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TODAT'S WEATHER-Occasional snow YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 37; minimum temperature, 34; pre-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1902.

District Attorney Chamberlain's repeatedly announced determination to take no initiative in the gambling imupon him by information filed in his office has been set aside upon no larations of Judge Hogue. As assertions made by others, the natural explanation of the District Attorney's action is that it arises out of sympathy with the present regime, which Judge Hogue attacked. This presumption is heightened by the resentment displayed by the gamblers themselves, both at Judge Hogue's utterances and at the retaliatory moves of Chief McLauchlan. The moral effect of the District Attorney's action, whatever be its purpose, is in aid of the gamblers, exactly as much as were the exploits of Mr. C. F. Lord's Law Enforcement League, and even its purpose cannot be correctly estimated without recollection of the recent campaign, in which the "wide-open" element was dragooned into voting for Chamberlain for Governor. It is perfectly idle for those who are in sympathy with the in Chief McLauchlan's effective closing order sent out in wrath almost before the ink was dry upon his solemn assurance that the gambling-houses couldn't be closed because juries wouldn't convict. Let us again assure the "wideopen" people that the less stir they make the better they are off. The District Attorney's declaration of war is no for results than Fred Merrill's recent flash in the pan about a monthly license system. Does anybody suppose that George Chamberlain expects to land any of his "wide-open" constituents in the County Jail?

The House looks forward with equanimity to the passage of an anti-trust bill, possibly before the holiday recess, the while it protests the entire session is too short to pass a bill removing the duty on salt or enacting the gold standard for the Philippines or authorizing an emergency bank circulation. The time is long enough to do anything the House wants to do, but eternity would not be long enough to do anything it doesn't. It is long enough for a liberal holiday recess for example, and sundry appropriation bills in which Representatives are personally interested are already well advanced. There is no complaint against this discrimination in general, except that it might be more honestly avowed. If Mr. McCall, for example, would say that he is afraid of losing the support of cotton mills; or Mr. Grosvenor would acknowledge his subservience to the Ohio woolgrowers: or Mr. Dalzell would say he is beholden to the iron and steel corporations of Pennsylvania, and therefore that on the tariff question their souls are not their own, one would feel like refraining from animadversion so disarmed by confes sion. But no. We must go on in the old path of tergiversation. It is the dear people and their sacred oaths of office that impel these precious liars and cowards to swear there is no time to do what they don't want to do, and that reforms are always desirable in theory but in practice simply inopportune. If the short session is too short to do any thing in, why not limit it to three weeks or abolish it altogether? And why, after all, should we encourage our boys to enter public life?

Nothing could be more admirable from an esthetic or more deplorable from a moral point of view than the alacrity with which evil-doers of various sorts shoulder their shortcomings off on the law. Their works are evil, it is true, but the trouble is not with them, poor victims of circumstance, it is with the law. The law is defective, inoperative, loosely drawn, etc. This is the especial retreat of public-land thieves, and just now in Oregon and in Congress we have men affirming that there is no help for thefts of the public domain except in changes of the laws, for which, we may be assured without inquiry, the short session is too short. And yet, without shriving any of these malefactors, it is probably true that their offenses exist synchronously with imperfect legislation. The timber and stone acts could be improved in many ways. The Goverament should get what the land is worth when it sells it, for the practically free disposal of it to actual individual users has become too palpable a fraud to be longer tolerated. To go still farther back, it is doubtful whether the Government should not, after all, retain the title to its forest lands in its own pospolicy that is said to work admirably. has not lacked these qualities in the Government sells the timber and past, nor is she likely to lack them now at Port Townsend will be ordered to expert timber officials who not only see that the intent of the law is realized but who select such timber as is fit for lumber and reserve the rest. Lumbering concerns are required to take out the product so as not to injure the growing trees. In this way the Government conserves its forest supply, and, instead of turning it over to unscrupulous agencies of swift desolation, has a new crop continually coming on. Scientific foresttry in the United States has a great deal to learn. It will not be adequate until it covers not only conservation of moisture and protection of the public forest domain, but also the protection of timber land from useless and deadly spoliation,

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

More than fifty years ago, when Portland was a new but ambitious village, she found her development thwarted by the rivalry of neighboring towns. Oregon City had established connections with the productive country of the Central Willamette: Milwaukie, almost midway between Portland and Oregon City, was at the head of schooner navigation, and was attempting to establish herself as the point of junction for the wagons of the settlers and ships of commerce; Vancouver was still the center of the lower river trade. Thus subject to competition on every side, Portland had to do something to establish her advantage over these rivals or accept the fate which already had befallen the town of Linnton. It was at this time that the project of making a road to connect Portland with the Tualatin Plain and the Yamhill region was conceived. The project was a big one for a town of less than 500 population, with no established business and no accumulated capital. But the people went at it, first with a town meeting, then with ax and shovel, and before long, with the active aid of the up-country people, who were in a position to be benefited by a direct road to the Willamette River.

