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TODAY'S WEATHER—Occasional rain, with westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 45; minimum temperature, 42; precipitation, 0.58 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Secretary Hitchcock's arraignment of Oregon public land abuses is just. It is to be observed, however, that his own department is chargeable with no little fault. The fact is that the responsibility for Oregon land scandals is distributable about equally between the state administration and the General Land Office. Nothing could be expected of Governor Geer but lax methods in every business aspect of his administration, for, with all his estimable qualities as a writer, speaker and general good fellow, his business capacity is simply nil. One reason why the election of Mr. Furnish was earnestly hoped for by the discerning was its promise of a businesslike regime at Salem. There is little ground of hoping for improvement under Governor Chamberlain. On the other hand, the Land Office itself is highly culpable, not only in its head, Commissioner Hermann, but also in the Mitchell-McBride appointees, whose continued tenure is so strenuously insisted on. There is no room to doubt that the gross perversions of the land laws have been facilitated by the officials in the various land offices in the state, notably at Burns and The Dalles. It is a fair presumption that this wholesale manipulation of public lands has been perfectly understood, not only by the State Land Board, but also by Commissioner Hermann, Senators Mitchell and Simon and Representatives Tongue and Moody. It is incumbent upon all these officials to explain their passive acquiescence in the abuses or else confess their culpability in silence.

President Roosevelt presents one side of the negro question in his letter to an unnamed Charlestonian, but there is another side, and that side is the Southern resolve against negro domination—a resolve in which the South now has the sympathy of discerning men at the North. It is doubtless true that the lynching mania is indefensible at the South as elsewhere, but the proceeding of the new Southern constitutions is aimed at the elimination of ignorant and vicious ballots, and under them negroes of character, thrift and intelligence will continue to vote as they have been doing. Booker Washington himself, observe, says that "every revised constitution throughout the Southern States has put a premium upon intelligence, ownership of property, thrift and character." The defense of the South in its campaign for negro disfranchisement is supplied by its basis in fitness for political responsibility. That very justification, however, excludes the idea of basing that campaign upon considerations of race or color. The people of the South must be permitted and required to run their politics in their own way. There must be no interference from the North in their local problems, including regulation of the elective franchise upon existing lines. But Federal appointments are not local matters. The appointees are agents of the National, not local government, and Roosevelt is President of the blacks as well as the whites. The reason why the peril of negro domination is excluded from his policy is that it has no place there.

It would serve a few of these cocky South American republics jolly well right for them to be disciplined with severity by Great Britain and Germany for their offenses against common morality. Territorial aggression will not be tolerated on this hemisphere, as President Cleveland's celebrated Venezuela message testified, in language which will never be taken back or modified by any President, least of all by a man of the caliber of Theodore Roosevelt. But, in perfect consonance with the Olney doctrine, European powers must be accorded and even encouraged in the expression of their redressal of offenses in other and proper ways. The basis of the Monroe doctrine is not in Latin-American decirce, but in preservation of the United States in its own safety and in its supremacy in the New World. The fact is that our hegemony is menaced quite as much by Central and South American monkey-shines as by European aggression. That these imitation republics to the south of us behave themselves is quite as much to our interest as it is to European nations. They take interposition from us very ungraciously, and it may be as well for them to get a good dose of European revenge. It may modify somewhat their views of European amiability and American cupidity. The best thing that could happen to these turbulent little nations is to be driven by strers of international weather into some dependent relationship with the United States. Once their puerile jealousy gives place to common sense, their political and industrial civilization can be strengthened and advanced by American money and American brains.

Senator Hale's idea of tariff reform is that it is an excellent thing in theory, but pernicious in practice. The Dingley law is not final, nor are its schedules sacred, but as to the exact time for their modification in the interest of honesty or enlightenment, he declares the work should be done, "not at this session, nor the next, nor the next." Senator Hanna says the same thing. "So long as I am in Congress and have the power to prevent it, you shall never touch a single schedule of the Dingley bill." The first and most necessary observation upon tariff reformers of the Hale, Frye and Hanna type is an unqualified tribute to their magnificent mendacity. It is a most palpable violation of the truth for any one of them to say that he is in favor of tariff reform. The only effect of their protestation in favor of the tariff-reform principle is a tribute to its justice, the while they insist on procrastination. On the Philippine question Republicans see clearly enough that in tariff reduction lies an effective way to nullify Democratic contentions. Why is it that they refuse to see the same thing on the subject of tariff reduction generally? The answer is that on the question of tariff reform they are not free to act within their judgment as to what is best for the American people or best for the Republican party. They are beholden to the great corporations that have fattened on the tariff. They are not their own, they are bought with a price, and that price, when it is nothing less creditable, is campaign contributions. Men of this stamp should have the decency not to pretend to discuss the tariff question on its merits.

