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TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers; brisk and possibly high southerly winds. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem dmum temperature, 39; pre perature, 45; min

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 11,

While Portland is trying to get access to the great productive country of Central Oregon, what is the Columbia Southern Railroad doing in the matter? It is plain that the extension of that would gain the end for which both Portland and the interior country are striving. But it must be admitted that the Columbia Southern does not manifest the activity that we have a right to expect of it. Does it think Portland capital and energy will spring forward and do its work-the technical work of an enterprising railroad? Portland should, and doubtless will, do its share to encourage and support the Columbia Southern, or any other line holding promise of adequate transportation be tween this market and the rich field of Central Oregon, but it cannot be expected to do all the work of providing such transportation when it is so certain to result in profit to the carrier. The Columbia Southern should bestir itself. If it cannot get what it would like from its Harriman affiliations, it must take what it can get, or make other alliances that will enable it to advance in accordance with the country's demands. The one thing that is not to be tolerated is The Columbia Southern cannot remain at its present stage and continue to be profitable. 'It must grow, or others will take the field. Its present position is one of material advantage, and if it makes what it ought to of its opportunity it will be a power in the development of Oregon and an institu-, tion very profitable to its owners. It must do something.

The British Parliamentary committee on shipping subsidies has made its regranting of subsidies. It says they are persuaded to publish them, and was asmerely minor factors in trade"; that they "restrict free competition," "facilitate the establishment of federations and shipping rings," and that the gen eral system is "costly and inexpedient." All of this is true, and its truth was plain to every close student of the shipping business at the time Griscom and his millionaire associates were trying to force a shipping subsidy bill on the American people. The amount of plunder in sight, however, was so great that the promoters did not hesitate for a moment to endanger the Republican party with their efforts to get the bill through We do not necessarily have to follow the example of Great Britain in this matter, but the fact that the greatest maritime power that the world ever saw has declared against this artificial system of promoting business on the high sens is entitled to due consideration. The United States, with its vast resources and internal development, could perhaps worry along on the road to prosperity without a merchant marine With Great Britain the case is different Her trade on the high seas means life or death with her, and if the experience of centuries in the business had dis closed any advantages in the subside system the Parliamentary report printed have contained different recommendations from those which it set forth. Meanwhile, America's merchant marine is growing faster than ever without any subsidies. Mr. Griscom should have divided his lobby and sent a portion of it over to London, for his pet graft received a very sharp thrust in that Parlamentary report.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, the sensa tional preacher of Kansas, is organizing a life insurance company to write policles only on the lives of Christians and total abstainers, and the churches throughout the country are to be asked to assist him. Rates will be from 10 to 20 per cent under those of the old-line companies, which insure on the basis of physical rather than moral health. In other words, Mr. Sheldon, we assume, will insure an applicant on the church records rather than on the judgment of an examining physician. There are a total abstainers, and there are a great many arch villains who are total abstainers, simply because it is their temgreat many men who are total abstainers from alcohol who ruin their stomachs and shorten their lives by gross feeding or by the use of narcotics; and there are a good many genuine saints who have no bodies. Mr. Sheldon is probably a cierical charlatan; for as a matter of business common sense a amining physician rather than by the whether the applicant is a person of temthings. He may be this, as were the to upwards of 80 years, or he may be as loose kind of talk, suitable for a great feeble in body as was that pure-minded man to use in monologue among his un- all the missionaries in his province, do of extra dry champagne every day.

Christian, Henry Kirk White. Of course a drunkard would be a poor risk whether he was a delst or believed in the trinity, and a total abstainer, other things being equal, would be a good risk; but if, as is often the case, other things were not equal, a man who was both a Christian and a total abstainer might be a very poor risk. William Wilberforce, the only total abstainer of his time among public men and a devout Christian, did not live to nearly as great an age as Lord Brougham, a harddrinking, loose-living old bachelor, who was almost 90 when he died. Brother Sheldon, we fear, would mise a good many excellent risks by turning down all the sinners, and would make a good many losses by accepting all the saints.