By these means the old Canyon Road was made. It left the town and plunged into the forest at about Third street, crossed Tanner's or King's Creek by a bridge just beyond the present western terminus of Morrison street, thence past the house of Amos King and over the broglio other than what might be forced | hill in a southwesterly course to a junction with what is still called the Canyon Road-now entering the city through stronger basis than the newspaper dec- Jefferson street. Before the road was completed the town began to gain beneof equal definiteness have been freely fits through it. . It made a route far more convenient for the West Side farmers than the longer road to Oregon City; it had another advantage in that it was accessible to ships; it had an advantage over Milwaukie in that, be-sides deeper and better channels, it lay settlers; it had every advantage over Vancouver, whose pretensions immediately vanished. These natural conditions were vastly important, and with the energy of the people won the prize, for after the making of the Canyon Road the obligations of her lot with seriousthere was never a moment's doubt as

to where the city of the future would be. Later there arose a demand for transportation into the heart of the Columbia River Basin. It was a task demanding large resources of confidence, capital, skill in boatmaking and in navigation-"wide-open" cause to profess anxiety to and, equally important, the will to venenforce the law. The hollowness of their ture. If in these respects Astoria, whole procedure was ably demonstrated St. Helens or any other of the then several ambitious points on the lower river had been superior to Portland, the prize of the Eastern Oregon and Washington trade, which formed the secondary basis of Portland's development, would have gone there. But Portland was equal to her opportunity. She found the men and the means to do ored name lends it luster that it shines what the situation demanded; she made

was needed for its own welfare. It is worth while to recall these ingestion and inspiration for those who, as the successors of Portland's earlier genand the day of large things is upon us, but the needs of the later day are in those which appealed to the Portland men of the earlier time. Now, as then, we are called upon to help ourselves-to fly with our own wings, if we may borrow a fine phrase-if we would gain for Portland the utmost of advantage which her situation suggests. The fight for commercial greatness which began with the first stroke on the old Canyon Road which made a great advance through the organization of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which has been maintained from decade to decade with general wisdom and almost unfailing devotion and energy, has still to be prosecuted. Very much has been achieved, but much still remains to be achieved.

No city can claim to command its own fortunes while the essential agencies of its business and commercial life are in allen hands. Portland, to speak plainly, is not secure in her relationships while strangers to her interests have absolute power over the transportation facilities two men in New York to enter into schemes of possible mutual advantage which may disturb her connections, divert her business into other channels. establish freight rates without regard to cost of service, and estrange her from districts properly belonging to the field of her commercial activities. This, or something not very far from it, is the situation of Portland at this time.

But'a great opportunity knocks at Portland's door. The National Government, by its work at the Cascades, has brought the western verge of Eastern Oregon within the range of river navicondition; other Portlanders are operating under sufferance, so to speak, in regions properly our own, in enterprises we are generally credited with. which may be affected profoundly to their advantage by the facilities for navigation which reach The Dalles. These enterprises, if they were combined and public spirit of Portland, might be made to support the fortunes of the city in an absolute way and to command for it all that it has a right to desire in the way of trade territory. Strongly held, they may be made to serve as a means of

country. The opportunity is a great one. Its conditions are simple and easily within | Portland exporters are drawing on Puthe resource of Portland, Initiative, the get Sound for tonnage. There are but spirit of self-dependence and the energy of self-help-these are the chief requi-

A REPRESENTATIVE WOMAN.

The announcement of the death of Julia Dent Grant at her home in Washington Sunday night caused a sensation of regret in thousandsof homes throughout the land. Not that Mrs. Grant was in any sense except the most womanly a great woman, but she was escentially a good woman. Like tens of thousands of her sex whose names have never been heard outside of the community in which their lives were passed, she was in poverty as well as in prosperity devoted to her husband, her home and her children. It became her good fortune to shine by the reflected light of one to whom opportunity came when past middle life, and who rose to meet it grandly. The name of General Ulysses S. Grant written upon one of the brightest pages of the military history of his country. Because Julia Dent was his wife; because he loved and honored her as, to him, the best among women, and because she filled the position that came to her through his achievement gracefully, bringing to it many womanly virtues, she was respected and loved by the people of the United States.