SINGULAR POLITICAL SUCCESS.

It is easy to explain the political success of a man of forensic eloquence in debate like Matt Carpenter, Conkling, Blaine or Spooner; it is easy to understand the unbroken public success of a jurist of great learning and acuteness like Edmunds, but it is not easy to understand the continuous political success of "Boss" Platt, of New York, who is sure to be nominated by the caucus of his party by acclamation and to be chosen by the Republicans of the Legislature without dissent as his own successor in the Federal Senate. It will be the third nomination and election of the Senator. He was elected Senator in January, 1881, but, with his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, resigned the office in May of the same year. Sixteen years later he again entered the United States Senate. Today he is 70 years of age; he is without oratorical ability or capacity for debate; he is a nonmagnetic man of unimpressive personality; he is not a rich man. His whole worldly possessions would not exceed $30,000. His chief source of income is his salary as president of the United States Express Company. And yet this man not only is sure of re-election to the United States Senate, but he is warmly supported by the most intelligent and upright Republican masses of the country counties of New York, who are surpassed in mental and moral worth by no Republicans in the country.

It is true that Simon Cameron, a man of similar quality, was four times elected to the United States Senate, but Cameron was a very rich man of widely extended business influence, and the absence of a registry law in Pennsylvania makes it easy to poll a corrupt vote in Philadelphia and other large cities. The rank and file of the Republican vote in Pennsylvania is inferior in average intelligence and independence to that of New York, and is therefore more easily handled and controlled by an artful politician. Since 1885 Mr. Platt has been the leader of the Republicans of New York State when they have had any leader. After the defeat of Blaine in 1884 by Cleveland, the party was naturally somewhat dispirited, if not demoralized, for it was believed that the defection of the "Conkling" Republicans contributed to the loss of New York. Mr. Conkling remained in retirement from politics until his death in 1888. Ex-President Arthur was dead to politics long before his death in 1886; Secretary Folger did not long survive his retirement from office; so that when the campaign of 1888 was fought Platt was the only prominent Republican left in active service. He did much to secure the nomination of Harrison in the National convention of 1888, which could not have been accomplished without the aid of New York. He wanted to be Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet, but was greatly disappointed not to receive the office, and he showed his resentment by his opposition to Harrison's renomination in 1892.

Platt's political success is due to his industry and intense devotion to details, and, above all, to the fact that in all pecuniary matters, whether in business or politics, he is absolutely trustworthy, and he always keeps his promises. He is not unlike Thurlow Weed in this—that he has always seemed to prefer political power to the possession of great wealth. He is a well-trained man of business; was trained as a merchant, has been a bank president, and in the lumber business. He shows his excellent business training in his political life, and yet his ambition is for political power rather than for wealth. The thousands of dollars which he has personally secured for campaign funds have always been disbursed as conscientiously as though they were a trust fund. He has been accused of political methods whose only justification is the immoral one that the end justifies the means, but no one ever hinted that a dollar of the political sack he collected could not be properly accounted for, or that his power as party leader was ever employed to secure for himself a favor which involved a pecuniary advantage, and in this fact lies the secret of Mr. Platt's strength. He is a very able man of business, who has had an unexampled opportunity to make himself as rich as Croker. His intimate personal and political friends have been conspicuous operators in city real estate on a large scale.

Senator Platt has aided the rapid transit subway proposition in securing legislation, but he has won no wealth out of this association. He is connected neither directly nor indirectly with any of the great mergers. He has seemed to care for nothing save supreme command of the Republican organization in the Empire State, and, with an opportunity to make millions through his influence, still relies today on his salary for support. Samuel J. Randall, who, as Speaker and as chairman of the committees on appropriations and on ways and means, might have made a fortune, died without leaving a dollar. Thurlow Weed spent his whole life gratifying his love of power that is born of personal influence in politics. Senator Platt's power in politics is due to the fact that the average intelligent, upright voter cares less about methods in politics than he does about men. He says Senator Platt keeps his word, does not embezzle the campaign sack, is an honorable, able man of business, who has not sold out his party to become a millionaire, is not a dissolute man. His political methods are neither better nor worse than those of the mass of mankind who hold that anything is fair in love, war or politics. This is a coarse code of morals, but it explains largely the unshaken political supremacy of "Boss" Platt and men of his quality.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TROUBLES.