Another wheat crop has to come down

the Columbia Valley without the benefit of water transportation between Cellio and The Dalles. The outlook for ultimate remedy is probably brighter than it has ever been, but relief seems to be far from speedy in its promise. The Paul Mohr portage enterprise is believed to be in hande available to Northern Pacific purposes, and its completion, therefore, doubtless walts upon that railroad's construction down the Columbia into Portland, which so far is only a threat. The adverse possession of this project further operates as an effectual bar to any temporary makeshifts in the way of a portage railroad around the obstructions, for the Cellio portion of such a road would have to proceed on the Washington shore, owing to difficulties of high water and O. R. & N. prior occupation of the narrow strip on the south side. The State of Oregon, of course, would be estopped from operating on the Washington side, in event. On the other hand, the Federal Government is at length definitely pledged to the Harte plan of canals, and its completion can now be regarded as only a question of time. The recent session of an advisory board was for the purpose of gaining information for use in determination of details, and as soon as the conclusions of this session are formulated the Engineer Corps is authorized to begin the actual work, funds for the purpose being available. Probably the best thing that can happen to the dalles undertaking is for it to be let alone. Possibly it is tucky on the whole that the proposal for a state portage road there in the Legislature of 1895 was defeated, as it might have scared Congress off, either by affording it the excuse that the state was already doing the work or else by demonstrating that the portage itself did little business. The report on the Harts canal will probably be made in two or three months.

Miller confermes that while all he has written "is not here" nevertheless that "all that I wish to answer for is here, The author must be sole judge as to what belongs to the public and what to the flames." This is true, and perhaps it is a pity it is true, for a good many famous authors have been very poor judges of their best works, 'Dickens was always irritated when complimented upon "Pickwick Papers," by which he first became known to the public, because it was a youthful effort thrown off hastily in serial form from week to week, without much regard to plot, but "Pickwick Papers" has stood the test of time because it includes the most original characters Dickens ever drew. Nobody reads "Ollver Twist" or "The Old Curiosity Shop" today, but "Pickwick Papers" has more readers than any of Dickens' books, unless it be "David Copperfield." Byron thought so lightly of the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," compared with his early satirical verses, that he was with difficulty the exception of the first half of "Don Juan," his "Childe Harold" contains his best work. Nobody reads anything of Gray but the famous "Elegy," but it is said he esteemed it far less than some of his other work that is now seldom read. Lowell did not think as highly of his dialect poems as the public did, but they include his best work of original quality. Fenimore Cooper did not think his "Leather Stocking Tales" his best fiction, but they are all that obtained permanent popularity. Walter Scott was not half so proud of his immortal characters of humble Scottish life as he was of his heroic pictures of knights and lords and ladies. As a rule, an author is not the best judge of excellence of his work. His "pets" are not often public favorites. It is said that even Kipling does not value his immortal "Soldiers Three" as highly as some of his longer and more ambitious at-

In the introduction to his "Complete

We ought to let the tariff alone: we ought to defend it against all comers for the good of the Nation. We are doing more than well, and need not hunt for dinaster. That will come in

due time.

Meanwhile, let us see what people are trying to do. Nobody dares to attack the tariff
directly. Every effort against it is a fiank attack. The tariff is to be changed, not because
it has not produced prosperity, but because it
has produced large corporations. We so hate
and fear large corporations that we will destroy prosperity rather than not destroy them.
To argue such a proposition would be a discredit to the American people.—From exSpeaker Reed's article in the North American
Review for December.

No more juminous statement of the high-tariff position could be framed, and the more luminous it is the worse it appears. The idea is that the tariff has produced prosperity. Nothing could be China needs Christianity so badly that more untrue or more childish. The without it she never can hope to take causes of American prosperity lie in our great natural resources, our enterprising capital, our efficient labor, our cheap lands and our basis of enormous domestic consumption, fostered by free trade between the states. The tariff is a means of raising revenue, which is differently applied but utilized in some or other form by every civilized power on the globe. It is a tax on industry, great many true Christians, like the late and every dollar it donates to producers Bishop Phillips Brooks, who were not it takes from consumers. Our consumers have been able to stand it, because of our superior conditions of production; but it has not created prosperity any more than an inheritance tax creates the great fortunes it is levied on.

It is inexplicable whence Mr. Reed derives his view of the demand for tariff reform. Where has he lived these last five years that he heard nothing of the inequalities and monstrosities of the Dingley rates, and of the attacks that have been made directly upon them, and sound risk must be determined by the not, as he says, for the avowed purpose scientific bodily examination of an ex- of destroying prosperity? He would find it difficult to point to any reputable church records. The doctor can tell body of public opinion that objects to protected corporations merely because perate and healthful habit of life in all they are great, without regard to the special privileges they unnecessarily endeists Franklin and Jefferson, who lived joy under an unjust law. This is very

questioning admirers, but it will not for a moment page muster as reason or argument with thinking men who know what the tariff is and why it needs

Little short of crass misrepresentation is the assertion that "we so hate and fear large corporations that we will destroy prosperity rather than not dethem." Nobody proposes to destroy stroy prosperity, either as an end or an incident. Do the shoe and leather men seek to destroy prosperity in asking for free hides, or the woolen men in asking for free wool, or the tea merchants in asking for free tea? Is prosperity to be enhanced by a tariff on an thracite coal, which only enables the operators to produce such conditions as are now being depicted at the Scranton inquiry? Does prosperity consist simply in the amaseing of great fortunes by a few, or does it involve some consideration for the burden laid upon the masses by high prices on salt, paper, iron and steel?

