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TODAT'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness; YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

um temperature, 43; prepersture, 60; mi dpitation, 0.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

Representative Moody is desirous of serving as Oregon's member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. It would be desirable to ascertain, before the appointment is made, whether Mr. Moody is sincerely and actively interested in securing the largest possible vote for Mr. Williamson, his victorious rival and successful aspirant for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Second Oregon District. It is believed at The Dalles, Mr. Moody's home town, that his friends are interesting themselves in other directions.

Senntor Simon is also reported as desirous of representing Oregon on the Congressional committee. It might be desirable in this case also, before such appointment is made, to ascertain whether Mr. Simon and his adherents here are sincerely and actively interested in the election of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District, in the election of the Republican nominee for Governor and in the election of the Republican nominees for the Legislature which is to choose Mr. Simon's successor. It is sufficiently notorious here that while Mr. Simon himself is absent, his immediate adherents are collaborating upon the formation of a fusion ticket, whose object is the defeat of the Republican nominees for the Legislature and incidentally of the Republican nominee for

touch with Dr. Stebbins and his life this faith is not indestructible. Defeat work. More effusive and general were the pulpit culogies upon the late Dr. Talmage on that day. The difference between these and the single tender tribute paid to Dr. Stebbins was the difference between the spiritual conceptions and methods of work pursued by two men who were contemporaneous workers in pulpit and parish during the last half of the nineteenth century.

gress.

CONSUMERS ARE IGNORED.

There was much point in the observa The only sensible adjustment of the tion of Mr. Seneca Smith, the retiring Cuban imbroglio has no support on president of the Columbia River Basin either side of the controversy in Con-Board of Trade "If the body should This is a flat reduction of the take up some important work and do tariff on sugar, low enough to help it there can be no doubt that outside Cuba. We imported in the last fiscal communities would come in and particiyear 4,000,000,000 pounds of sugar. Of pate." Here Mr. Smlth sent a shaft dithis, 3,460,000,000 pounds, valued at \$77,rectly to the weak spot in organizations 929,000, paid duties aggregating \$57,417,for promotion of development agencies. 000. Every pound of sugar costing 2 They do not usually take up important cents to land in New York costs nearly work and pursue it to success. They do cents after the duty is paid. A uniusually ventilate fads and grievences more or less public, give birth to ponform reduction of 40 per cent in the duty would save Cuba's sugar indus- derous resolutions of indorsement or try and reduce the cost in this country protest upon various unconsidered something like a cent a pound, with an subjects, and afford opportunity for apparent decrease of \$22,000,000 in custalk, some of which gets into the newstoms revenue, which would probably be papers. But it is seldom that these greatly reduced owing to increased conbodies take up and carry through any sumption of sugar at the lowered cost, really important work for the commuand which in any event would be salu- nity. When they do they command retary in view of the Treasury surplue. spect and attract support. The multi-The duty on raw sugar, as fixed by plicity of organizations that accomplish the complicated system of the Dingley nothing, that minister only to some prilaw, runs from .95 cent a pound up to vate or local fad or afford a cheap graft 1.75 cents a pound. The average duty for somebody, discourages popular suppaid the last fiscal year is a cent and port for any move of this kind until it four-tenths a pound. But whatever shall have proved its worth. duty raw sugar pays, the refiners, both The Columbia Basin is an extensive the Havemeyers and the Oxnards are region, embracing most of three large protected by the duty of 1.95 cents a states and having common industrial,

heed.

CONFIDENCE MUST BE WON.

pound on refined sugar. We imported commercial and social interests. These in the last fiscal year but 13,000,000 may properly be represented in a body pounds of refined sugar. We pay the like the Columbia Basin Board of Trade duty on the raw sugar, and then we acting for common good of the affilipay the sugar trust an average of half ated interests. The natural geography a cent a pound additional as a bonus, of the country throws these interests toin addition to its jegitimate profits from gether, and natural geography is a the charge resting upon the product greater influence than political geogthrough the business of refiging. Inas- raphy. In these matters trade lines are much as we consume about 2,200,000 of greater moment than state lines. By tons of sugar a year, or 4,400,000,000 acting together the people of the Columpounds, it is evident that the duty pro- bia Basin may accomplish important tecting the refiners adds to the cost of results. And through this organization sugar in the United States no less than they may act together. But the adop-\$220,000,000 annually. It would be folly tion of a constitution and election of offito presume that our refiners cannot cers is not all of the organization necescompete with foreign enterprise. Thes cary to achieve results. There should fact that they monopolize the home be means of inquiry into the various market so completely testifies to the subjects that engage the attention of difficulty foreign refiners have in meetthe body, so that action may be based ing their prices, even with the bounon accurate information and, therefore, ties given by European treasuries, carry some weight. In so far as the

