats get busy, will have no fewer than nine parties against it, inasmuch as the attitude of the Louisville aggregation is more hostile to it than to the Democrats. The Louisville outfit is more populistic than anything else, delic utilities," and reviving the ancient populistic desire to see money based on everything but redeemable in nothing.

Already the seeds of disintegration are apparent in the allied shows. The Populists are jealous of their independon the air of united reform. Laudamed to disappointment as the omnium gatherum of all the crack-brained" railway company. It is proposed to sell Another illustration of the drift of the

bled for the Lieutenant-Generalship until he got it from a much-bored and half-willing Congress. Then he wanted. to be President; and in urgency of this unseemly ambition he has again and again exposed himself to the ridicule if not, indeed, to the contempt of the country.

General Miles has suffered some slights in the course of his service as the head of the Army. He ought to have been sent to Cuba in command of our forces in the place of Shafter; and, again, he ought long ago to have been sent to the Philippines. Political fear and jealousy have had much to do with withholding from him his legitimate opportunities for large and important ser-It is not to the credit of the War vice. Office that in respect to Miles it has stooped to a policy of restraint; but it was the manifest political ambition of Miles which caused this policy. If he had been what he ought to have been, a straightforward soldier, eager to do his work for its own sake and regardless of what might follow, nobody would ever have thought of putting shackles upon him. Such slights as he has suffered have not, we may easily believe, been easy to bear, but he has himself to blame for them, for they were the direct product of his own foolish and unseemly self-seeking. And of all men General Miles has had least reason to complain of the spirit of personal preferment and favor which too often rules in the Army. It was personal favor supported by the Sherman family that gave him his opportunity for distinction in the orthwest Indian wars nearly twentyfive years ago; it was personal favor

that gained him his Brigadiership; at every stage of his professional fortunes up to the time of the Spanish War, personal favor gave him aid and advantage.

General Miles is in many ways a large man, but his character is marred by many imperfections. He has never been able to sink himself in his work; to put his duty before his personal interest; to subordinate the man and the politician to the soldier. Nor has he escaped the vice of gross vanity, which is almost characteristic of the military profession, . He has seemed to think that the main object of maintaining an Army in this country has been to make a place at its head suitable to his pretensions and dignity; that distinction and opportunity for more distinction were somehow part of his personal right. And it excuses him in no sense that there are in the Army others in whom self-appreciation has outgrown both fr adgment and modesty. It is no mitigation of General Miles' fault that General Eagan is a vulgar ruffian and manding public ownership of "all pub- General Corbin an intriguing politician,

The street rallway company that in augurates in any city a reduction of fares between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M. will earn distinction for itself and the gratent existence, and promise to emit mu- itude of the army composed of the dinnerpail brigade. This distinction the Des ble and stupendous as are the plans of Moines City Railway Company proposes the Louisville parties, they are fore- to earn, providing the City Council will terness of his recent article on Clevenot grant a franchise to any other street | land.

and beautiful garden. The example of Stockbridge has borne excellent fruit all over the country. The result is that the little States of New Hamnshire and Vermont are full of beautiful towns and villages, whose natural and artificial charm is a valuable public asest, for it peoples these towns and villages in the Summer with hundreds of rich people, who not only spend money in ordinary ways, but buy large tracts of land whose conversion into pleasure grounds employs local labor for a long time at remunerative prices. The most beautiful sites on the lake front of Vermont are now owned and occupied by rich New Yorkers, who have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the construction of Summer homes and pleasure grounds. Now, all this is admirable, but let it

be remembered that these schemes of village improvement, whose ultimate results have been to make the dull old "hill" towns of Massachusetts blossom like the rose and the stagnant Champlain Valley towns of Vermont get rich in their old age, began in public cleanliness. Clean streets and public places, cleanliness and good order, are the beginning of all civic wisdom. The intelligence of a city is not assured by a free public library, or by the existence of dramatic or literary associations, or by the presence of a few fine public build-

ings. A city may have all these things and not be worth living in if it have not pure water and streets well lighted and well groomed. Water of the best guality Portland has; but its streets are in a vile condition, and there is a deal of public uncleanliness.

DE-BRYANIZING OF THE SOUTH.