Of good birth and lineage, the early surroundings and duties consequent upon her station in life. A young woman of 22, she was married in 1848 to Captain Grant, then just home from the Army'life, made unsatisfactory by reason of his absence during much of the his pay was inadequate to the support resigned from the Army and faced the burden of the years between the time that he quit the Army, in 1853, and the breaking out of the Civil War, for, though great in military achievement, General Grant was unsuccessful in the great hive of civil life. It has been said that Mrs. Grant estimated these humble years in which her husband pursued the vocation of a bookkeeper, wood-hauler and general laborer with his hands as the happiest of her life, though she was child's nurse, cook and housekeeper in her humble home, and wholly without wealth, public honor or position. When these came to her, however, she accepted their duties and discharged their obligations with the tact and dignity of the American woman to the manor born.

As mistress of the White House, Mrs. Grant was hospitable, kindly and dignified. She did not bring to it the youthon the side of the river accessible to ful grace and generous culture that distinguished Mrs. Cleveland's occupancy. nor the more mature but still abounding energy that characterizes Mrs. Roosevelt's discharge of its manifold duties. But, having all her life discharged ness and amiability, she succeeded to these naturally and performed them acceptably before all the world. When in the closing years of General Grant's life financial failure again overtook him through his son's failure, Mrs. Grant roadily readjusted her life to meet the change in their fortunes and with wifely devotion walked close and still closer to his side to the end.

All of this might be said of thousands of women in all walks of life. But it would be but "stale repetition hammered on the ear." The commonplace, though enjoyed most thoroughly, does not make an attractive pen picture. It is only when, as in this instance, an honwith a glow that attracts public atten- arbitrate their claims. tion. It is thus that the wifely devoadvancement, at the same time-for in tion, the maternal qualities, the womanthese matters reciprocity is an essential | iy virtues, of Mrs. Grant are made to principle-giving to the country what stand not only for her own honor but for the honor of all conscientious, womanly women. Her body stances because they are rich with sug- will in due time be transferred to the magnificent tomb at Riverside Park, where that of the great soldier rests. eration, have now the fortunes of the Taking her mortal remains to its keepcity in keeping. Times have changed, to ing this mausoleum will hold in trust be sure; the day of small things is past for American womanhood the tender memory of a good woman who adorned with equal grace the exalted and humtheir essential character singularly like ble positions in life, even as it holds in remembrance the achievement of the greatest of American soldfers.

General Grant has his eulogy in the patriotic devotion of the American people and the admiration of the world. Julia Dent, his wife, has hers in the simplicity and faithfulness with which she represented the womanly endeavor that sends a man out into the world equipped to fight its battles and welcomes him back again, rejoicing in victory gained or comforting him in defeat suffered. The achievement of the one will ever live in the Nation's history; that of the other reflects a tender light upon the home life of the American people, and together they may well be held "sacred to memory."

Under the glare of electric lights from the handsome show windows, amidst the rattle of cars and the chatter of thousands of holiday shoppers who thronged the busy streets near Fifth and Washington streets last evening, the which serve her-while it is possible for stump of a massive fir tree was grubbed out. It had rested for many years beneath the wooden sidewalk which now gives way to the modern cement thoroughfare, but it still retained substance enough to offer stubborn resistance to the men who were removing it. Portland may be slow and ancient in her business methods, but a city of over 100,000 people has grown up in this matchless location on the banks of the Willamette since the woodman's ax last worked on that stump that was yesterday exposed to view in the center of the city. The old Portland has passed away and the old Portlanders are rapidly gation at Portland. Men of enterprise following it into the unknown, but an have already made a start toward a occasional reminder like that which was large practical use of this important turned up on our busiest street yesterday serves to show that after all we are moving at a more rapid gait than

The French bark Lamoriciere arrived in from Tacoma Saturday to load a cargo of wheat and flour for South Aflargely backed by the capital and rica. The Austrian steamship Klek arrived in from Vancouver yesterday, and will load lumber, flour and wheat at Portland for the same destination. The French bark Surcouf is due today from Puget Sound to load wheat either for South Africa or the United Kingdom, enforcing good conduct on the part of There are seventeen ships now in Portthose who dominate the railroads of this | land harbor under charter to load, three more on the way down the river, and six at Astoria ready for sea, and yet ten grain ships under charter at Tasession. Sweden, for example, has a sites of the present situation. Portland goes cannot be secured for others. The figs of thisties.