The trouble with the sugar question conclusions of such a body as this Board is that nowhere do the interests of the of Trade are based on true knowledge American masses, who consume an of all the premises, they serve an imaverage of 65 pounds of sugar annually portant purpose in informing the people to each man, woman and child of our and shaping-public opinion and action. But indiscriminate indorsement or proinhabitants, receive any consideration. The duty on raw sugar is maintained test will not effect much. People have at Cuba's cost at the demand of Oxgrown tired of recommendations from nard and Louisiana. The duty on rethe unthinking and careless, not to say fined sugar is maintained at the beincompetent. The Columbia Basin Board of Trade may serve an important hest of Havemeyer at the cost of everybody. The Havemeyer trust would be purpose by critically examining the subjects that come before it and proglad to get its raw sugar cheaper so long as it can be secure in its differnouncing what amounts to expert opinential on refined sugar. The welfare of ion in view of all the interests of the the whole people requires reduction of extensive region it speaks for. Such a the duty on raw sugar and also reduccourse will give confidence to any agition if not elimination of the differentation it may inaugurate and make it a tial on refined sugar. A reduction means for awakening and directing should be uniform, applying to all counpublic enterprise. tries alike, and based principally on The most important matter that will considerations of revenue. One reason engage the attention of this body is we have so much trouble with the Cuban rate is that it is unscientific dis-Rivers to continuous navigation. This crimination in favor of one seller and will not be done by means of temporary

A WORD OF WARNING.

tlate and odious in practice.

against others. Invidious distinctions

of this sort are always hard to nego-

sell than to operate the road. The men. The Republican leaders in Congress State of Washington will not build a ought to understand that failure at this session to come to some definite plan In the matter of the isthmus canal will reflect seriously upon the party integrity, and that, unquestionably, it will add to the difficulties of the party in the coming Fall elections. If, after carrying through a treaty with England doing away with the long-standing interdiction invoived in the Clayton-Bulwer agreement we are still unable to go ahead with a work emphatically demanded by universal sentiment, our attitude will simply be ridiculous. It is plainly true that powerful interests wish to defeat any and all projects for an isthmus canal; and it is the gen eral belief that delays in the past have been due to the influence which these interests have been able to exert in Congrea It is believed further that this sinister force is now active at Washington, and that it is seeking with extraordinary energy to throw the whole matter over by preventing consideration in the Senate of the canal bill, which passed the House of Representatives early in the session. The action of the Senate steering committee last week in putting the canal bill far down on the calendar is taken by the public as a victory for the anti-canal lobby; and it is believed to mark the authority which an interest wholly selfish and notoriously in opposition to the public will exercises over those who manage party affairs in the Senate. Nobody doubts that if the canal bill which passed the House by an all but unanimous vote shall come fairly be fore the Senate it will go through practically without dissent. Nobody, no matter how willing he may be to serve the railroad interests underhand, will dare to stand up in opposition to a project to which all parties stand pledged and which is opposed openly by nobody excepting a few great corporation managers and their hired agents in the Congressional lobby. If the bill comes to a vote, its success is assured; and this fact being known by the op-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902.

is thinking about himself and his career of the canal bill at this time will be a when he should be thinking about being useful in his appointed place and in the grievous and universal disappointment; appointed way. The disagreements of it will be charged-and not without the General Miles with the War Departsupport of specious appearances-to want of honesty or want of efficiency ment all the way down from Lamont to Root have apparently worked his on the part of the Republican party. Those who have the management of own undoing at last. Roosevelt has not party affairs in hand may well take the patience of McKinley. He will not suffer any one long to stand between policy and results.

> The public will realize as perhaps never before the vastness of the area of Texas when told, through a plea for relief from an isolated section of that state, that there is no railroad within 100 miles of Zapata County, from whence, through its Sheriff, comes the cry of distress. This is practically a rainless district, drouth having prevalled there continuously for the past three years. The report accompanying the plea for help says: "The people have no means of travel, no provender, no animals to draw vehicles. Rescuers will have to furnish their own means of transportation and provide feed for their animals on route." The case is almost as hopeless as is that of the Labrador fishermen, who can neither subsist on that bleak coast nor get away from it. It is absolutely useless to give people thus situated a temporary supply of food. The only chance for them to become self-supporting is to get out of there. There is nothing in wandering about the sandhills of a rainless region begging people as hungry as themselves for "a few grains of corn or a few beans with which to keep soul and body together." Let Zapata County, Texas, be developed by assisted emigration, even though a full set of county officials thereby lose their jobs and are foisted upon some more pros perous community, seeking.