And at its best, and with its every claim conceded, the prosperity argument is sordid. What is injustice, say you, so we or some of us are making money? What is robbery, so we all receive a share of the swag? What is fair dealing between man and man, between producer and consumer, between Government and taxpayer, provided the balance of trade is big and bank clearings show a per cent of gain? Posterity cannot live by bread alone. Society cannot with impunity sacrifice its conscience to its belly and its bank account. The election of 1892 stands as a perpetual reminder that "let well enough alone" cannot prevail when convictions of unfairness are aroused, and the election of 1896 shows us how lightly the profit of a dishonest dollar sits in the scale of American public opinion, compared with the National honor.

What shorteighted philosophy is this that finds expression in the words "we need not hunt for disaster"? Can the tariff devotees be so blind as not to know that in the hour of prosperity is the time to prepare for adversity? The time to furl the swollen sail is when the wind begins to blow too fresh, and not after the craft is breaking on the rocks. Mr. Reed and men like him refused to 'hunt for disaster" under the Bland-Alison and Sherman eliver regimes; but that did not prevent the panic of 1893 from swooping down to the paralysis of business and the annihilation of their theories. It will be so with the tariff It can be reformed and saved now by its friends, or it will be turned over to disruption and discredit by its enemies He is a faithless pilot who counsels gay. ety and inaction till the storm has

Mr. Reed is dead, but the cause of tariff reform lives on. He has gone to Poetical Works," just published, Joaquin his grave amid the sorrow and the veneration of an admiring people. But he has left behind him as a monument a declaration which future generations will regard as unwise and mischievous as his strenuous labors for "bimetalism" at a time wheh every stout heart was needed in the battle for the gold standard. The demand for abolition of special privileges under the tariff and for strict accountability from the corporations he so faithfully and ably served, which he sedulously but vainly sought to allay will never cease until it has been satisfied. The differences between the McKinley law and the Dingley law demonstrated the need for changes in the tariff. Every modification of the McKinley schedules embodied in the tariff law which Mr. Reed helped to frame and by which he steadfastly stood only proves the necessity for modification of the Dingley schedules in their turn, when they are made inadequate by the rapid movements of commerce and production in these strenuous membership of that great popular body where the late ex-Speaker presided with such pre-eminent fairness, ability

TROUBLE WITH THE CHINESE.

The opposition to the Burton amendment to the immigration bill in the Senate shows how strong is the anti-Chinese feeling in Congress. This amendment provided that where the number of laborers is insufficient for the development of a territory, Chinese laborers may be admitted. Hawaii is badly in need of labor, and so is Luzon. Great Britain has been obliged to accept Chinese labor in her East Indian posses sions, and our military authorities in the Philippines admit that Chinese labor is invaluable, because the native Filipino, like the Hindoo, will not do hard work All the stevedores in Singapore and other great seaports of the East Indies are stalwart Chinese. Yet, in spite of the industrial value of Chinese labor, it is excluded in Australia, and in the United States, and the people of British Columbia are exceedingly hosfile to it. The explanation of this hostility is found by European travelers who have visited the interior provinces of China to lie largely in the fact that wherever the Chinese go they refuse to be de cationalized.

Francis H. Nichols, author of "Through Hidden Shensi," says that the intense dislike of the Chinese for Christianity is because a Chinaman cannot become a Christian without becoming denationalized. The Confucian does not feel any hate for Mohammedanism, or for Buddhism, or for the Taoist faith, but he has an intense hate for Christianity. Mr. Nichols says that while the place among the nations of the earth to which her vast population, the age and civilization of her people entitle her, nevertheless Christianity is repulsive because as it is expounded to China it means the denationalization of the people. The chart of Confucius relates more to material thinge and worldly duties; to the known, not to the unknown. It makes no provision for a change of onditions either in the state or the individual; it recognizes no soul, no ideals, and as a result Chinese civilization has never changed. China does not lack ability to construct railroads and wellappointed hotels, to acquire knowledge of geography, to build postoffices and factories; but China does not appreciate the need of them. The chart of Confuclus does not refer to them; China has grown very old without them; therefore

