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TODAY'S WEATHER—Occasional rain; cooler; brisk south to west winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 53; minimum temperature, 43; precipitation, 1.08 inches.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1.

CUBA'S FIGHT IS OUR FIGHT.

This renewed activity of the "insurgents" in Congress, in hostility to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, should find no encouragement from Senators and Representatives of Pacific Coast States. On specific and on general grounds the opposition to Cuban reciprocity is inimical to Western interests.

Reciprocity with Cuba is to an extent a moral obligation, recognized by Senator Hanna as well as by President Roosevelt, and resting upon West and East alike. It aims to extend American markets, not only for machinery the Pacific Coast does not produce, but for meats, flour and manufactures of lumber which the Pacific Coast does produce. Duty and self-interest coincide to make Cuba's cause our cause.

The fight on Cuba is merely preliminary to the fight on the Philippines. Cuba and Porto Rico afforded merely the preliminary skirmish of the great protected corporations whose main line of battle had the Philippines in view. Porto Rico had to be taxed in order to provide a precedent for oppressive discrimination against the Philippines and discouragement of trans-Pacific trade. Ostensibly aiming at Cuba, the "insurgents" are really acting for the enemies of Philippine concessions. No member of Congress from the Pacific Coast should be deceived by these pretenses. The prosperity of the Philippines and the progress of Pacific trade are bound up with Cuba's fate. Senator Mitchell and Representative Tongue can promote their efforts for Philippine trade no more effectively than by supporting the Administration programme for Cuba.

The matter has yet broader significance; for the line-up against Cuban reciprocity represents also the bourbon protectionists, who are determined to resist tariff reform to the death. The time has long passed when the welfare of the Pacific Coast lay in the direction of high tariffs. Our people are the victims of the salt trust, created by the Dingley law; the steel trust, whose protection extorts from us unreasonable prices for the cargoes of rails we are compelled to import from Germany; the lead trust, which prevents the location of a smelter in Portland. We are paying too much for paper, for agricultural implements, for sugar, for rice, for Japanese matting, for boots and shoes.

Our great staple exports we sell in a free-trade market and our great staples of consumption we buy in a high-tariff market, whose beneficiaries are giant corporations still craving Governmental support as infant industries. Reciprocity with Cuba will be the first victory for justice to the Philippines, and for relief of American consumers from the unjust and unnecessary high schedules of the Dingley law.

SILVER IN THE ORIENT.

It is humiliating that the public needs should require so elementary a discussion of monetary principles as was offered to the American Economic Association by Mr. Charles A. Conant, in the Philadelphia address which we printed yesterday. Yet the necessity of such argument for a stable monetary standard is clearly shown by the fact that the Senate of the United States, perhaps the most ignorant as well as professedly the most dignified legislative body in the world, has steadfastly refused to give the Philippine islands a gold standard, through fear of offense to the demagogic "friends" of silver.

The specific recommendations of Mr. Conant correspond to those he has previously urged upon Congress—that is, for a silver peso containing 416 grains, to be maintained at 50 cents, a ratio of 32 to 1, and assurances have gone out from Washington that the Senate has at length consented to waive its dignity and dullness and acquiesce in the House proposal in accordance with Mr. Conant's suggestions. It is a reasonable theory that limitation of coinage, coupled with redemption of the pesos in gold at the established rate, would provide the islands with a stable and adequate currency. We should approximate the achievements made along the same line by British India and Japan.

It is perfectly certain that no financial peace and comfort can come to other Oriental countries, like China, Siam and the Straits Settlements, or to Mexico as well, until they accept this same sort of an arrangement. The immense silver supply of these regions justifies their preferences for a silver currency, which has been confused with a silver standard. What is needed is a silver currency on a gold standard; and convenience points to the ratio of 32 to 1. The ratio undoubtedly overvalues silver somewhat at present quotations, but we must reckon with the potential steadying force of a general gold-standard regime and the tremendous output of gold with which we are now face to face. An indirect benefit of an Oriental union of silver coinage at 32 to 1 would be the minimization of our own burden of silver, both coined and uncoined, and its incessant menace to the parity.

QUICK ACTION DEMANDED.

President Castro's acceptance of the allied arbitration proposals does not greatly clarify the situation, inasmuch as the terms of the submission are withheld, and promise to be long unknown. The chief present concern of civilization in the Venezuelan imbroglio is with the modus vivendi to be in force pending arbitrament of The Hague tribunal. It is earnestly hoped that the status quo may be restored, at least to the extent of permitting the resumption of trade, otherwise the negotiations would be regarded with general impatience, protracted as they seem inevitably destined to be. How tedious such settlements may be is shown not only by The Hague proceedings in the Pious fund case, but by the anthracite inquiry, almost as far from its end now as ever, and by the year of suspense at Pekin following the Boxer outrages.