Walter Wellman, in the Chicago Record-Herald, gives an interesting sum mary of some of the suggestions made by General Miles in the Spanish War, for example: First, a march of the Army over 300 miles of muddy roads in Cuba in the rainy season from a base which the larger transports could not reach: second, the building of the "testudo," or shield on wheels, to stop bullets-an absurd contrivance; third, the withdrawal of Shafter's Army from before Santiago and its dispatch to Porto Rico; fourth, that the fleet be withdrawn from Santiago that the Army might have the full glory for the capture: fifth, that half the fleet be sent to Porto Rico, where it was not needed; sixth, the immediate dispatch of 20,000 blue rosettes, aigrettes and cords to Ponce; seventh, that not more than 6000 troops be sent to the Philippines. The advice of Corbin came to be sought because Mr. McKinley could not rely upon that of Miles.

The campaign promises to be warm n some sections of the state. This is well. A state lukewarm on political issues is in danger of being the victim 1 to the "overwhelming majority"-a force that does not make for good government. The best interests of state and Nation are served by the close working majority in legislative matters. There is nothing equal to it to keep politicians on their good behavior in matters of general public utility. An alert public, as represented by the full voting strength of the state at the polls, is its own safeguard. An inert public is the political trickster's ally. Let us the opening of the Columbia and Snake therefore have a "warm campaign," though some of us, at least, may weary of its deluge of words, and fall to find portages around obstructions in the anything new or amusing in the stale channel of the stream. If such portplatitudes that are proclaimed from ages are provided by private capital, it the stump with all the assurance of a may be expected that the owners will man who has secured letters patent sell out when it is more profitable to upon the simple facts, known to all

CURIOSITIES OF CURRENCY.

Boston Herald.

A correspondent has asked us what tind of paper money is most in circuiation in the United States. This is a rather strange question, for we are unable to tell whether he means the actual number of pleces of paper money, the value or the denomination; but as the answer may in-

terest more than one of our readers we will try and give it roughly for all of these questions. According to the table issued by the Treasury Department each onth, there was in circulation on March 1992, the following amount of paper oney: Gold certificates, \$305,755,899; silver certificates, \$453.797.295; Treasury notes of 1890, \$35,158,390; United States notes, \$355, 492,730, and National bank notes, \$347.570. 245. This brings the total of the paper money in circulation up to \$1,467,694,361, and, as will be seen from the figures, the largest amount is in silver certificates, the second largest in National bank no the third in United States notes, greenbacks, the fourth in gold certificates. nd the last in Treasury notes of 1890. So such for that part of the question. Now as regards the denomination of the

bills. The Treasury Department published in its financial tables figures which show the amount outstanding in each denomination. This is divided into 12 classes of bills of the following denomiations: One, two, five, 10, 20, 50, 100, 509, 900, 5000, 10,000 and fractional parts. The argest amount of money is in \$10 bills, nations: largest amount of money is that being figured at \$414,472,882. Next come \$5 bills, with \$322,856,709, and third, \$30 bills, with \$314,343,896. No other denomination equals 100,000,000, The fourth in the list is \$10,000 bills, which amount to \$88,010,000, and which are all gold certif cates, with the exception of a single United States note. The fifth clars is the \$100 bills. Then follow in order the \$1000 bills, the \$1 bills, the \$50 bills, the \$2 bills, the \$500 bills and the \$500 bills. This, we think, answers the second par

of the question. As regards the actual number of pieces of paper money in circulation, it can only obtained by dividing the amount credited to each denomination by its de-nomination. This would place the \$1 bills at the head of the list, with the fives a very close second, the 10s third, the two fourth, the 20s fifth and the 50 sixth. In no other denomination are there 1,000,000 bills in circulation, the remaining five five One running in the following order: hundred, 1000, 500, 10,000 and 5000. Omitting all fractional parts, and allowing for the \$1,000,000 which the United States figures at United States notes that have been destroyed, there is left about \$1,521,200,000 as the total value of all the paper money out standing on February 28, which was ac-counted for by about 150,000,000 pieces of money, making the average value of the paper money in circulation about \$10 per bill. It may be seen that the two totals we have given for the amount of paper noney outstanding do not agree. This s explained by the fact that two dates are given, and also that the first figures of the circulation are those which are carried on from month to month, and are corrected by the Treasury officials. In this way, to the best of our ability, we have answered our correspondent, but it must be remembered that in figuring ney in circulation estimates only can be given. As a rule, we think that the Treasury Department, if it errs, does

so by overstating, rather than under stating, the amount of money in circula undertion.

Education in the South. New York Times.