Portland for a cargo. An unprecedent-ed movement of wheat to Puget Sound early in the season and a slow movement to Portland enabled Tacoma and Seattle combined to clear more wheat last month and in October than was cleared from Portland. Now matters are evening up again, and the tireless but tiresome yawp of the Tacoma News about the decadence of Portland's wheat trade will suddenly cease. geographical location is such that a large amount of wheat grown in Washington cannot reach the market by the Columbia River route. We are also barred from handling the wheat of the Dakotas and of Manitoba, but will continue to handle practically all of the wheat grown in Oregon and as much of that grown in Washington as is tributary to this port. It may become necessary to bring over the remainder of the fleet that has been lying idle for weeks in Puget Sound ports, but Portland will continue to do the wheat business in her own territory.

The death of Solomon Hirsch will

come as a painful shock to the community in which he was counted a busy and useful figure up to the very hour of his death, and in the wider National years of Julia Dent were passed amid and international circle where he was widely and favorably known. Hirsch was a man of many virtues and great force of character. On the domestic side he conepicuously exemplified the Mexican campaign. After five years of estimable qualities for which the homebuilding and honor-guarding Hebrew race is justly noted. His business catime from his home and by the fact that pacity is well attested in the mammoth establishment of which he has been for of an increasing family, Captain Grant years the acknowledged head and whose unchallenged eminence in its field is a problem of making a living with his monument to his clear vision, energy hands. His wife was in this a true help- and fidelity. He was a generous giver meet. Indeed, it is more than probable to deserving charities and in private life that she bore the heavier part of the a loyal friend. His title to fame, however, rests more upon achievements in politics and diplomacy, where his exceptional intellectual power loved best to labor. His political talents were far above the average, and his diplomatic success was noteworthy. The passion for mastering the details of national and international politics he possessed to a degree that made him little if anything short of a political genius. His limitation was that he seemed to have no conception of the important meaning of fundamental questions on which thinking men divide. Politics to him was not a means to the establishment of great principles. It was a game to play. But he loved it well and he played it well. Nothing short of complete mastery of the game would content him, and few shrewder or more accomplished heads have participated in the conflicts of domestic or foreign politics. To his state and city he leaves the record of great usefulness, and to his family a precious memory of fidelity and affection.

The only hope for Venezuela is that Great Britain and Germany may consent to arbitrate their claims, if the United States should tender its good offices to that end. The report that Argentina and Chile would interfere is probably without foundation, for their interference would amount to nothing. Chile has two third-class battle-ships and three armored cruisers, and Argenting has one third-class battle-ship and four armored cruisers. The combined navies of all South America could not make any resistance to the allied equadron, and as for land forces, they require a transport service which does not exist in South America. The intervention of the South American Republics is out of the question. It is a mere paper threat. The United States, and the United States alone, can hope to persuade the allies to

Susan B. Anthony, in her tribute to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the founder of the woman's rights party in the United States, does not do Mrs. Stanton too much honor as a practical agitator and reformer in America, but the first and most original thinker in this direction was Mary Wolstonecraft, the wife of the English radical, William Godwin and the mother of the second wife of the poet Shelley. Mary Wolstonecraft was a verl intellectual woman, and woman that has followed her has added anything to her forceful plea for the liberty of woman and her equality in the matter of civic and legal rights. Her ideas were adopted by the earlier English utilitarians, who inspired John Stuart Mill to advocate woman's rights in England.

It is stated as a matter of news, and evidently also with a degree of surprise, that the bondsmen of A. J. Neilon, defaulting Sheriff of Lake County, must make good the amount of this officer's defalcation. What, pray, are bondsmen for if not to meet an emergency of this kind? Are names attached to a Sheriff's bond to be considered wholly ornamental? There have been instances (not to go outside of Multnomah County) where this view has received practical ndorsement. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that a court in Southern Oregon takes the contrary view and affirms the validity of an official bond.

Theshortage in the accounts of Sheriff Huntington, of Baker County, grows rapidly under investigation. It is now more than three times as large as when first discovered. Carelessness and want of proper business methods are the alleged causes of the deficit. If this estimate is correct, the limit to the shortage can only be definitely fixed by the amount of money taken in. Carelessness alone is an element of mischlef the power of which has been too often tested to admit of a doubt as to its ability to make an unrecorded outgo overbalance an accredited income

The official returns show that Gover nor Odell, of New York, obtained a plurality of only 8803 in a total vote of 1,389,799. No wonder both sides were willing to bet on success up to the opening of the polls. It is clear that if the Democrats had not been overconfident through their strength in New York and Kings County, they would have got out their full vote in the country coun ties and won the day. The New York Socialists of all shades and parties polled 39,283 votes, an increase of 12,031 since

When the public elects, not once but again, a man of well-known sporting proclivities to a position of public trust, it has no right to be surprised when he is found among sports violating the law. If censure, plainly due in this case, is to fall, let it fall upon the voters or the political machine, or whatever influences, eingly or in combination, conspired to place a "sporty" man in a position of municipal honor and trust. coma and Seattle, and apparently car- Grapes are not gathered of thorns, nor

"Probably"-Referring to Charles Albany Herald.