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The defeat of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is of great political significance. The South furnishes the strength of the Democratic party, and the probable defeat of Senator Jones, who was Bryan's ablest lieutenant in 1896 and 1900, means the de-Bryanizing of the Southern Democracy. Since 1895 the Southern Democracy has accepted free silver, but if the South decides to throw free silver and its trumpet-major overboard it will go, for the South is in a position to dictate the policy of the party for 1904. The drift of the Southern Democracy, is clearly away from Bryan. The Oregonian recently called attention editorially to the passage by the Mississippi Legislature of the so-called McAllister resolution, which asserted that the time had come for the Southern Democracy to break up its alliance with the Populists of the West and the silver-mining states and return to its old combination with the conservative Democracy which once controlled New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. Ex-President Cleveland, in a recent letter

to a Mississippi Democrat, warmly approves of the spirit of the McAllister resolution, and clearly appreciates the significance of the Miseiskippi movement. In this letter Mr. Cleveland speaks of the "dreadful dreams" of the Bryan period, and Bryan has shown that he feels the criticism by the bit-

The physicians' remuneration for atendance upon President McKinley will, it is said, not exceed \$25,000. This is certainly sufficient compensation for the seven days' attendance. Considering the grave responsibilities of the case, it is not, perhaps, exorbitant. In any event, the Government cannot afford to be parsimonious in a matter of this kind, and, as the physicians make no specific charge, but leave the amount and rating of compensation to Congress, a less sum than \$25,000 could scarcely be decided upon, though it represents something more than \$3500 a day. In all walks of life persons are disposed to

he liberal in charges pertaining to final illness, death and burial. Congress will not, therefore, violate public sentiment in allowing this ample compensation for surgical attendance upon a President wounded unto death-a sacrifice to his great office as Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Oregon City is up against a smallpox scare. This seems to be necessary in order to awaken most American communities to the preventive value of vaccination. The Board of Directors of the public schools of that city has ordered the immediate vaccination of all children who attend these schools. Prudence deprecates delay in this matter. and upon this delay smallpox epidemics and neighborhood smalipox scares feed.

An edict of the Chinese throne disourages, though it does not strictly forbid, the ancient custom of binding the feet of Chinese female children. This will do more toward the abolish ment of this tarbarous custom than all the prayers of Christian missionaries

have been able to accomplish in half a century.

his or her property by will as to secure its disbursement or division without litigation. Witness the hold-up now in progress of the estate of Mrs A. H. H. Stuart in the courts of Thurston County, Washington.

residence district is expected to see that his house front and the steps sidewalk and areas in front of his premises are kept scrupulously clean. The sweeping and washing and scrubwhich they receive is one of rooted customs of the city which has been handed down for generations. A clean house and street frontage is a test of respectability, and even of decency, in Philadelphia. Untidiness in this respect is disreputable-a mark of fil-breed-ing and low tastes. No official promptings are there necessary to keep woste paper or other rubbish off the streets. Public sentiment demands and enforces cleanliness on every man's premises as one of the first duties of good neighborhood. This is what is wanted in every store and office and household in St. Paul. The furnishing of receptacles for such rubbish at the street corners is well enough, but it should not be permitted to get on the streets at all. Each store Jones' defeat was primarily due to the

office building and house should be furnished with its own receptacle, and unless the contents are taken away by scaven gers, they should be burned on the prem-Arrangements could be easily made with the City Engineer or the Health De-partment for the disposition of such rubbish if the occupant of the premises de-sired to do so; or there would be no trouble in disposing of it by combustion. If that were the more convenient, We believe the Civil Lengue once took hold of this matter and had some temporary success in mitigating the nulsance. There is need of a revival of organized and strenuous effort to secure the cooperation of all' tenants of stores, offices and dwellings in the maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness and tidiness on all their street frontages and in all back yards and alleys, and in special crusade against the waste-paper nuisance.

Works Without Faith Are Death. Minneapolis Tribune.

Pearson seems to believe sin that he is serving the cause of religion by substituting material truth for spir-itual truth. Suppose it were possible to prove that the prophet Jesus was the son of Joseph and Mary; that he died as natu-rally, completely and finally as his fel-low-sufferers on the cross, and that all the events told in sacred history not ex-plicable by known physical laws are the

result of ecstatic self-delusion or unconscious plous invention. Would the cause of spiritual truth be served by forcing this material truth into minds capable of the sublime miracle of faith in things un-seen? He has read the history of world religions ill who thinks that the power for good of Christianity would be in-creased by stripping it of what is called the supernatural element. Dr. Pearson says it inherited this from paganism. But paganism had lost it by growth of mate-rialism. What religion ever lived through moral beauty alone? Modern agnosticism has no more spiritual potency than Roman stolcism. So long as man remains a worshiping animal, the mass of mankind will demand something warmer in relig-ion than physical law and ethical truth.

> The gray sea, and the long black land: And the yellow half-moon large and low; And the startled little waves, that leap In flery ringlets from their sleep,

Then a mile of warm, sea-scented beach Three fields to cross, till a farm appears: A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match,

And a voice less loud, through its love

-Robert Browning.

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partment at Albany, showing that the savings banks of New York City alone have resources on hand to the amount of \$\$00,000,000, and that they handled in deposits and payments in 1901 the enormous aggregate of \$300,243,083. The amount of savings thus accumulated in the banks of the metropolis would be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government for nearly two years, and would wipe out two-thirds of our National debt. One institution alone, the Bowery Savings Bank, almost in the heart of what is known as the tenement dis-trict, increased its deposits in excess of its withdrawals last year by over \$4,000,000, having on hand at the end of the year \$87,150,796, representing over 154,000 depostors, a number exceeding that of all the taxpayers in the city. It is difficult to believe that poverty is laying its hand very heavily upon a neople among whom such a showing as this can be made.