The need of better educational facilities in the South is recognized there as well as throughout the country. The South is doing much and preparing to do more, and the rest of the country is prepared to help. The "General Education Board" was formed systematically to direct aid to Southern education. It swill do its work , without discrimination against creed, or race or sex. It will do its work on business principles. It will work through existing channels and with the co-operation of enlightened public opin-ion in the South. Its agents are paid paid agents. Its method does not smack of charity nor of an offensive missionary spirit. It has at its service definite local in every part of the South, obtained by paid and well-trained Southern men who are giving their lives to this work. It has the experience of the Beabedy of public decempt that a delicate

ONE VIEW OF KINDERGARTENS.

Chicago Chroniele. The community has become thoroughly aroused in behalf of the thousands of

children under primary school age whom the majority of the board of school trustees have cast into the streets and alleys as the only alternative left by the closing of the kindergartens,

It must be presunied that the closing of the kindergartens by the school trustees is due in some measure to ignorance of the nature of the kindergarten.

Kindergarten means a garden of children, a poetical descriptive of the most practical school ever devised.

The kindergarten is the school for children not old enough to go to the primary

In every great city there are thousands of children who must be condemned to a life in streets and alleys during the working hours of the day unless shelter is provided for them away from their homes which in many cases are squalid or brutal

or in which the little ones would be left alone on account of the absence of both parents during working hours. There is no greater incendiary in a city than a child left alone in a house and old

enough to start a fire.

There is a large proportion of homes in every great city from which it is the duty of the community to remove the child at least a portion of the day as soon as it is old enough to be taken into a school. The kindergarten is a school in which while playing the child begins to acquire habits of order, obedience, neatness, respect for authority, love of law, truthfulness, mod-

esty and politeness. In brief, the kindergarten is a school in

a playroom. To close the kindergartens is to cast 400

Chicago Chicago children out of the playroom where they are kept happy, clean, gentle and order-loving, into the human garbage box, in which they will come into contact with only filth, obscenity, brutality and the morelless wheels of street-cars and other vehicles

Abolition of the kindergarten of Chicago is a sentence of moral death and physical crippiing upon thousands of Chicago children.

Abolition of the kindergartens is to deprive thousands of Chicago children shelter and instruction in the fundam tals of physical, moral and mental right-ness and to compel them to become apprentices in the schools conducted by law lessness under the sidewalks, in hallways, in hovels, in cellars and in attics. Abolition of the Chicago kindergartens

is in effect a compulsory transfer of thou sands of Chicago children from the tuition of teachers trained in artistic skill an umanity to the teaching of Fagin. Abolition of the Chicago kinderga on of the Chicago kindergarten means that for every dollar saved on a kindergarten \$1000 and more will have to be spent upon jails and reform

Abolition of the Chicago kindergartens means a perpetual epidemic of juvenile de

The Chicago kindergarten issue is be ween the entire intelligent and humane

Gloomy Outlook for the Stage.

New York Evening Post. In general, it must be said, the the atrical outlook is not encouraging. How little there has been upon the local stage during the now dying season to which the

mind can revert with either pleasure or profit! Miss Crosman has given us a deis only "so much." It seldom happens that the market re-Hghtful "As You Like It." Mr. Sothern a porter is requested to take a load of pocapital romantic drama, J. H. Stoddart a superb and moving bit of character tatoes or a lot of eggs at the prices he work, Mr. Hawtrey a most pleasant en-tertainment, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell way. A day or two ago such a reporter received by express from a remote corner has lent her personal fascination and unof the state a "fisher skin" with a note uestionable abilities to characters of Pinero, Bjornson, Maeterlinck and Eche-garay, all more on less infected by moras follows: "You say fisher skins are bidity. More and more the tendency of send me the money." The reporter was our managers seems to be in the direc-tion of the sensational, the sensual and the abnormal. This accounts for the impending exhibition of Bernhardt as Romeo skins had gone down, and if he was to be ery, and so dulled is the once delicate sense of public decency that no protest has been made. After "Zaza" and soon as returns from the first one were received. He shouldered the fisher skin, first dealer he saw gladly gave him \$6 for it, and promised to take all the rest. Be paper, and proposes to quote such prices other skins.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Once more the umpire becomes a subject for public jest.

Strawberries are in the market, and a rich man may eat one for breakfast every day.

An Iowa man yesterday shot his father, Perhaps the old man was unable to get the boy a place in the Cabinet.

Berlin has experienced a violent storm, but the Kaiser has accustomed the people there to that sort of thing.

The Civic Improvement League is to try to abate public nuisances, and candidates are beginning to feel uneasy.