In response to inquiries, it should be stated that The Hague court is not a tribunal, properly speaking, but consists of a large number of men "of acknowledged skill on questions of international law, possessing the highest moral reputation and willing to accept the office of arbitrators" when called on. Each of the signatory powers has appointed four members of this court. The tribunal in any particular case, in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, consists of five arbitrators, chosen from among the members of the court, two being named by each party to the dispute and the four so named choosing the fifth. If they fail to agree on the fifth member, he is to be chosen by a power agreed upon, or if no such agreement can be reached, by two powers agreed on. Just how the tribunal to consider the Venezuelan case will be selected will not be known until the terms of the protocol are made public.

The Hague tribunal was instituted at the instance of Continental Europe, and now that the United States, which was not concerned in its establishment and possibly may have been menaced to some extent in its conception, if not in its realization, has twice called it into activity, it seems as if Europe owes it to common decency and honesty that the Venezuela hearing should be facilitated as much as possible. The latitude allowed by the rules of the court fortunately permits of an early decision if the parties to the controversy be so minded. If Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Venezuela so please, they may agree and order that the court of arbitration shall meet within ten days. They may agree upon a specified number of arbitrators, or they may accept the rule of the convention, which provides that each party shall name two, and these shall choose an umpire who presides at the sessions. It is not necessary that the court should sit at The Hague. It might sit in Washington. The choice of that city would unquestionably facilitate the proceeding. Having in view the remoteness of Venezuela from Europe, it is the most central capital. The time consumed would be only what was necessary for a due hearing of the evidence and the deliberations of the court. The world of commerce, which is to suffer the losses in this quarrel, has the right to ask that a decision be rendered at the earliest possible moment.

THE GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Senator Elkins' utterance anent a greater Navy is chiefly of value as affording a hint of the popular sentiment with which he must have come in contact. He is one of our great political barometers, and what he says may be regarded as indicative of considerable sentiment in favor of naval construction. He may serve to remind us, also, of the undoubted fact that it is upon sea power that the United States must depend for its security and comfort on this hemisphere and for its rights in Asia. In his professed expectation of a war with Europe, Senator Elkins, in order to meet the shock of tempest that it portends, urges the continued increase of the United States' naval power until it is sufficient to cope with aggressive Germany or any other bold nation from beyond the seas that may see in our unprepared condition a coveted chance for conquest. We should build, he says, "fifty more battle-ships before we talk of paring down naval appropriations."

This statement is as bold as startling. It contains a note of alarm that the specific explanation of the Senator does not stifle, since the explanation itself is calculated to arouse apprehension.

There is, without doubt, truth in the estimate that, having become a world-wide power, the United States, as a matter of simple prudence, acting in advance upon the defensive, must be prepared to meet at sea any power that commercial jealousy and the desire for expansion of territory may send against her. Notwithstanding the fact that we live in a day and age of the world wherein arbitration is supposed to be superior to force, it yet remains that a powerful reserve force is a necessary adjunct of National life, and that without it a request for arbitration is not likely to be considered. It is a grand thing to have the power of a giant, though it is terrible to be compelled to use it.

This last fact is the safeguard of peace. Humanity throbbing under National life has come to dread war with its terrible enginery of destruction and the tremendous energy whereby it inflicts suffering in its worst forms upon all who come within the wind of its commotion. Prudence coming to the relief of humanity laboring under the apprehension of war demands that preparation equal to any probable and indeed possible emergency be made as the only means to avert war. The most aggressive spirit is wary of a foe fully equipped for his own defense and with a reserve force behind his visible line of defense ready to become terribly aggressive at a moment's warning.

This being true, it follows that preparedness for war is the only guarantee of peace among active, aggressive, expansive nations. The tact of the diplomat is made forceful by his country's battle-ships cruising peacefully within call, and by well-drilled battalions ready upon the shortest notice to take position upon the rough edge of battle. We may deplore this. Rising to higher levels of the spirit, we do deplore it. But, after all, we must admit that it is true of human nature. The alarm of war is not in the declaration that our Navy must yet be largely increased. It is the suggestion of prudence rather pointing the way to an assured peace.

It is not necessary to indorse fully the views of Senator Elkins in regard to the necessary increase of our naval power and the equipment of our Army for sudden emergency. But it is apparent that we need more fighting ships than we at present have in commission, reserve or course of construction; that our trained force for working our fighting ships, being inadequate, should be increased, and that small arms for our soldiery should be manufactured in these times of peace and prosperity, sufficient to meet, upon demand, the requirements of war. Herein lies the guarantee of peace; and only in a peace thus guarded is there an assurance of continuity and a suggestion of permanence.

THE OUTLOOK.