Hon. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, will probably be elected to the United States Senate at the approaching session. Senator Fulton is an orator of ability, a Republican always in the hardess for duty, and a progressive citizen. He will be an and a progressive citizen. He will able colleague of Senator Mitchell.

Protection's Immemorial Nature.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The impression is gradually gaining strength that, while declaiming about the "selfish interests" which oppose reciprocity with Canada, the ardent advocates of that measure are prepared to sacrifice not only the material interest of other citizens arger interests of the United States as a nation, for a relatively small trade advantage which will fill their own pockets. Selfishness is a mild term with which to characterize such an attitude

He's Going After Honorariams.

Sheridan Sun. There is not a man in the state that is setter qualified to represent Oregon in the United States Senate than Hon. Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria. There is not a man in Oregon that knows the needs of the state better than does Mr. Fulton. In the choice of a Senator want a man who knows the needs of the state and is not afraid to make a just representation for its claims. If the Ore-gon Legislature, which convenes in January, sees fit to send Mr. Fulton to Washington it will have elected a man who will see that Oregon gets her just

Impervious to Side Doors

(Astoria Astorian.) The boy or girl whose home training is what it should be will seldom fall from grace. Children whose parents are lax drift naturally into bad company, and the back rooms of saloons soon claim them as regular habitues. Many young men fall victims to the temptations which surround them nowadays, but those who have been properly reared soon break away from the vicious practices, thoroughly disgusted with the half-world. What's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh, and the only safe-guard against the downfall of youth is proper home training.

Will Hermann Help Fulton?

Salem Sentinel. Exchanges are authority for the statement that Binger Hermann, Commission-er of the General Land Office of the United States, is a candidate for the United States Senate. This is one of the established facts. It has been an indistinct understanding for many months. Furthermore, unless his plans change, Commissioner Hermann will come out from Washington soon to attend person-ally to his interests as a candidate. It may be, and probably will be, that Mr. Hermann will stand ostensibly as a sup-porter of C. W. Fulton. He will, so it is understood, remain in that column long enough to demand a reward for loyalty. and to be in a position to ask for Fulton's support in the event the latter a field of Waterloo.

Congressional Districts for Washington.

Seattle Times. Senator Tolman, of Spokane County, as a scheme for dividing the state into congressional districts that will probably provoke a contest if it should be pre-sented to the Legislature. It districts the state as follows: First District, What-com, San Juan, Skagit Island, Snohomish, Kitsap and King; Second District, Clai-lam, Jefferson Chehalis, Mason, Thurston, Pierce, Lewis, Pacific, Wahklakum, Cowlitz, Skamania, Clark, Klickitat, Yakima; Third District, Chelan, Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Douglas, Lincoln, Spo-kane, Kittitas, Adams, Whitman, Frank-Ferry. lin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garffeld, Asotin. The "second district" described above contains the homes of both Condescribed gressmen Cushman and Jones, and extends from the Straits of Fuca to the lumbla River, and seems to go east to the mountains for the purpose of gathering in "Congressman Jones." In the matter of population the districts stand as First, 184,362; second, 162,585; follows: third, 171,150.

Governor McBride Not the Offensive. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Governor McBride is making no sault" upon the railroads. The ass The assault comes from the other side of the field. It has long been notorious that the rail-roads of this state have assaulted the people's rights, have attacked and cor-rupted the legislative body, have arro-gated to themselves the control of legislation and the administration of the laws, the election of United States Senators, and the elections in the various countles. The Oregonian's regard for the truth will hardly permit it to deny this allegation. The only way in which the advocates of a state commission design to "assault" the railroads is the way in which the railroads have been "assaulted" in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indjana, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and more than a score of other states. The Oregonian must know that under the United States Constitution the laws and the decisions of the courts, no railroad commission can inflict wrongs upon a common carrier. Its powers are restricted to the office of forbidding the carriers to do wrong to communities and individual shippers. The right of appeal to the courts must ever lie with the railroads against any finding or decree of a railroad commission. Governor McBride could not "assault" the railroads if he

Colonel Higginson's Experiment.