As he is allowed neither to fight nor to talk, General Miles docan't seem to be doing the Army any particular good.

The Queens of the May are arranging elebrations which will throw King Edward's little affair completely in the shade;

Again we know the gentle Spring with all its ross is here.

For does not flaunt on every side the sign of the book beer?

The Government is now going after the beef trust. Persecution of this sort will soon drive the poor magnates to ask Congress for a beef subsidy bill.

East Siders object to the establishment of a river resort on the ground that the youth of the neighborhood will have no trouble in getting soaked there.

Professor Gallaudet, who has done so much toward educating deaf mutes, tells this story: One of the professor's favorite pupils, an unusually precoclous child, was asked by his teacher if he knew the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. With his fingers the youngs. ter repeated the thie without a break, until he came to the point where the elder Washington questions his son. "When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree," continued the child, moving his signalling fingers almost as rapidly as some persons mova their tongues, "George put his hatchet in his left hand-" "Walt a moment," said the professor; "how do you know that he took the hatchet in his left nand?" "Because," answered the boy, "he needed his right to tell his father that he had

chopped the tree."

One of the most difficult positions on a newspaper to fill to the satisfaction of all concerned is that of market reporter. He may take all the pains possible to procure correct quotations, and find that when his report is printed next day butter has dropped, eggs have gone up, potatoes are declining, hops are weak, and, in short, everything he has named is wrong. It is very unpleasant for him as he goes about among dealers the next day to hear people inquiring how much is being paid for potatoes, eggs, butter, etc., and when the price is named to hear the seller say, "Why, the morning paper quotes these as so much"; and to hear the dealer say, "Well, take them to the morning paper," the price on the street

has quoted, but things are tending that worth \$6 apiece. Get \$6 for this one and alightly startled by the request, and of course imagined that the price of fisher held to his quotations and allowed no commission he was likely to be a loser, for the sender of the skin stated that he had a lot more which would be sent as which happened to be a fine one, and the Now that reporter is scheming to start a commission store as an adjunct to the that he will have a show to come out even at least on consignments of furs and

The kindergarten is the anti-toxin o community on one side and a few school trustees on the other, led by a corpora-

tion attorney.

has the experience of the Peabody anj Stater funds and of other benefactions; and its management is in the hadds of onspicuously successful business men. This board is organized and its work is projected on so broad a basis that it seems likely to become, as it ought to be-come, the channel for the distribution of the largest fund that has ever been spent in a great patriotic undertaking. It al-ready has more than \$1,000,000 to distribute outright as it sees fit; and a reasonable expectation is that many public-spirited men who regard the building of Southern life as the foremost duty of our time will use it as a channel of distribution of their benefactions, whether they be large or small.

Certain Federal appointments are now held up in Washington because of the inability of the two Oregon Senators to agree. What will Mr. Simon's claim upon a Republican President for recognition be worth, if it develops that his lieutenants here, by his orders or consent, are at work for Democratic candidates for the Legislature and a Democratic candidate for Governor?

What is wanted by the Republican party, the Administration and the Congressional committee is a Republican victory here in June that will encourage the party in the Summer and Fall campaign. They want as large a majority in the Legislature as possible. They want as large a Republican majority on the state ticket as possible. They will not be inclined to favor the use of Federal patronage to sprengthen the bands of a man who is fighting the Republican ticket.

No excuse can be made of a united effort of citizens for the sake of good government. Citizens combine to get an odious machine out of office, but they do not combine to keep a discredited and repudiated machine in office after its own party has turned it out. Citizens combine legitimately in the interest of good government, but they do not combine legitimately to restore to power a boss who has just been dethroned. There is no way to evade or becloud this plain question. If Senator Simon ts in harmony with his party, amenable to its verdicts, loyal in support of its decrees, entitled to its confidence and its honors, he and his friends cannot conceal the fact, but will be active in the party's behalf. If they are conniving for its defeat through election of Democratic candidates, they cannot conceal that fact, either, but the terms of the fusion will afford indisputable proof of their disloyalty.

The vote of Multnomah County for Governor, Congressman and members of the Legislature will measure the Republicanism of Mr. Simon and his friends. No deception is possible. The vote of Wasco County will measure the Republicanism of Mr. Moody and his friende. No deception is possible, There is an example in Marion County that might be followed with profit elsewhere. The proposed fusion in Multnomah County has for its sole; object the defeat of the Republican ticket. A Republican Senator who has any respect for his record or hope for the future should declare himself out of any such arrangement and see that his adherents do likewise.

length.