The Chinese do not build railways be cause they do not want them. They do not want anything that would necessi tate a change in their methods or cus toms, and for this reason they do not want Christianity, whose epiritual element is just what their matter-of-fact religion needs and so entirely lacks. Even the enlightened statesmen of ernor of Shensi, who saved the lives of

not like Christianity, for he recently said: "I am glad I did not permit murder, but I am convinced that the less heed we pay to the teachings of the missionaries the better it will be for us. Confucius is better for us than Christ.' It is no more a discredit for a man to be a Mohammedan in China than it would be for a British subject to be a dissenter from the Church of England. Mohammedans have schools mosques, engage in business with Con-fucians, and their lives and property are always secure, but Christianity is dreaded and disliked because a Chinaman to become a Christian must not only experience a change of heart but he can no longer worship his ancestors. must believe that they are damned for not having espoused a gospel that was never preached to them. He must undergo a complete revolution of opinions and sentiments; in order to become a Christian a Chinaman must be denationalized and in sentiment become a foreigner. Mr. Nichols thinks that there is no hope for Christianity in Chinh so long as the missionary is regarded as the man who turns Chinese into Americans and Englishmen and induces them to despise their country.

This description of the unchanging and seeemingly changeless quality of Chinese civilization explains why Chinese are excluded from our shores when as a purely industrial force they are quite as intelligent and far less turbulent than the horde of filthy, unskilled, iliterate labor from Southern Europe that today forms eight-tenths of our immigration from the Old World. There are noisome slume and liquor saloons in all our great cities that are never seen outside the foreign concessions in China. Love of children for parents and respect for old age are universal in China. There are very bright spots in China and there are some very dark spots in America, and it is certain that the contempt expressed for the civilization of China is not more deep and sincere than that felt and expressed by the ablest and most enlightened statesmen of China for the so-called Christian civilization of Europe and America. For this reason the Chinaman is sure to be a man that dwells apart wherever he goes. He will not cut off his queue; he will not adopt the dress, the diet nor the religion of the West, and he pays the penalty of his refusal to become denationalized in matters social and religious.

This unchanging and apparently changless characteristic of China was in antiquity probably a source of strength, but is today its radical weakness. Probably nothing will ever change the social and political philosophy of China except an aroused sense of self-preserva tion. The non-progressiveness of China made her an easy prey to Japan, made the path to Pekin free from serious obstacles to the small army of the allies. The perception that China must change or die of dry rot may revolutionize her ancient policy. If not, she is doomed to see her children excluded from every great industrial country in the world, except when no other labor is obtainable on any terms. The future of Russia is the despair of all thoughtful men in Europe, and the future of China is the puzzle if not altogether the despair of all enlightened Asiatics.

The current number of the North American Review includes an article on 'President Roosevelt's First Year" by writer who is described by the editor of the magazine as "the ablest Jeffersonian Democrat in the country." The conclusion of this Jeffersonian Democrat is that President Roosevelt's treatment of the Cuban reciprocity question, his forbearance toward China, his firm adherence to the Monroe Doctrine and his times. The tariff schedules of 1895 are will be applauded. His desire to revise His wieh to curb the trusts through exercise of powers conferred by the Constitution rather than through a constitutional amendment will also be regarded with approval. On the other hand, "his appointment of the Anthracite Commission s a first step in the perilous pathway that leads to the assertion of autocratic authority, an act that seems destined to give the Roosevelt Administration a bad eminence in American history." This Jeffersonian Democrat denounces ex-Governor Hill, of New York, for attributing to the Federal Government "an alleged right of eminent domain which was expressly withheld by the framers of the Federal Constitution of 1787." It is quite possible that this "Jeffersoniar Democrat," described as a man of great erudition and wide political knowledge, is ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York City.

The Chicago wheat market this week experienced one of its periodical upheavals, a 5-cent advance in the December option in three days coming to an untimely pause yesterday. After soaring to 77 cents, the close for the day was 75% cents. All of this manipulation of the bulls and the bears, however, does not increase the supply of wheat on which the world is now making heavy inroads. Consequently the trend of the wheat market has been steadily upward, and the reactions which follow the advances have for several weeks failed to put the price down to where it started. The swollen figures of the Agricultural Department are of great benefit to the ear operators in the Chicago wheat pit, but the miller who is out for wheat to grind and the exporter who needs it to ship find the stocke gradually shrinking and an attendant hardening of price

Now comes Mr. Kogoro Takahira and asserts that our John Barrett is not sufficiently dignified to represent the United States in the land of the geisha girls. Kogoro's kick may deprive Mr. Barrett of a very attractive billet, but it can hardly be just. A man who can sit for four years near the throne of the father of Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh and emerge without dignity covering him like a mantle would be a freak, and Mr. Barrett is not so considered. The father of Chowfa, etc., however, may be less dignified than his saddle-colored scion who recently passed through Portland. The Japs might cut just as wide a swath in modern civilization if they traded off some of their dignity for the business standards of the commercial nations.