What Beat Jones.

Kansas City Star.

fact that he was a stockholder in the Round Cotton Bale trust. Mr. Clarke made his campaign almost wholly on this issue, and it is conceiled by the friends of Senator Jones that but for this question he would have been nominated. Jones persistently denied that he was a moving factor in this monopolistic organization, and even William J. Bryan, a conspicuous trust fighter, made public a defense of his campaign manager on this issue, and did all he could to secure his return to the Senate. But the facts were against the Senator. The significant thing is that in the State of Arkansas, where party loyalty and regularity are supposed be least susceptible to outside issues,

Democrat of Mr. Jones' experience and position should be defeated because he was identified with a trust. If that sort of thing can be done in Arkansas, it can be done in other states. If the sentiment against trusts and monopolles has dominated the political issues of one commonwealth, it may be regarded as very strong in other parts of the country, for the ef-fects of the trusts are about the same in all sections.

Afton Water.

Robert Burns. Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green brace, Flow gently, I'll sing thes a song in thy

praise My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream, Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dreaml

Thou stock-dove whose echo resounds through

the glen, Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny den.

Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear,

I charge you disturb not my slumbering fair! How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills, Far marked with the courses of clear winding

rilis: There daily I wander as noon rises high, My nocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys

Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow: There oft as mild Evening weeps over the lea, The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it

And winds by the cot where my Mary resides; How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,

As, gathering sweet flowerets, she stems thy

clear wave! Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes

dreaml

Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,

Flow gently sweet Afton, disturb not her American.

chinery of his estate."

thoroughly equipped to direct the ma-

"There is one thing to be said in favor of music. It never comes off at the little end of the horn."-Philadelphia Record.

She-Dear, I sometimes wish that our creeds were the same. He-Yes. It wouldn't be quite ere the same. so complicating if we both stayed away from the same church,-Life.

A Lot of Company.-Patient-Doctor, do you think I will recover? Doctor-No, but don't worry about it, because there are a lot of other people dying from the same cause.-Ohto State Journal.

Our Luminous Lunguage.-"When a man say he win at ze horse race," observed the per-plexed foreigner, "he call it say money. Zen he put it in here pocket and call it ze hard cash!"--Chicago Tribune.

Harkins-Bother birth and opportunity! man has his future in his own hands. What am I made myself. Synnex-Oh, well; wouldn't feel bad about it, Horkins. Of course you wouldn't do it again -Boston Transcript. A Serious Case .- Cook (reading from daily pa per)-Last night's official statement shows that there are 50,000 cases of influenza in the me-tropolis. Nervous Parlormaid-Oh, Mary! And how many are there in a case?-Punch.

Mr. Noorich (Instructing architect)-I don't want to spare no hexpense. I want a palmos an' nothin' less. Have two stafronses, one to go hup and the other to go down, and have the coal-hole freecoed. I'm a goin' to show people there's nothin' cheap about me,-Tif-Bits. Nothing Too Good.-Mass Johnson-Dut lini-

nent you sold me did mah wife lots ob good Druggist-Why, that was horse liniment! said you wanted it for a horse! Mose John -Ah did, suh; but dar ain't nuffin' too You mah old woman, needer-jess yo' understan dat!-Puck.

Sweet Sympathy.-Mrs. Youngwed-Tes, Mr. Youngwed didn't feel at all well this morning, to I just made him stay home from the office. Mrs. Naybor-Indeed! I notice all your carpets are up, and your back shed's painted, and-Mrs. Youngwed-Yes, I got Mr. Youngwed to do all that while he was home today.-Philadelphia Press.

The Best She Could Do - "There is only one reason," he mid, "why i have neveh asked you to be my wife. "What is that?" she asked. "I have always been half afraid you might refuse." "Well," she whispered, after a long silence, "I should think you'd have curiosity enough to want to find out whether your sus-picton was well founded or not."-Chicago Rec-

ord-Herald. "Where are you going, my preity maki?" "I'm going ping-ponging, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my preity maid?" "Yes, if you like, kind sir." she said. She led him you nee, and the ping-poing net; and then came an hour he'll never forget; for his shoulders ache from the many stoops to pick up the balls, and his systell droops, where she smote him twice with her racket small, which left her hand as she struck the ball; and he'll never othe where she pours small, for she heard him ping where she pongs again, for she swear when she pinzed him then.-Baltimore

It seems impossible for any one who lies without direct heirs so to devise

Then the two hearts, beating each to each.

Statement of the local division of the local

Meeting.

As I gain the cove with pushing prow, And quench its speed in the slushy sand.