While much less is being said about the political and governmental situation in Austria-Hungary than in Russia, without doubt the condition of affairs in the former country is of much greater concern to the powers of Europe. There is an inherent strength in the despotism of Russia that is lacking in Austria-Hungary, whose old-time strength has been weakened to some extent by conciliatory measures that, after all, did not conciliate.

The imperial house of Austria has been unfortunate in its domestic relations during the past generation. The Emperor Francis Joseph, though himself the object of the greatest fealty and reverence, has no direct heir, and his own life is, through the weight of years, sorrows and disappointment that he carries, liable to come to a sudden end. Late reports relative to his health and mental condition are alarming, not only to his own subjects, but to the nations of Europe.

For the past five years the legislative bodies of the technically united, but practically divided, realm have been wrangling and literally at times fighting over questions of domestic policy. Those upon which they are unable to agree—each sticking to its own view with the tenacity of American coal operators and miners—are the maintenance of the customs union and the share of the common expenditure which each member of the dual monarchy shall assume. When the Austro-Hungarian alliance was formed in 1867, the relations of the two parties to the compact were fixed in what is commonly called the "compromise." This agreement makes the union of the two states indissoluble, and provides that each shall contribute its proper share to the cost of maintaining the general government.

Plainly stated, they are unable to agree upon what constitutes the "proper share" of each. Through foresight of commercial and financial changes that would render fixed provisions impossible, these conditions were subject to revision every ten years. New commercial agreements were reached without special friction in 1877 and again in 1887, but in 1897 the Hungarians demanded protection from the competition of Austrian manufacturers. The Austrians began to insist on protection from Hungarian farmers, and each desired to be free to make independent commercial treaties with other countries; needless to say, troubles of the growing kind began. The two states could not agree upon terms, and after a stormy scene, the matter was allowed to go over one year. Another deadlock followed in 1898, and was prolonged until 1899, when a working arrangement was perfected, to last until 1903, when the states should become commercially independent of each other, unless a new compromise could be effected which would last until 1907.

The aged Emperor has used all of his influence to bring about harmony, but as yet without success. Now it is said his power of resistance is gone, and he only craves rest from the strife of the dual monarchy. In the meantime the burly nobles of the two sections of the empire are fighting for the commercial interests of their respective countries, and there is little doubt that when peace and harmony are restored between them it will be through a dissolution of the governmental partnership that was entered into in 1867. This may be delayed until the death of Francis Joseph, but it is not probable that it will be postponed much beyond that event. Whether the compact of 1867 is broken soon or late, it is clear that Kossuth's dream of the independence of Hungary will be realized in due time, whether for the betterment of the Hungarians or not only the history of the years will reveal.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

Nothing is more utterly disgusting to contemplate than milk loaded with disease germs, and nothing more dangerous to the public health than the sale of such milk for food. This being true, the reports recently published concerning the discovery of tuberculosis in a herd of cows a few miles from this city, and the statement of the State Veterinarian that this condition is widespread among dairy cattle of the state, naturally leads to grave alarm, or at least to distressing apprehension. Physicians are divided in opinion as to whether bovine tuberculosis is or is not transmissible to the human being, but all agree upon one point, viz., that milk and butter from diseased cows and the flesh of diseased animals are unfit for food. To the latter view every one will subscribe, while all the arguments that can be adduced on the negative side of the first question will not suffice to allay the anxiety of persons whose family milk supply may or may not be infected by the germs of tuberculosis.

With the unanimous view of physicians that steps should be taken at once to eliminate this disease as far as possible from the dairy herds of the state, all thoughtful citizens will agree. The annual cost of the process, though heavy, is an item of expense that the taxpayers of the state can well afford. To permit the disease to run and spread unchecked, they manifestly cannot afford.

As has been said before in these columns, there are some things in public appliances and conveniences that we must have; there are others that we should very much like to have, but which, if necessary, we can do without. Purity in the milk and meat supply may well be accounted as one of the things necessary to the public safety. If it should cost from $15,000 to $20,000 a year to insure this, is any one prepared to say that the expenditure is not justifiable?