Maxim Gogan, who recently died at the age of 108 years and 7 months, was a very rich citizen, of Cocagne, N. B. He was a man of enormous physical strength, and until he was 80 years of age could lift a larger load than any man he had ever met. He owned number of farms and factories, and spent most of his time in the open air. His physical endurance is illustrated by China, like Tuan Fang, the former Gov- the fact that for more than sixty years he drank a quart of brandy and a pint

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS | CHEEK OF THE SHIPPING COMBINE

Too Big to Be President,

Albany Democrat. In the death of Thomas B. Reed the country loses a man, who, like Webster, Clay and Blaine, was too big to be Presi-

Eugene Register. The President will appoint John Bar-rett Minister to Japan to succeed Minister Buck, deceased. Thus Oregon is again Buck, deceased. Thus Oregon is again honored, and a better man could not have

Could Have Found No Better Man.

Well-Merited Tribute to Efficiency.

Seattle Times. The retirement of Warden Catron from the management of the State Penitentiary is another instance of the old doctrine of "to the victors belong the spells." To this doctrine all parties are committed, and Mr. Catron is one of its victims. During his management of the institution the penitentiary affairs have been tion the penitentiary affairs have been conducted along purely "business lines" and with credit alike to Mr. Catron and to the administration.

But What's His Name!

Baker City Democrat. The Democratic members of the Legislature are pledged to support Mr. Wood for the Senate. for the Senate. They will do so, but it will be almost impossible to elect him. This fact is patent when the complexion of the present Legislature is considered But there is a remedy. If Eastern Oregon will for once drop politics altogether and unite, Portland can be forced to assist in the election of a Senator from this part of the state, east of the Cascade Range. Of course, he will be a Republi-can, but there will be no webs between his toes.

Disown Their Children.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer. So the blame (if there is any blame) must lie at the door of McBride and Moody, or perhaps Ellis, who was in Congress about the time some of the present incumbents were appointed. However, the statement of Mitchell and Sion, especially the former, will be taken with a grain of sait, especially by those who have been students of Oregon politics the past 10 or 15 years, for it would he difficult indeed for any one to pick out half a dozen Republicans who have been appointed to Federal positions in the state We regret that the two Senators have disowned their own children. We do not accept the statement as true that there has been collusion between the land offloe officials and the land-grabbers. And would certainly have more respect for the Senators, especially Mitchell, if he would stand up boldly for the men under fire, and proclaim their innocence, and at the same time say he was responsible for their appointment.

It Makes a Difference.

Tacoma News. Seattle does not want San Francisco to succeed at the game Seattle herself tried to play less than two years ago. There was then a competition for warehouse and wharf facilities at Tacoma or Scattle, and Tacoma offered the best facilities for the least money. Whereupon Seattle made a desperate effort to secure, secretly and by underhand means, an amendment to the best Seattle bld, and a committee of Seattle citizens had the nerve to ask President Mellen to withdraw the Tacoma bid. But Scattle failed to carry her point. The Government secured fa-cilities at Tacoma for handling supplies for the Army in the Philippines and Alas-ka which were and are superior to anything Seattle had or has to offer. If San Francisco fails in her efforts to secure the retention of the transport service, and the contract is awarded to the Boston Steamship Company, it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that Tacoma— not Seattle—will handle the principal share of the traffic. But Seattle is get ting the benefit of the advertising in this connection, and Tacoma is scarcely mentioned in the press dispatches on the sub-ject. Crafty Seattle! Tacoma can afford ject. Crafty Seattle! Tacoma can afford to "lay low and say nothing."

How the Centennial Will Help.

St. Helens Mist. The Lewis and Clark Exposition will County, inasmuch as it is closely connected with Portland by both rail and water transportation, and the further fact that the metropolis of Oregon is the market place of this, the most fertile section of the state. While Columbia County is situated almost under the eaves of Portland's skyscrapers, its growth and agri-cultural and industrial development have

only just begun. Already's Portland's harbor line is pushing down the river toward St. Helens, and it is no pipe-dream prophecy to predict that within a few years the picturesque bluffs along the Lower Columbia, on the Columbia County line, will be adorned with residences of many of Portland's wealthy citizens. It will be the Hudson of the West; faster steamers for the passenger traffic will ply between down-river points and Portland, and the resident on the grandest river in the world. 30 miles from Portland, will be fairly in the city. In the early future Portland will me twice the products from Columbia County as in the past. In fact, there is no limit to the demand for the superior farm products of this county. The aden properly presented to the attention the immigrant. As a result, Columbia of the immigrant. County, one of the first settled sections of the West, is comparatively a new country in many respects, with all the attendant

Standing Pat on All Subjects.