Boston Hernld Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson is preparing a life of the poet Whittier, which promises to be one of his best contributions to literature. Recently he was announced to talk to the Daughters of Mas-sachusetts on "Whittier and His Friends," and when introduced he appeared with a large number of closely printed sheets in his hand. These, he explained, were proof sheets of his forthcoming book, and then, thinking, perhaps, some apology was nec-essary for what looked like an unexpected

change in the programme, he said:
"You will excuse me for offering these
sheets. It is an experiment, I tried them on a gathering of Cambridge girls the other day, and they seemed to go all right. But then," he added reflectively, "they were inexperienced."

Colonel Higginson then read selections from the proof sheets, and if the appro-bation of the critical, cultured and "experienced" body of women that heard him can be taken as a forecast of the verdict of the public, he need have no misgivings as to the success of his new New York's Failing Water Supply. Philadelphia Record.

The city's water supply has become matter requiring immediate attention, Mayor Low has appointed a commission of experts to consider and report upon it. The commission is to look into sources of new supply and propose measures for stopping waste. The City Club, through stopping waste. The City Club, through its president, Wheeler H. Peckham, has written to Mayor Low asking for a public hearing. Mr. Peckham says that no report of a commission is necessary to enforce the need of stopping the present

immense waste of water. It will be 1904 before the pending consti-tutional amendment, if adopted, will place the city in a financial position to begin the acquirement of new watersheds. It will be at least 1910, or more probably 1912, before water from these watersheds can be delivered to the city. Meantime so early as the end of 1903, the city will begin to suffer from a shortage of water. Hence the necessity of an im-

mediate stoppage of waste.

New York Journal of Commerce. In selecting Mr. John Barrett as the successor of Colonel Buck as Minister to Japan the President has shown a prope sense, not only of the great services which Mr. Barrett has rendered in disseminating sound views about the commercial opportunities which the market of the Far East offer to the United States, but also of the qualities needed for the protection and furtherance of American interests in the Island Empire. Mr. Barrett has shown himself to be deficient neither in force nor survity and the one quality is not less necessary than the other in dealing with a government like that of Japan, whose sudder elevation to terms of equality with the great Powers of Western civilization has

been accompanied by a certain amount of what may be described as "headlines."

The fact that in some lines of Assatte trade the Japanese and ourselves are rivals merely helps to accentuate the ommon interest of both in the mainte nance of equality of commercial oppor-tunity in China and the consequent ne-cessity of opposition on the part of both to any impairment of the territorial in-tegrity of that Empire. No man who could have been selected for the Japa nese mission has a clearer orous comprehension of this question than Mr. Barrett, and it would have been impossible to find one in closer touch with the policy which Secretary Hay has fol-lowed in dealing with present problems in the Far East. In the new commercial treaty between our Government and China, now in course of negotiation, it is extremely desirable that are underis extremely desirable that an under-standing should be reached with Japan in regard to the crucial question of import duties and the price which may properly be paid for the abolition of likin.

The conditions laid down in the British treaty are as little satisfactory to mer-chants in Japan as they are to those immediately interested in trade with China here, and unless the Governments of both countries can agree on some alternative plan to form a satisfactory substitute for that concluded by Sh James Mackay the prospect of any essential change in the present obstructive system of internal taxation in China must be held to be very remote. No man could possibly have been found better fitted to facilitate the work of bringing about such an understanding than Mr John Barrett.

> The Sad Case of Castro. New York Times.

The total amount of the claims, British and German, has not been published. The only available source for meeting them is the seizure and retention by the demonstrating naval powers of the customs recelpts of La Guayra. For the past six months these have been as follows, in "bolivars," worth 20 cents each, and the figures must therefore be divided by five reduce them to dollars:

. . 572,372 We do not undertake to say what the

current interest may be of all the obligations either incurred or indorsed by the Republic of Venezuela. But it will be seen that they cannot possibly be met by the exiguous assets in question. It is even doubtful whether the current re-celpts of the Collector of La Guayra, even should he, contrary to his instincts traditions, would meet the current expenses of the warships sent to collect them. The most promising point of attack is evidently Castro says that as soon as he proclaims peace he will pay the debts of the republic. He has already proclaimed victory. What else are we to make of the address to the Venezuelan Army in the best manner of cisatiantic, Castilian rhet-oric, in which he thus proudly perorated: Thus united in the ample bosom of national confraternity, the work will sprout and bloom, eternally with its own light in Time and His tory.