Members of the Eastern Oregon division of the State Teachers' Association have an abiding sense of their duty and responsibility in upholding before the world the educational standard of Oregon. Proof of this statement is found in the strong resolutions passed by that body at its recent session in La Grande indorsing an educational exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair. They believe, as set forth in these resolutions, that the better class of visitors and immigrants coming hither will be interested in learning somewhat of our educational facilities and general school work. The School Superintendents of Baker, Umatilla and Union Counties were appointed as a committee to confer with a like committee of the western division of the association, to arrange for the exhibit. To carry out the intent of these resolutions will require much painstaking care and intelligent discrimination. There is no half-way house in which men and women who address themselves to this task can rest with a feeling that their work is done, or that, being partially done, it will suffice. Competition in educational efforts and methods is so sharp, its processes are so comprehensive and its promoters so alert, that the exhibit made, whatever the general plan, will be subjected to the crucial test of comparison with the methods and results of other states and sections of the country. This is as it should be. Only by such means can the best that is in our educational system be brought out.

When the State Legislatures meet this Winter, they will be confronted in several states with probable deadlocks over the election of United States Senator. In Delaware the Addicks contest will be fought over again, with the prospect of the two Senatorial seats from Delaware remaining vacant. A contest is possible in Wisconsin, but not probable, as it is reported that 90 per cent of the Republican candidates for the Legislature were pledged, if elected, to vote for the return of Mr. Spooner to the Senate. Leading partisans of Governor La Follette are said to be avowed supporters of Spooner for the Senate. Colorado is threatened with a deadlock. The Legislature is reported to include forty-seven Republicans and fifty-three Democrats. But the Republicans contend that the fifteen Democratic members returned as elected to the lower house from Arapahoe County, which includes the City of Denver, were chosen by fraud, and as the Republicans have a majority in that branch, they declare that these men will be unseated and Republicans put in their place. This would change the Legislature on joint ballot to Republicans 62, Democrats 38. The Democrats say that if this is done, they will prevent the Senate, in which they have a majority, from going into joint session for the election of a successor to Senator Teller.

The unofficial list of the members of the Fifty-eighth Congress shows that they number 208 Republicans and 178 Democrats. This Republican majority of thirty is ample, and is more than twice as much as the party had on the face of the returns in 1898, when the preceding "off" year House was chosen. The Democrats failed to carry a single Northern State, while they lost Idaho, Montana and Colorado. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Congress consists of 386 members, an increase of twenty-nine over the present House. Under the new apportionment, New York, Texas and Illinois gained three members each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, two each; Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each. The representation of no state was cut down, the ratio adopted—one member to 194,182 inhabitants—being selected with that end in view.

The fact that people generally have reason at the present time to be thankful, and are thankful, was demonstrated in the wide observance of Thanksgiving day. A vivid remembrance of the Thanksgiving days of six and eight years ago, wherein about all that the most courageous and hopeful among us could do was to be thankful that things were no worse, stifling meanwhile a fear that they might yet become so, is an element in the rejoicing of the present Thanksgiving season. The test of comparison is a convincing one, and, as applied to periods of industrial and material prosperity, and those of financial depression and anxiety, it furnished a cause for rejoicing the effect of which was witnessed in the general observance of the late Thanksgiving day throughout the country.

If the punishment of Ezra M. Durand has really been sufficient for his crime, as set forth in the application for pardon, and numerously signed by men of the legal profession, there was clearly nothing to be gained by his continued incarceration in the penitentiary. The enormity of such acts as he, in dire financial and business stress, committed is softened by passing years and by sidelights thrown from time to time upon the growing stress in which he found himself. Hence the difference in the estimate of the term of imprisonment, which was then and is now, in the case of Ezra Durand, assessed as "sufficient punishment"—a difference that amounts to more than one-half of the term for which he was sentenced to penal servitude.

The football season has passed without any fatalities to players in Oregon. Casualties have been numerous, but little things, such as fractured clavicles, dislocated elbows, broken fingers and cracked skulls do not count in the great field of rough-and-tumble sport. In other states there have been some fatalities, and a number of players have been put out of commission, temporarily or permanently, by injuries more or less serious, but with us, barring the trifles above mentioned, all has been serene, and the public (following the example of the players) may now take a long breath of satisfaction, and hope for a continuance of our good luck through the holiday season.

The present attitude of Colombia as an obstructionist through extortionate demands to the trans-isthmian canal leaves our Government without remedy under the Spooner act save the adoption of the alternative route by way of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The New York Sun thinks that, "under the circumstances, virtual condemnation proceedings, with payment on a fair basis to the republic, might be for the best interests of all concerned." Our Government could not afford to obtain the Panama concession by any such arbitrary proceedings. If Colombia will not grant the needed concession upon fair terms, then the Nicaragua route should be adopted.