New York Journal of Commerce, Evidences multiply that the short ses-tion of Congress, just opening, is to be a do-nothing session. We have long been familiar with arguments advanced to prove that the tariff, at least, should not be touched in times of prosperity. It now appears that the same argument is equally potent when the subject which it is proposed to discuss or to legislate upon is Cuban reciprocity, or the trusts; Sen-ator Hanna's advice to "stand pat" appiles to these subjects as well as others. Of course, the plea that business be not disturbed is as valid at the opening of a long session as of a short one, and is even more worthy of attention when business is already truggling against adverse conditions than when it is in a reasonably satisfactory state; but each day brings its own duty, and that which seems mos imperative now to a small but influential section of Congress is to allay, by any argument possible, the rising tide of dis satisfaction within its own ranks and among its constituents. Unless the people themselves evince a decided preference for immediate action, the proposition "stand pat" is certain to be adopted.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The old square piano—there it stands;
Age has yellowed the once white keys;
In graves, no doubt, there are pulseless hands
That once lured from it sweet melodies. The pedals are rusted where dainty feet Were pressed in the dead old long ago-How the cushion is worn on the once soft seat, Ah, shame on the years to have treated it so

The old plane, thick-legged and square, What tales it might tell if it had a tongue; What takes it might tell it had a tongue; How many a man who is gray leaned there On its heavy old side when he was young. What secrets were told to the dear old thing By maidens who long since ceased to trill; Romanbe still clings to its every string And love seems to hover around it still.

Ah, what of the old sweet songs, the airs
That long years ago filled hearts with joy
As the malden's father crept down those stai
To drive away some lingering boy?
The old square plano; there it stands,
Age has yellowed its once white keys—
Hark! One who played it is using her hands
On a bellowing boy bent over her knees.

Chicago Tribune.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives will hardly venture to pass the bill to subsidize the International Mercantile Marine Company. We should much like to know whether any considerable number of Republicans in the House have the nerve, the audacity, the sublim check, to pass a bill whose object is to take out of the treasury of the United tates large sums of money annually the benefit of the promoters of a gigantic trust. The subsidy bill is so framed that trust. The subsidy bill is so frame about seven-eighths of the money expended under it will go to the Atlantic shipping combine. The bill is to put money in the pockets of J. Pierpont Morgan, lement A. Griscom, and their associates It is a colossal, audacious, unscrupulous scheme to deplete the public revenues for the benefit of private individuals. The bill is "conceived in sin and born in injuity."
The only marvel is that anybody chould have the effrontery to propose a measure which seems to have no real merit behind it and which has no other excuse for its existence than the cupidity of the persons who have framed and suspend it. persons who have framed and pushed it.
The subside hill passed the Sentte hefore the shipping combine was launched
or formed. The acts of its Senatorial friends at the time of its passage show that they had a clear idea of what the future was to bring forth. They voted lown Senator McComas' amendment that the antitrust law should apply specifically to contracts made under the subsidy bill. They adopted the amendment providing that nothing in that act or any other act should be construed to prevent any Amer ican citizen or corporation from acquir-ing an interest in steamship lines engaged in foreign commerce. In order not to diminish the double compensation to be reminish the double compensation to be re-ceived by the ocean greyhounds which carry little freight, they voted down Senator Allison's amendment that no vossel shall be entitled to full compensation on account of freight carried, unless the cargo occupies 50 per cent of the freight carrying capacity.

The measure against which Senators

Allison, Dolliver, Spooner, Quaries, Proctor and Dillingham recorded their votes is hanging up in the House. Its passage is urged for the benefit of the truet. There have been truste in the country before now which have found people to justify them—to contend that a private trust is a public blessing—but never heretofore has it been asked seriously that a trust should be subsidized out of the National

treasury with money of the people.