In the favorite form of appliause of an other rhetorical race, "Hurroo!" Wha the President of Venezuela now appear What really to mean, all the same, is that he is still doubtful of the issue. If he overcomes the rebels, he will pay the bills of the unchivalrous foreigner, even if he has to pay them out of his own pocket, into which a considerable share of the for which a consideratic share of the relega-ers' money is reasonably suspected to have straggled. But if the rebels beat him, and he is forced to flee for his life, then he will need his German and British money to cheer and console his declining days in Paris, to which the cruelty of the creditors will have consigned him, while they go on holding the port of La Guayra and threatening the walls of Ca-

What Is the Lynn Canal?

San Francisco Bulletin Frederick W. Seward, son of the great New York Senator, and Assistant Secretary of State under his father, has told the public what the Lynn canal really is. He says: "If (the Lynn Canal) is a great estuary, broad and deep, like the lower Hudson or the Delaware. It tra-verses Southern Alaska and is the chief artery of commerce. . . It is one of the most important strategic points on our Pacific Coast. It is a deep wide, semi-circular basin, safe in all weath-ers, open to navigation all the year round, with easy access to the sea, large enough to float note only trading craft, but the cruisers and battleships of the British navy." This tells what Lynn Canal really What may be made of it is dis closed by the statement that " it is surounded by mountain heights which, wheh fortified, would render it impregnable." The firmness with which the Canadian Cabinet has refused to reopen negotia-tions concerning trade reciprocity, unless the Alaskan boundary were also included in the differences which might eventually be submitted to arbitration, warrants the conclusion that Canadian statesmen are better informed as to the commercial and military value of Lynn Canal than American statesmen. Our State Depart-ment has declined to admit that there was a shadow on the American title to Lynn Canal, but its attitude has not been so positive as to convince Cana-dian diplomatists that further negotiations on that point would be useless. If nothing better could be done, a proposition to purchase might receive consideration. But Mr. Seward's article will settle for all time the purchase proposition. It is one thing to talk about parting with a few square miles of foreign territory and quite another to give title to a body of water that would enable the Nation possessing it to dominate the North Pa-

> To One in Paradisc Edgar Allan Poe.

Thou was that all to me, love,
For which my soul did pine;
A green isle in the sea, love,
A fountain and a shrine
All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers,
And all the flowers were mine.

Ah, dream too bright to last! Ah, starry Hope, that didst arise
But to be overcast!
A voice from out the Future cries,
"On! on!"—but o'er the Past
(Dim gulf) my spirit hovering lies m gulf) my spirit hovering lies Mute, motionless, aghast. For, alas! alas! with me

The light of Life is o'er! No more—no more—no more— (Such language holds the solemn sea To the sands upon the shore) Shall bloom the thunder-blasted tree, Or the stricken eagle soar.

And all my days are trances, And all my nightly dreams
Are where thy dark eye glance
And where thy footstep glean
In what ethereal dances,
By what eternal streams. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning! Have you got bail? Second thoughts are an instant too

The man with a tender conscience is sadly troubled about the other fellow's doings.

It is reported that the Kalser's eye is still inflamed. Doesn't Castro know enough to read the political sky?

Judge Hogue will hereafter avoid evil companionship. At least, so long as he has to tell all about it the next day. Somebody ought, for the benefit of

Portland diners down town, to overthrow the text. "They also serve who only stand From a casual glance at the stories of the gambling controversy one might im-

agine that the police and society copy had got endly mixed. It takes nine tailors to make a man, and a look around the street corners these nights would lead a person to believe that

taffors were awfully scarce. It is reported that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. intend to make it warm for President Roosevelt for rehanging a picture that the organization disapproves of. Funny that they know so much about it.

Astoria is waggling her plank streets and staircase walks with joy over the railroad rumors. But then a rumor drifts in over the town by the sounding sea every time a fog comes in.

It will always remain a deep mystery why the gamblers, who are so patriotic and so honest and so absolutely without reproach, can afford to pay this city so much money to be protected. Let it be supposed that in the generosity of their hearts they have carned it in legitimate business and only want some not too pub-He way of presenting it to a needy city.

It is a very rare thing for General Baden-Powell to be at a loss for repartee, and his most humorous sayings are generally spoken in a low, even voice, and with a serious look only belied by the twinkling of his eyes. At a luncheon party a celebrated doctor was chaffing

"And how do you feel when you have killed a man professionally?" he asked. "Oh," said Baden-Powell, imperturbably, "I don't mind it. How do you feel under the same circumstances,'

The following incident is said to have occurred in a milliner's shop in London recently: A lady was choosing a hat, with the usual uncertainty of mind as to the kind of hat she wanted-or whether, indeed, she wanted a hat at all-when, after trying on nearly every model in the shop, she pounced with giee on one she had overlooked. "Now, this is something like!" she said. "Why did you not show me this before?" Without waiting for an answer she appealed to her patient friend, "There's some style about this, isn't there? How do I look?"