Some gross abuses of the bankruptcy law will be pressed upon the attention of Congress. Husbands from whom their wives have obtained divorces for valid reasons have sought to be released from the payment of alimony by going through bankruptcy.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Only the Name Is Ellen.

Boise News.

Helen Gore is an eminently proper name to figure in a typical Parisian tragedy.

People Have Him on the List.

Port Townsend Leader.

It is doubtful if the honor of an election to the United States Senate from Utah will be a sufficient recompense to Reed Smooth for what he will have to endure en route.

The Farmer and the Millionaire.

Lebanon Criterion.

The well-to-do farmer, the man who is making just a little more than a good living, is, 9 times out of 10, happier and more contented than the man who is piling up his millions.

But It Was Clearly Unnecessary.

Walla Walla Union.

While the Governor was in Whitman County the question might have been asked him, why he did not favor the election of the Republican ticket, or why he refused to urge its support?

Public Pulse and the Weeklies.

Woodburn Independent.

Governor Geer waited to hear whether the people wanted a special session or not. When he read the weekly papers throughout the state he knew that the people were against the calling of a special session. The proper and only way to feel the public pulse is to read the weeklies.

And He Spoke in Idaho, Too.

Albany Herald.

The Republican party and the country at large are under obligations to Mr. Bryan. He made speeches in the recent campaign in his own state, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, and they all went Republican by a large vote. The Democratic newspapers at the time declared the trip was a great success, and the Republicans can certainly have no cause for complaint.

Sultan Catches the American Idea.

Eugene Register.

The Sultan of Turkey must have run up against a familiar American coon melody, and been so impressed by it that at his birthday levee the Sultan is quoted as saying: "All Mohammedans and Christians look alike to me." Thus does the American idea, whether in prose, poetry or song, find lodgment in other nations that forces them onward and upward in evolutionary movement.

Must Not Hinder the Appropriation.

Harrisburg Bulletin.

There is being agitated, or at least suggested, that it might be advisable, when the appropriation is made by the Legislature for the 1905 Fair, to have incorporated in the bill a provision whereby the money would be available for making an exhibit at the St. Louis Fair, and other similar things. This proposition, as a rider, might make the mule buck and refuse to carry any load at all.

Constituents Must Get in Their Work

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

Within six weeks the Oregon Legislature will convene, so it is high time the people were instructing their representatives what legislation they want and what they want repealed. The columns of this paper are open to the discussion of all such subjects, especially those of general interests. If you have any suggestions to make, let your ideas be ventilated through this press. Freely discuss any matter you deem of importance.

Views Which Encourage Anarchy.

Albany Democrat.

Concentration of wealth tends toward imperialism. The immensely wealthy Americans begin looking toward England for a residence, seeming to prefer the exclusive aristocracy which imperialism offers to the free and easy style of our country. It is not surprising that J. Pierpont Morgan should contemplate residence there, perhaps for only part of the year now, but certain to follow with permanency. As a democracy our laws and customs should be against the spirit of imperialism.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

Lakeview Examiner.

Portland merchants are making a great ado about what should be done to secure the Alaska, Oriental and Coast trade. Why not look a little nearer home and secure Oregon's trade? Evidently they cannot see over the Cascade Mountains. If they don't look Lake Countywards before long we'll annex to California or start a state of our own. Lake County contains more territory than several of the New England States, and has more wealth according to population. What have we done to be overlooked in this cold manner?

Road Legislation Great Importance.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

There are a number of important matters to come before the next Legislature, but there are none more important to the people at large than practical road legislation. Our present road laws are faulty in many respects, especially in the manner prescribed for laying out and establishing country roads. This work should be delegated to a competent engineer, one who understands road-building, and not to a board of viewers, who have little or no knowledge of scientific road-building. Such an arrangement would insure roads being located on suitable ground, where once constructed they would last, and money and time would not be thrown away on impracticable routes.

Must Be for Ankeny.

Pomeroy Independent.