Almost all the money which will be paid out under the subsidy bill if it chall pass will go to the Atlantic ferry. That will serve to encourage and stimulate the floating of bonds and stock which have been lesued in large quantifies by the pro-moters of the scheme. It is not contend-ed by anybody that the facilities for shipping freight across the Atlantic are in-adequate, or that more freight will be carried between American and European ports if vescele sailing under the American flag shall receive subsidies. As near as anybody can find out the only effect of the payment of subsidies will be to put large sums of money in the pockets of the men chiefly interested in the new trust. They will be paid extra high rates for carrying the mails and will be paid bonuses on ac-count of cargoes they do not carry. The people of the United States will not gain to the extent of a single farthing from the subsidy scheme so far as trade with Europe is concerned. The promoters will be the only gainers, and their close friends may be found not far from influ-ential members of both Houses of Con-

If this bold measure should be pressed through the lower House of Congress at this time it ought to be vetoed by the publican party in the Presidential election. It will be a stench in the nostrils of the people. It will stir up as much public wrath as the famous salary grab or any other scandalous measure that has been put through Congress in the last 40 years. House members who have been re-elected and hope to have a future in politics will think twice before they vote for an odious scheme designed to foster private interests under the pretense of promoting the public

Care of Trees in Kansas City.

Park and Cemetery. Kansas City is now setting an up to date example for our Western cities in the care of especial benefit to Columbia of its trees. It has secured the services, inasmuch as it is closely conhas passed ordinances regulating the planting, trimming and care of its trees in such terms and under such provisions that its citizens will realize their importance and the necessity of conforming to them in a wise and co-operative spirit. The press is aiding in the work to a very ap-preciable degree, and the result will be that in a few years those who once knew the energetic city in its practically treeless condition will marvel at the change so wise and beneficial a programme has brought about. It is always well said that when the people are educated to the de-gree of recognizing the importance of rules and regulations of practical necessity they are at once loyal to them. But to reach this point the requisite knowledge must be conveyed in a comprehensible and attractive manner, which comparably few public officials are capable of doing. The press communications of the Kansas City tree official, and the advice and directions emanating from his office, however, vindicate him in this respect, and afford examples of lessons to the public which remind us of works of Professor Collins, of the Brooklyn Tree Planting Society, which has extended so promising an in

Arabs Immune From Typhoid.

Medical Talk. Some Frenchman or other read a paper before the Paris Society of Biology re-cently which makes the statement that Arabs are practically immune from typhoid fever-that is to say, an Arab can bear any kind of exposure to typhoid fever without taking it. They account for this peculiar bodily condition of the Arab from the fact that ever since his early infancy he has been reared on im-pure drinking water, which, in the coun-tries where the Arabs abound, is notably bad. It is saturated with all sorts of con-

This has had the effect of weeding out the weaker ones and leaving only those to live who can stand typhcia fever germs. The grown Arab, therefore, is able to bear exposure that would give European typhoid fever at once. This This, however, is not intended as any argu-ment for the use of impure drinking water. It only shows that the human system is capable of adjusting itself to

New York Times.

Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale, instructor in sociology, devoted a recent ecture to woman's place in society from earliest periods to the present day. "The numerous occupations that are open to women nowadays in the business and industrial worlds," said Professor Sumner, "has created on her part a comparative indifference to matrimony."

As the class made a note of this the Professor added, wagging a warning fin-

"Mind you, gentlemen, I said compara tive, because I never knew of one yet that couldn't be induced to change her mind if the right man tried."

. No Longer Mourn.

William Shakespeare.
No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the surly, sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fied
From this vile earth, with vilest worm

Nay, if you read this line, remember not Nay, if you read this line, remember not The hand that writ it; for I love you so. That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot If thinking on me then should make you woe. O. if. I say, you look upon this verse When I perhaps compounded am with clay, Do not so much as my poor name rehearse, But let your love even with my life decay; Lest the wise world should look into your mean And mock you with me after I am gone.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nine tailors make a man. One tail makes a monkey.

Feeding one's vanity usually results in

starvation other ways. Mascagni's creditors seem unwilling to

take his notes at par. Men have been known to steal their

brides, but there is no record of a man trying to steal a mother-in-law. When one sees a man apparently in

deep trouble, it is best not to disturb

him. He is trying to think of something to give his wife for Christmas. Woman may be, as the cynic says, only an excuse; but she is better than any ex-

cuse a man was ever able to make. Also she is a good judge thereof. President Castro is doing a whole lot of talking, and from reports has done something beside. No South American ruler ever had a bigger crowd at his depo-

sition than seems like to be present in

Caracas. Sensation-lovers may enjoy dreaming of going "to hell in a Pullman," but it is a matter of cold fact that many an Oregon immigrant has found that he came to heaven in a tourist.

The society reporter of the Wallowa Chieftain has the following idyl about a dance: A sofree was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lon Shevlin at their home Thanksgiving. The small hours came all too soon for those present, so they tramped upon them with flying feet in the mad whirl of the dance.

People who read the story of the striking of a whale by the steamer Sierra will remember the accident to the old Alliance years ago. So few were willing to believe the story of her crew that much ill-feeling was engendered, and there will still be scoffers who contend that two lies do not make one truth.