Dr. T. L. Elliot, a friend of and for many years in close touch with the late Dr. Horatio Stebbins, paid a sincere, graceful and tender tribute, in the Unitarian Church last Sunday, to this man, who stood for so many years for the moral, intellectual and educational development of the Pacific Coast. As father of the Unitarian Church in this city, a few of its older members remember and ven-Dr. Stebbins, and all who ernte heard Dr. Ellor's tribute to a wideminded, progressive, unselfish man and

posing lobby, the whole effort is to prevent its getting before the Senate. There is a bad look to the programme of the steering committee, in which the canal bill is slated after the Philippine and other measures, bound in the nature of things to be debated at great

The Republican party is in authority in the Senate. Its power to page this measure or to defeat it is unquestioned. WOI'se. And if the bill is lost-especially if it.

shall be lost through what appears to be acteristic little sermonette from that a trick-the charge of playing false with clever writer, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the country and false to its pledges which somebody should bring to the atwill lie at the door of the party. There tention of General Miles. Its central are those who assert that the Repubthought is, Be loyal to your chief. lican party is under the domination of Don't be on a man's staff and then all the great financial interests; and who the time study to put obstacles in his questions that this charge will gain way. You can't help "the Old Man" by weight by the defeat of a measure pointing out his errors and laughing at which all the people want and only a his weaknesses. Whoever calls his head

few railroad millionaires oppose? officer a curmudgeon thereby estab-The party managers would better lishes his own identity as a curhave a care. It is a case where not mudgeon. The War Department needs only a great public interest but the nothing more than it needs a wise and party integrity is at stake. All the talk faithful expert adviser. Miles knows of the past has not served to destroy enough, but he won't work in harness his consecrated endeavor on this Coast, the faith which the country holds and He lacks that spirit of loyalty which covering a period of nearly a third of a bas long held in the generally honest makes a man an efficient and highly century, were brought into sympathetic purpose of the Republican party; but prized and dearly loved executive. He

portage road at the dalles of the Colum Representative Hopkins has captured bia, and the State of Oregon cannot so far 394 delegates out of 1499 to the build on Washington soil. Will this Illinois Republican State Convention, and 300 votes more are claimed for him Board of Trade build and operate the road for the purpose of making the from Cook County. He needs 750, and it looks as if he would get them. A Columbia River a traffic regulator for all the commerce of the Columbia Bastate nomination, however, is not an sin? Can it do so? If not, its only serelection, as Mr. Hopkins may learn later. Meanwhile the interesting thing vice to the open river cause will lie in intelligent agitation, in keeping the matter before the public so plainly that for Oregon in these figures is the size of the state convention. Fifteen hundred delegates-that's something like! cannot be misunderstood or ignored. Public opinion will do the business if it It's an improvement over Oregon's 331. be well grounded and insistent. The convention is more of a representa-

Immigration is another matter crying tive gathering and less of a close corfor systematic handling by some such poration. Party conventions in Oregon body as this, but this is not peculiar should be reformed on the basis of larger representation. to the Columbia Basin. All the Pacific slope is after immigration. Money is The statement from Mr. F. W. Mulrequired for advertising, in fact it takes key, which appears in another column oney to push all these enterprises. of today's paper, deserves the earnest This will readily be provided when it is consideration of Republicans who have, demonstrated that it will be expended along lines that will produce results. like him, acted with the late lamented Simon machine, and have been tempt-Until such time, diplomacy must be an ed, perhaps, to give aid and comfort to important factor in the affairs of the the fusion movement. Mr. Mulkey is a Columbia Basin Board of Trade. Republican. He expects to live longer

THE TROUBLE WITH MILES. nizes the peril involved in revolt from Any business man can tell you the a verdict rendered by a majority of the trouble with General Miles. He is a party at fair primaries. His decision is discordant element in an administrative one he is likely never to regret, and it machine. The President is responsible is apt to have an influence with other to the country for the administration of men of force and intelligence, the Army, and the Secretary of War is The Legislature of Iowa has increased responsible to the President. In order the salary of the Governor from \$4000 to get results, these officers must have to \$5000 a year. Only seven states pay the loyal support and co-operation of their chief executives more than thatthe line and staff of the Army. General

Miles does not give this support and co-operation. He wants to serve his country, but he wants to serve it in his own way. He is solicitous about his own plans, but not about those decided upon by those the law has made his superiors. Perhaps it would be better otherwise

\$2000. Probably the figures of several but it isn't. Perhaps the paying teller states are as untrustworthy as those would run the bank better than the of Oregon, where fees supplement the president and board of directors, but he isn't permitted to. Perhaps the constitutional salary. horse reporter would give the paper a wiser policy than it now has, but for the present the matter must be left with the editor. Perhaps the first grade teacher ought to be principal, but she is not. The law makes the President and the Cabinet the head, and not the 'General commanding the Army." If he can't be loyal to his head, he is

uscless. He is pretty certain to be In the April Cosmopolitan is a char-

alty. Is a Democratic Governor to greet President Roosevelt when he comes to Oregon in 1903? Is a Democratic Governor to be at the head of Oregon's state government throughout the Lewis and

Clark Centennial? Ancient Chinese Cannon.