It is really amusing to note the way some of the papers are discussing the Senatorial question in this state at the present time. They are prating about Levi Ankeny being an Oregon man because the Portland papers speak well of him and try to make people believe Mr. Ankeny would represent Oregon as a Senator more than he would Washington. Ankeny's virtues compel the Portland papers to pay high tribute as a man. He has lived in Eastern Washington longer than some of the scribblers of his own state have been in this old world. For such fellows to assail Ankeny is like a jaybird attacking an eagle. The Republicans in the Legislature are not such idiots, we hope, to believe the lying inuendoes of the Puget Sound papers.

An Indirect Tax.

Salem Statesman.

The suggestion that the $500,000 for the 1905 fair to be raised by indirect taxation will take root. We hear that the grangers throughout the state will take the matter up and discuss it. They will largely represent the sentiment of the farmers of Oregon. There are a great many people who are willing that the fair should have the $500,000, but who would vote against such an appropriation if they thought they were imposing an additional tax upon themselves, be it ever so small, and be they ever so able to pay the small additional charge; and no matter how much of direct and indirect benefit to themselves, the expenditure of the money might promise.

The people of Portland should see the point. It is reasonably certain that the matter will be referred to a direct vote of the people. If it involves merely the payment of the $500,000 by the corporations of the state, and by indirect taxation in other ways, there will be few even in the farming districts who will cast their votes against the proposition. The people of this world are prone to be in favor of the good things, if only the "other fellow" will support them and pay their cost. Here is an opportunity to help the best thing of the century, and at the same time make the "other fellows" pay for it.

LAW AND THAUMATURGY.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The law and the modern miracle workers are at last getting together on a sound common basis of reason and personal rights. The materialists will quarrel with the decision of the Supreme Court that the mail of a "magnetic healer" may not be refused to him by the postoffice under a "fraud order," and gross imposition may continue to be practiced by some under the immunity thus given. But the law does not undertake to protect citizens against imposition to which they submit voluntarily, under a sincere belief that they are employing a curative agency beyond the bounds of the ordinary senses to detect or the power of the human reason to explain. This would be dangerous invasion of the sacred realm of private belief.

The law of free and enlightened countries respects every form and shade of belief, political, social, religious or scientific. If a man may entertain a belief, he may act upon it, however hurtful the act may be, if the consequences affect only himself; he may not act so as to endanger his fellows or society. It is never to be forgotten that the question of the legality of modern miracles takes a very wide range. If the practices involved in the recent prosecution of a Christian Science healer for causing a diphtheria epidemic in a New York town, and the exclusion of a "magnetic healer's" mail from a Missouri postoffice, are connected with the grossest quackery and deception on one side, on the other they come in touch with the deepest and holiest beliefs of the human soul. The law escapes the impossible task of extricating that which it must respect from that which it must condemn, by falling back on the principle of personal freedom and responsibility.

The gist of the Supreme Court decision is that every citizen is free to employ any kind of healing he chooses, and that the Government has no power to obstruct his communication with his chosen physician. This is not inconsistent with the assertion by the New York courts of the right to punish healers of the supersensual school for not reporting cases of contagious disease for isolation and medical treatment. The distinction is plain. One is entirely free to employ his chosen method of healing for himself and the members of his family still under his authority, if his choice do not endanger the public health. But his own belief in the efficacy of mental healing for contagious or infected diseases, does not warrant him in making his house a center of pestilential infection for unbelievers.

This distinction is so sound and reasonable that it has been accepted by the highest authority in the largest body of believers in spiritual modes of healing, Mrs. Eddy herself. She has instructed her disciples to obey the law in all respect, in the case of contagious and infectious diseases. We imagine that this will satisfy the law completely, though it may not satisfy the medical faculty.

The Poe Family in Football.

Harper's Weekly.

Football in America apparently runs in the blood, judging from the number of families who have produced experts in the game. At the head probably stand the descendants of the famous poet, Poe, who have probably done more to give the Tigers their reputation on the oval than any other set of men who have passed and kicked. For nearly 20 years the Princeton team had a Poe upon it, the only gap being three years between 1884 and 1887. Johnson, the oldest brother, entered the university in 1880, and his skill immediately attracted attention to this name. Edgar Allan, the second brother, played quarterback, and acted as captain in 1889 and 1890. John P., Jr., being the next brother to go upon the oval in 1895. Princeton was fortunate in having two Poes, John and Neilson, upon its eleven in 1894. Then came Arthur in 1898, Gresham wearing the colors in 1901.