The friend distinctly sniffed. "It makes you look a hundred and it's very dowdy,"

The other tried the hat at another angle. "It's rather dowdy." she admitted: "perhaps I won't risk it, after all."

A voice from behind her made its third attempt to gain a hearing. "If you've quite done with my hat," it said, very bitterly, "I should rather like to put

> Elegy on Shakespeare. Ben Johson.

To draw no envy, Shakespeare, on thy name, Am I thus ample to thy book and fame; While I confess thy writings to be such As neither man nor muse can praise too much

'Th' applause! delight! the wonder of our stage My Shakespeare rise! I will not lodge thee by Chaucer, or Spenser, or bid Beaumont lie A little further, to make thee a room; Thou art a monument without a tomb, And art alive still, while thy book doth live, And we have wits to read, and praise to give That I not mix thee so, my brain excuses, mean with great, but disproportion'd muses; For if I thought my judgment were of years, I should commit thee surely with thy peers; And tell how far thou didst our Lily outshine, Or sportive Kyd, or Marlowe's mighty line And though thou hadst small Latin and

From thence to honor thee, I will not seel For names; but call forth thund'ring Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles to us. Pacuvius, Accius, him of Cordova dead, To live again, to hear thy buskin tread, And shake a stage; or when thy socks were on, Leave thee alone for the comparison Or all that insolent Greece or haughty Rome Sent forth, or since did from their ashes come. Sent forth, or since did from their sames come Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whem all scenes of Europe homage owe. He was not of an age, but for all time! And all the muses still were in their prime, When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm. Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm! Nature herself was proud of his designs, And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines!

Sweet swan of Avon! what a sight it were To see thee in our water yet appear, And make those flights upon the banks

That so did take Eliza, and our James! But stay, I see thee in the hemisphere Advanc'd, and made a constellation Shine forth, thou star of poets, and with rage Or influence, chide, or cheer the drooping

Which, since thy flight from hence, hat mourn'd like night, And despairs day, but for thy volumes light.

PLEASANTRIES -F PARAGRAPHERS Old Lady-Does this parrot use any bad lan Birti-Dealer-No'm; but he's a young bird and easy taught,-Judge.

The Author (after the first performance)-Well, what do you think of my play? Fem-linine Friend—It was just lovely! Who do signed the heavenly dresses?—Brooklyn Life. Mrs. Church—Is your husband the kind of a man who believes in killing two birds with one stone? Mrs. Gotham—Gracious, no! Why, he's president of the Audubon Society!-Yonker

Novelist—You rich men should be friends of literature. Plutocrat—You bet! Why, say, I s'pose I've sent out tons of pamphlets about my patent pump. Oh, yes, I'm fer literature every time!—Chicago Daily News.

Ethel-On Edith's birthday I'm going to send her three copies of "Cricket on the Hearth." Bertha-Why three? Ethel-Well, she's sent the book to me for four Christmases now, and it's high time to put a stop to it!-Puck.

it's high time to sput a stop to It-Puck.

"His retirement from the board was due entirely to his poor health." "Sure there wasn't a squabble of some sort?" "Positive. If there had been a row the papers would have been full of interviews with the other members expressing their 'cordial appreciation of his services and their regret." etc. tion of his services and their regret." Philadelphia Press.

"Thunder and guns" exclaimed the old gen-tleman, as he was given the bill for his only daughter's last gown, "but you cost a pile of money." "Well, paps," she replied demurely, "if you wouldn't sit in the back parlor with the door open when I am entertaining Mr. Binkley in the front parlor, you'd stand a bet-ter chance of getting rid of the expense."— Chicago Evening Post. Chicago Evening Post.

Chiengo Evening Post.

Burying on Trial.—A Blairgowrie man, according to an English exchange, had married a native of Kirkcaidy. Some years later, when the woman was dying, she said to her husband, "John, I've been a good wife to you, and I want you to do me a favor." "Weel, 'oman, what is it?" "Weel, John, it's Jiat this, that ye'll bury me among my ain folk at Kirkcaidy," "Hoots, 'oman, it canna be; I tell you it canna be." "Weel, John, if ye diana tak me to Kirkcaidy I'll haunt ye; my apeerit 'ill haunt ye," "Aweel, if it comes to that, 'oman, I'll hae to do it; but I'll trye ye in Blairgowrie first."