Scientific American. The North German Lloyd steamer Krefeid has just brought to Germany 175 an-cient Chinese bronze guns, which former-ly stood on the walls of Pekin, and, acording to inscriptions upon them, were ass, between 200 and 250 years ago in Chinese arsenals under the superintend, ence of the Jesuits. It is stated that the more highly ornamented pieces of cannon are to be placed in the Naval Museum, while the remainder are to be melted for the sake of the bronze.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsyl-

vania, \$10,000 each; Massachusetts, \$8000;

and California, Illinois and Nevada \$6000

each. Nine states, including Iowa, pay

pay \$4000.

\$5000, one pays \$4500, and nine states

pays \$4000, while Oregon and Vermont

are the only states that pay less than

The State of Washington

War Department Too Secretive. Chicago Record-Herald.

The report on the transport service which has just been published was lragged out of the War Department by a Congressional resolution, and this seems to be a necessary method for procuring

War Department news. Senators have been recommending it recently as a means for getting at the facts of a recent Philippines scandal, while a tendency toward news suppression has been noticeable, not only in the ship of press dispatches, but in the atti-tude of the department loward an investi-gation of such affairs as the peculations than the present campaign. He recogin the Philippines. The public is left largely to conjectures, newspaper stories are called sensational and exaggerated, when the public might be kept informed without even a momentary disadvantage to the service, and when the best way to prevent sensations and exaggerations would be to give out the whole truth. The policy that is pursued is a mistaken and harmful one which leads to an infraction

of the rights of the people of their legis-lative representatives and of the press. It ought to be abandoned and a much nkness should characterize the greater fru conduct of the Department.

"Hold the Wire. Chicago Tribune.

There is a habit of telephoning which is utterly selfish and should be stopped. Its workings are as follows: Jones asks his office boy to get Smith on the wire. The boy summons Smith to his instrument and tells him to wait, "Hold the wire," saying Mr. Jones wishes to talk to him. So Smith waits while the boy tells Jones to come. He does come in 39 second or

two minutes, during which time Smith is waiting more or less patiently. Jones trigs to save the time of waiting, so he robs Smith of it Probably, since Jones called up, the business concerned him more particularly. If Jones is so busy he cannot spare the time of waiting at the telephone he should be able to afford a ceptance by others at the next reversal of power. A bolt will be a precedent deak instrument. If he is not so busy for perpetual bolts. Nothing can be he should make the wait himself, instead of shifting it to his correspondent. The habit is a discourtesy and should be gained by disloyalty. The foundation of future strength can be laid by loy-

> In his "Foundations of American Foreign Policy," Professor Albert Bushnel; Hart makes a point, the significance of which is apt to be overlooked by the casual reader. It is one which the anti-expansionists may well ponder over. The author shows that the territories which have successively passed into states were all really colonies in their times-some of them, such as Louisiana, Florida and Texas, alien colonies into the bargain-and that debates over the Constitutional legitimacy of governing them have been curiously revived in fact and logic discussing the condition of the Philippin lippines. But besides all this, Professor Hart shows that American expansion beyond the con-fines of this continent was both inevitable and desirable.

"Sapho" comes "Du Barry," the limits of one kind of sensationalism having been reached, it is proposed to provide new thrills for the callous mob in "The Passion Play." Even Mr. Phil-Hps seems to have been affected by the spirit of the time, and is writing a play on the story of David and Bathsheba. yond question the present degradation of the stage is due in no small measure to that part of the press which persistently misrepresents the true quality of the plays which it reports, lauding what is silly, ignoring what is serious, and advertising what is unclean; but the prime cause of it is the vicious and foolish system which has destroyed the only practical schools of acting and made it possible for mo-

opolizing speculators to enrich themselves by the exploitation of favored mediocrity.

Insured Marconi for \$750,000 New York World.