The Myrtle Point Enterprise has the following burst of editorial confidence: The Enterprise force works 52 weeks per year; that's labor. Now and then some one pays for the paper; that's capital. And once in awhile some son-of-a-gun of a deadbeat runs up a big bill and refuses to pay it; that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last-named creature, for there is a place where he will get his just deserts; that's helf.

It sure does sound nice to hear a proposition to pay all the city expenses out of licensed gambling. And of course the promoters can easily afford to send the young fellows (who don't amount to much politically, anyhow) to the dogs. The more one looks at this the more feasible it seems. Let the young fellows pay the city for their fun.

General Miles says that the most reckless display of individual bravery he ever saw was during the Civil War, when a regiment was marching into battle, led by its young Colonel. Shells began to fall and four or five men would drop at a time. They were comparatively raw troops, and as the fire became more and more deadly they showed just a symptom of hesitation. Suddenly their youthful leader rode out in front, waved his sword in the air and yelled: "Move up, move up. Do you want to live forever?" General Miles characterizes this as "a specimen of utterly abandoned courage."

'Twas a warm October night, relates the Princeton Tiger, and the silvery moon east glimmering shadows about the woody glen, through which the rippling brook tumbled on toward the Raritan Canal. He was but a freshman, and she-fair one-was the buxom daughter of a tiller of the soil. They had met at a harvest

"Chauncey," she lisped, with the sweetest of Jersey accents, "why do they call that the Milky Way?"

And she turned her light green eves toward the heavens. "Lizzie," he cried in ardent tones, as

he clasped her to his boyish breast, "It is because the stars are condensed there! Just then the moon went behind a cloud. A late archbishop of Dublin, who, says the New York Tribune, was highly gifted

and widely known as an author, was not in very robust health, and had been for many years apprehensive of paralysis. At a dinner in Dublin, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his grace sat on the right of his hostess, the Duchess of A. In the midst of the dinner the company was startled by seeing the archbishop rise from his sent, and still more startled to hear him exclaim in a dismal and sepulchral tone: "It has come! It

"What has come, your grace?" engerly cried half a dozen voices from different parts of the table. "What I have been expecting for 20

years," solemnly answered the archbishop, 'a stroke of paralysis. I have been pinching myself for the last 20 minutes, and find myself entirely without sensation." "Pardon me, my archbishop," said the

Duchess, looking up at him with a somewhat quizzical smile: "pardon me for contradicting you, but it is I that you have been pinching."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Miss Sentty Mental—The man I marry must he brave as a lion; one whom nothing could swerve from his course. Her Suitor—Yes, but I can't afford an auto.—Chicago Dally News.
"Has our cilent a good case?" asked one member of the law firm. "I think so. So far as we are concerned it ought to be good for several thousand dollars."—Washington Star.

The Widow—I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back, and is always ready to do my bidding. Applicant—You're looking for a husband, ma'am.—Life.

Justice—And why should I make your sen-

Justice—And why should I make your sentence 31 instead of 30 days? Uncle Mose—As a humane favor, Jedge. De expiration eb a 30-day sentence would list bar me out eb de jail Thanksgivin turkey dinnab, sah!—Puck. Barnes-Charley appeared to be willing to ac-knowledge that he was in the wrong. He said he was quite aware of his shortcomings. Shedd-isn't that just like Charley? Always bragging about what he knows!-Boston Transcript.

"I see where a Missouri man requested on his deathbed that no flowers be used at his funeral, save the artificial ones from his wife's hat." "He knew they couldn't get anything more expensive, I guess."—Cincinnati Com-mercial Tribune.

Hiller-Who are those chaps with the night-gowns parading the streets? Downes-Oh, they are initiates of a college secret society. Hiller-Should think they'd want to keep seeret after making such fools of themselv Boston Transcript.

Merchant-Tes. I've lost my entire fortune, Our most trusted employe robbed us of enough to force my company into bankruptcy. Friend

to force my company into bankruptcy. Friend

But you surely saved something from the
wreck. Merchant—No. We found the receiver
as bad as the thier.—Philadelphia Fress.

The Groom—What are you thinking of, dearest? The Bride—I was thinking if your father
and mother had never met, or mine had never
met, or we had never been born, or hadn't
loved each other or—or—something, how dreadful everything would have been.—Brooklyn
Life.

"No," said the housekeeper, angrily, "I don't want any more of your vegetables. They're just about as worthless as I've come to believe you to be." "Oh, don't say that about 'em, ma'am," protested the huckster. "Don't say that about 'em."-Philadelphia