The Poes inherited a part of their kicking proclivities, for their father still enjoys a laugh over the days when the game simply resolved itself into a question as to who could drive the ball the farthest with his foot. The elder Poe confined his exploits principally to the commons in and around Baltimore, forming one of what would now be called a "scrub" team, and little attention was paid to numbers. When Johnson began playing on local teams, the Rugby method was popular in Baltimore. It was introduced by Tunstall Smith, who brought it from Oxford. As Mr. Poe says, there was little or no organization, each man being practically independent of the other. The Rugby method was also used at Princeton for a time, but before his college career closed the elevens were playing the association game.

There are no giants in the Poe family. In fact, several of them are under the average size, Arthur and Gresham, the younger brothers, being the tallest (5 feet 7 inches), and averaging between 138 and 150 pounds in weight. Johnson Poe was but 5 feet 4 inches in height when he played with Princeton, Edgar Allan 5 feet 5 inches, and Neilson 5 feet 5. They credit their skill largely to quickness of motion, all of the brothers being noticeable in this respect. Johnson, who has done much to develop the other brothers by coaching them, believes that wrestling is one of the best exercises to develop the football expert, and thinks that the skill of several of the brothers in this sport has been a reason for their success.

Should Follow Oregon's Lead.

Montana Daily Record.

The people of Oregon who are interested in irrigation have set an example that should be followed by the people of Montana and other semiarid states. The Oregonians had a little irrigation congress of their own, and presented the claims of the state to the authorities at Washington, who have the matter of National irrigation under the recent law in charge. They have presented the possibilities of irrigation in their state, and urged on behalf of the state the beginning of work in Oregon at as early a date as possible. Montana people should follow suit. There is a fund of about $12,000,000 available for the commencement of work under the law, but there are 16 states where work can be done, and the people of these states are active in presenting their claims and arguments. Montana should not be behind any others in making her resources and advantages known in the right quarter.

The Song of the Horse Show.

J. J. Montague, in New York American.

With starting and bloodshot eyes,
With faltering breath and slow,
A coach horse savagely champed his bit
As he neighed the lay of the show.
"Prance, prance, prance,
While the maddening band plays on;
Prance, prance, prance,
Till the murmuring crowd is gone;
It is, oh! to pull a 'bus
And slide on Fifth avenue,
If this is the task our masters ask
A well-bred horse to do.

"Check and bridle and cinch,
Cinch and bridle and check,
My head will not move through a half an inch,
And a cramp grips my tortured neck;
And what are the wages? A ribbon of blue,
And my number where all may see—
An honor which may look grand to you,
But it doesn't appeal to me.

Far better an open range,
Where I might run wild and loose,
Than to pull a groom in a crowded room—
A thing of no sense or use.
Oh, men who have loved the horse,
Be ye cowboy or cavalier,
You would smile to see the humility
That I feel as I caper here.

For what is the use of strength,
And spirit, and wind, and speed,
If I must nod and circle and prance
For a crowd that gives no heed?
And what is the good of a gait
That's been bred for a hundred years,
When some upstart dub of a mincing scrub
Gets the ignorant onlookers' cheers?

With starting and bloodshot eyes,
With faltering breath and slow,
The coach horse scornfully champed his bit
As he neighed the lay of the show.
While, wearing a full-length tail,
On a sunny, rural mead,
A plow horse cropped the tender grass
And envied the city steed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A bachelor is a man who thinks marriage is bliss.

When a woman is averse to a man all the poetry goes out of life.

Where two or three are gathered together there is a man with an axe to grind.

The football game of Thanksgiving has been played over several times since, with varying results.

Society needs the artful brilliancy of light; love can discern by the flicker of a candle. This is wisdom.

Portland's only regret is that her welcome to the Prince of Siam will be briefer than His Royal Highness' name.

Tomorrow the Sunday schools will be filled, for Christmas is coming, and Santa Claus loves a Sunday school scholar.

Well, the poor Czar is thinking of abdicating. Why doesn't he apply to the mail-order department?

The way of a young man with a maid is past minding out, but the way of an old man with a widow, is it not written in the records of the Probate Courts?

It is too bad that John L. Sullivan is bankrupt, yet one cannot but feel that he went into the wrong ring. In politics he would never have fared so ill as regards money.

Emperor William has met the usual fate of those who make speeches over the dead. One of the German papers says in its expostulation that he has "defeated the ends of justice." This is as neat a compliment to the intercessory powers of the Kaiser as even he could desire.