Marconi has entered the class of King Edward VII and J. Pierpont Morgan, his life having been insured for \$750,000 in the interest of others. The beneficiaries applied for the insurance on the grou that Marconi's death would interfere seriously with the exploitation of their pro-ject. They naturally prefer to pay the

premiums and never collect the amo unt. as a live Marconi is worth more to them than \$750,000_ The insurance on the life of the inventor is similar to the policies outstanding at Lloyd's. London against the death of J. Pierpont Morgan. Men who had never seen Mr. Morgan asked for insurance of his life, but the companies granted the policies on the broad business basis that

a proper insurable interest existed in the applicants' connection with great enterprises with whose management Mr. Morgan is identified. He is believed to be the only American whose life has been insured in this manner at Lloyd's, Lon-

King Edward is the best-insured man in the world for other persons. Hundreds of men whose business would be ruined in case of his death have taken out policies on his life. The total amount in force aggregates several million pounds sterling. Many of these risks represent pure gam bling on the life of the King, however. The \$750,000 insurance on the life of Marconi is regarded as a legitimate ness venture and a compliment to the young inventor.

The Darkling Thrush.

I leant upon a coppice gate When Frost was specter gray. And Winter's dregs made desola The weakening eye of day. The tangled blue-stems scored the sky Like styings from broken lyres, and all mankind that haunted nigh

Had sought their household fire The land's sharp features seemed to be The century's corpse outleant. His crypt the cloudy canopy. The wind his death lament.

he ancient pulse of germ and birth Was shrunken hard and dry, And every spirit upon Seemed fervorless as I.

At once a voice outburst among The bleak twigs overhead In a full-hearted evensong Of joy illimited.

An aged thrush, frail, gaunt and small, In blast-beruffled plume, Had chosen thus to fing his soul Upon the growing gloom

So little cause for carolings Of such essiatic sound

Was written on terrestrial things Afar or nigh around, That I could think there trembled through His happy good-night air blessed Hope, whereof he knew

And I was unaware. -Thomas Hardy. A Friend to Man.

Dr. Edward Bedlos, in Brooklyn Eagle, April, 1902.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn in the place of their self-content; There are souls like stars that dwell apart

in a fellowless firmament; There are ploneer souls that blaze their paths where highways never ran-But let me live by the side of the road and

be a friend to man. watch from my house by the side of the road-by the side of the highway of

life-The men who press on in the ardor of hope, and those who fall faint with the

strife. But I turn not aside for their smilles or their tears-both parts of an infinite plan-Just let me live by the side of the road and be a friend to man. Just let me live by the side of the road

where the race of men go by;

where the race of farm go by; They are good, they are badr they are strong, they are weak, wise, foolish-and so am I. Then why should I all on the scorner's seat

or huri the cynic's bat-Just let me live by the side of the road and be a friend to man.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

On His Hands .- "I noticed you hoeing yo garden yesterday. What are you raising?" "Bilisters, mostly."-Philadelphia Press.

A Second-Rater.-"Can you twist him around your finger?" "Yes; but he gets broke' so easily it isn't worth while."-

Judge. To a Limited Extent .- Violet-Did you know they had a crew at Wellesley? Jim Jamow.'-Harvard Lampoon.

Pointed Question.—"Are you a self-made man" saked little Bobbie of the visitor. "I am, my boy," repiled the visitor, much pleased. "An' sin't you sorry you didn't let somebody else help you"" persisted Bobbie... Ohio State Journal.

Hard Work.-First Lawyer-How did you come out in settling up old Gotrox's estate? Second Lawyer-It was a hard struggle. First Lawyer-No! Second Lawyer-Yes; I had hard work to keep the heirs from getting part of the estate.-Ohlo State Journal.

An Instnuation,-Mayme-See the lovely sollan insumation ring Jack gave me. Isn't it a beauty? Edyth--It certainly is. By the way, dear, what is Jack's occupation? Mayme -He is superintendent of a glass factory Edyth-Hem! I thought so .- Chicago Daily News.

Rector-Why, doctor, where are you off to? I thought the meet was down at the cross-roads. Doctor-Well, the fant is, I've got a patient up here that I must see, and the hounds are certain to come this way. Rec-tor-I see. Killing two birds with one stone, eh?-Funch.

Easily Explained .- "I can't understand." Easily Explained.—'I can't understand, said Emperor William, as he perused his brother's notebooks, "between New York and Chicago yoth have jotted down nothing but commas." What are the commas?" "Short etops", chuckled Prince Henry.—Chicago Daily News.

In a rural town near Elgin the postman carries passengers in the mull-gig to and from the nearest town. An English tourist, who had booked his cassage one morning, got who had at the slow rats of speed, and sharp-ly inquired of the man of letters if that was the only pace his horse could go at. "Na, na," replied the driver, pawkily, "he can gang slower than that."-Tit-Bits,

severely rebuked. One Historian Is Awake. New York Times.

The future of Republicanism in Multnomah County largely depends upon the course of Senator Simon's following this year. Acceptance of the result of the primaries will be a precedent for ac-