Oregon enters upon the New Year under circumstances of the highest promise. The abounding prosperity which has marked the period since 1897 exhibits no signs of decline; on the other hand, a hundred conditions give pledge of its continuance. First of all, the country is on a sound basis. It is earning more than it spends—earning it fairly by its contributions to the commercial wealth of the world. The commodities of its production are staple in their character, answering universal demands little subject to variation and not at all to failure. Furthermore, in every large department of its industry our country has the capability of an indefinite expansion. Where now we contribute one shipload of lumber or livestock or breadstuffs to the world of commerce, we may, aided by the forces of larger population and an increased demand, multiply the product many fold.

We are passing from primary and relatively small conditions to secondary and larger development. The accompanying pages set forth the general activities of the time, including: A rapid increase in population; a better-conceived and a better-organized agricultural industry; the development of a wholesome co-operative practice in dairying; the growth of irrigation, with its enormous stimulation of forage production; the substitution in Eastern Oregon of the domestic stock industry for the old-time range practice; the opening up of the Eastern market for our timber, with the entrance of foreign capital into our lumbering industry; the better local organization of trade, with its increasing energy; the expansion of the flour industry by which an increasing portion of our grain product is manufactured at home; the entrance of our staple products very largely into the channels of Pacific Ocean commerce; the entrance of Portland initiative and capital into the transportation field; the beginnings of commercial manufacture here. These and many other movements which it would be tedious to name characterize the present activity and prosperity of the country, and are to be reckoned among the assurances which expand our hopes for the future.

The spirit of Oregon is rising to meet the expanding opportunity of the times. The old pioneer aloofness, the disposition to live and work upon independent lines, is giving way to mutually helpful methods. The community creamery, the community fruit cannery, the farmers' institute—these agencies, relatively new with us, are telling with mighty effect upon the life and power of the country. They stand not more as marks of actual and recent growth than for the entrance of large and largely effective forces. They imply that we are not merely doing more than formerly, but that we are making better use of our primary products.

No country anywhere has today a better outlook upon the future than Oregon. We have already named some of the local and internal conditions and forces which mark the time; but there remains for consideration another aspect of Oregon's fortunes, namely, its relations to the rising commerce of the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River is one of the three great Pacific ports, and in the nature of things it is bound to share in the Pacific trade of the future. And it needs no special insight to understand that it is to be very great. Large events are marking the present era in the new Pacific world, all tending to an expansion of international activities the like of which has not been seen since the substitution of steam power for wind power in navigation. Whether the prophecy that the commerce of the Pacific is one day to rival that of the Atlantic shall come true or not, this great ocean is bound to be the theater of great movements—and in its destiny the Columbia River is certain to have a share. Already—in the day of relatively small things—our Pacific trade is a large factor in our prosperity. Oregon flour today supplies two-thirds of the Pacific Ocean demand; Oregon lumber is the main supply of the Orient, of Siberia and the Central and South American Pacific States; Oregon fruits are staple wherever American food products have found a footing in the Eastern world. Oregon has but to hold the position already gained by her productions and her commercial enterprise and her fortunes in the Pacific will be all that a reasonable ambition can demand.

We have here considered only the material aspects of Oregon's outlook; but this is not all of her grasp upon the future. In no country is there higher respect for the interests which transcend mere material prosperity. In education, in social refinement, in all that relates to moral welfare, Oregon is abreast of the times. The tone given to her character by Lee, Whitman and Blanchet abides with her to dignify her life and give moral significance to her development.

The notable American dead of 1902 are: Thomas B. Reed; E. L. Godkin, who, while of Irish birth, had a distinctively American career; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frank Stockton, Thomas Dunn English, Archbishop Corrigan, Edward Eggleston, Albert Bierstadt, J. Sterling Morton, Sol Smith Russell, Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court; Bret Harte, Rear-Admiral Selfridge, aged 98; Rear-Admiral Sampson, Admiral Kimberley, ex-United States Senator Wade Hampton, a distinguished Confederate soldier. Among the dead of the Union Army are Generals Sigel, Viele, Herron, Stanley, Collis and S. G. Griffin. Of our American dead the only men of permanent fame are Reed, the statesman; Godkin, the founder of independent journalism in America; Bret Harte, humorist, and Frank Stockton, novelist. Of our soldier dead, General D. S. Stanley is the most eminent. The foreign dead of the year include Cecil Rhodes, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, one of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny; Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus"; Marquis Dufferin, Lord Pauncefote, Thomas Sidney Cooper, aged 99; Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, General Gourko, famous Russian soldier; Professor Virchow and Emile Zola. Of the foreign dead, the most memorable names are Zola, Virchow and Cecil Rhodes.

OREGON'S BANNER YEAR.