In Ella Higginson's somber novel, "Marietta Out West," there is a very keen remark about the effect of pronunciation. The young woman does not discover clearly that her love for the uncouth lad has failed until she realizes with shame that his mispronunciations are unbearable to her ear. And this is a very great truth. A fair woman has forfeited the blood right to homage if her tongue stumble coarsely; many a woman has suffered martyrdom unspeakable because her excellent husband has betrayed plebeian traits in his voice. One must not go far to hear from lips that should charm the barbarism of the mispronunciation of "suit," of "mute" and of other words sweet in the exact utterance. This world is ruled by trifles, but completeness is no trifle.

A dull-looking countryman strolled into a gunstore on Third street yesterday and told the proprietor that he "sorter thought his 38 needed 'tendin'." "What's the matter?" asked the storekeeper, as he picked up the rifle and tried the spring. "Don't it shoot all right?" The owner of the gun smiled easily, and said he "guessed so." On being pushed for a diagnosis, he went on to say that he had been shooting in the Cowlitz country, and he had killed a deer. "Ye see," he explained, "that gun is warranted for 500 yards, and the deer that I shot was a good mile away." "Did you kill the deer?" inquired the gunsmith, with waning interest. "I did," admitted the countryman, "but I thought I'd just drop in and ask ye if ye didn't reckon mebbe I'd strained the gun."

On the corner of one of the lower streets a man lounged uneasily last night and from his dull glances at passers-by it might be surmised that he was looking for some indefinite person. The policeman had noticed him twice and once had gone quite close to see whether or not he was on evil intent. Satisfied that there was no purpose contrary to law in his watchful attitude he went on and forgot him. But farther up the street a blousy woman had seen this man, had keenly read the lines in his face, and now she was strolling towards him. She paused in front of him and he took no notice. She swept her frayed skirt across the toes of his shoes and he simply sighed. Apparently sure by this time she touched him on the shoulder and met his glance of inquiry with a laugh and whispered: "Are you awful hungry?" The childlike note pierced his reserve. He smiled almost humbly and shook his head. Again she said more clearly and with more of the child in her tone: "Are you just awful hungry?" A little later the policeman, who had been watching from the shadow, saw the man's quick hand reach for a shabby purse swinging from the woman's belt. He strode between them and laid a heavy grasp on the shoulder of the thief. Then he recovered the purse and held it out to the woman. "I wouldn't prosecute," said the officer mildly, "for your reputation is none so good." There was deep silence, then the woman laughed shrilly. "You idiot!" she muttered, hastily, "it's his money in it; the purse is his. It belongs to him. Let him go." The officer stared, dropped the man who had stood dazed all the while and was off. The thief held out his hand which again held the purse she had thrust into it. She shook her head gally. "Now I know you're awful hungry. Go and get a Thanksgiving dinner. Good luck!" The man clutched the paltry pocketbook and weakly nodded after the unknown retreating form. "I am awfully hungry," he admitted to the sky.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Kind Lady—How did you come to fall? Willie—Me an' him wux playin' ter see who could lean out de winder der furdest, an' he won."—Detroit Free Press.

Tourist—Did you temper justice with mercy when you caught that horse thief? Bronco Bill—Betcher life! The boys chipped in nearly $4 fer his widder.—Judge.

She—Do you think it possible for a man to love two women at the same time? He—Well, I believe I'd allow a little time for the first one to get around the corner.—Baltimore News.

"There is a train of thought passing through my head at this moment," said the self-appointed lecturer. "That's right," said a voice from the gallery; "you have wheels in your head."—Chicago Daily News.

"No," said the decided girl, "I never will marry a man to reform him." "Perhaps it isn't wise," replied the demure young thing, "but wouldn't you hate to marry a man that some other girl had reformed?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Martha—That horrid Mr. Roamer kissed me in the hall last night. Constance—You don't mean it! How did it happen? Martha—It was pitch dark in the hall— Constance—Ah, I see. That accounts for it, dear.—Boston Transcript.

Son of the House—Won't you sing something, Miss Muriel? Miss M.—Oh, I daren't after such good music as we have been listening to. Son of the House—But I'd rather listen to your singing than to any amount of good music!—Punch.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed, as he tackled her first pot-pie, "where did you get this?" "I made that out of Mrs. Shouter's cookbook," replied the young wife. "It's a ——" "Ah!" he broke in, "this leathery part is the binding, I suppose."—Philadelphia Press.

"Well, remarked the Philosopher, "Lowcaste was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, even if he doesn't appeal to you personally." "True," replied the Wise Guy, "and I've often wondered if that was the reason why he never learned the use of a knife and fork."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.