No other state in the Union, if indeed any other similar-sized body of land in the civilized world, can make such a remarkable showing in the way of wonderful riches and great natural resources as is made by Oregon for the year just closed. The annual review of some of these great industries, as set forth in this paper, presents figures compiled from official sources or from conservative estimates which are almost bewildering in their magnitude. Think of a state which in the past year has manufactured a thousand million feet of lumber and can repeat the record every year for more than 250 years without exhausting the supply; which has in the year turned off herds of livestock valued at $8,000,000 and has $30,000,000 worth still on the range; with a grain crop that sold for $7,500,000; a wool clip of $3,000,000; a hop yield of over $3,000,000; a salmon pack of $2,500,000; a mineral yield of $5,000,000, and a large number of smaller industries, some of which showed an output which in value ran into millions!

There are other states in the Union, although they are few in number, which in some of the individual resources mentioned may equal the record of Oregon, but collectively it cannot be approached. Perhaps the best feature of this wonderful showing lies in the fact that this vast amount of wealth was placed in circulation in 1902 by a population so small in comparison to the amount of territory occupied that they may be said to have merely browsed around the edges. When a showing of this kind can be made under such circumstances, the possibilities for development and creation of wealth with an increasing population are simply marvelous. The stream of gold which poured into our state in payment for Oregon products last year was well distributed. Livestock and wool sales in some sections of Eastern Oregon broke all former records, and in other sections a good yield and high prices for grain left prosperity in the wake of the harvest. In the Willamette Valley, fruit, hops, stock, dairying and other lines of diversified farming all show a balance on the right side of the ledger. Along the Coast Range, as well as the Columbia and its tributaries, lumbering and logging kept pace with or led the rapidly growing industries in other portions of the state, and the fishing industry was profitable alike to the fishermen and the men who handle their catches.

Evidence of this great prosperity and growth is not discernible alone in the figures which record the details of the various industries, but is apparent in even more tangible form by the general appearance of the cities, towns and villages throughout the state. Going east, north, south or west from Portland, the traveler is confronted with new barns and dwelling-houses in the country, new dwellings and business houses in the cities and towns, with extensive municipal improvements in most of the larger cities. As the country prospers, so prospers Portland; and the general improvements under way throughout the country are in evidence on a proportionate scale in this city. Portland, unaided by railroad or any other influence except her own matchless location at the gateway of the great Columbia Basin, has expanded more rapidly in the year just closed than in any previous twelve months in her history.

Offensive alliances of railroad companies north and south of the state may hamper trade movements in this city at times, but they cannot take from us enough of the trade of this empire to prevent a continuation of the wonderful growth that has marked the year just closed. Portland and Oregon are moving on the flood-tide of prosperity, and their progress can no more be stayed by the efforts of hostile railroad interests than were the waves of the Atlantic by the broom of Mrs. Partington.

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

So rapid is the movement of this day and age, so swiftly do greater events tread on the heels of great events, that the year just closed can scarcely be considered "eventful." Yet a retrospect discloses:

Immensely increased power of organized labor and many victories won by appeal to public opinion;

Extraordinary vote of confidence in the Republican party and President Roosevelt at the November elections;

Growing restlessness under extremes of high tariff and wider demand for tariff reform;

Ending of the Boer War;

Richer gifts all over the country to the cause of learning;

Continued prosperity to all who labor in field and factory—greater, perhaps, than any other year of the "fat" half decade;

Almost unanimous sentiment in favor of the arbitration of disputes between capital and labor;

Demonstration of the practical working of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean;

Cable connection with the Hawaiian Islands;

Great Britain and Germany enforcing claims against Venezuela with arms;

Eruption of Mount Pelee and the destruction of 40,000 lives on the Island of Martinique, W. I.;

Cuba trying the experiment of free government;

Unprecedented number of railway collisions toward the end of the year;

Edward VII was crowned King of England and Alphonso XIII King of Spain. Leslie M. Shaw became Secretary of the United States Treasury and William H. Moody Secretary of the Navy. Oliver Wendell Holmes was appointed Justice of the Federal Supreme Court. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House, gave up his office. Two distinguished German-speaking men visited this country, Prince Henry of Prussia and Dr. Lorenz of Austria.

Age, after a certain limit, incapacitates men from active participation in the operation of railroads. This limit it is difficult to fix, since some men are more efficient at 75 than others are at 60. But it being necessary, for obvious reasons, to make a rule that will apply to all, the authorities of the Southern Pacific have fixed the age at which men must retire from their service at 70 years. This is a matter in which, however dealt with, the touch seems to be a harsh one. In this case it has been greatly softened by the devisement of a pension system by which all retired employes of twenty consecutive years' service shall or may receive an annual stipend that will give them support during their remaining years. As much sentiment as may attach to a purely business proposition is worked out in this pension system. The art of growing old gracefully is generally conceded to be hard to acquire. One of the most difficult points to overcome is that which is yielded when a man is forced to acknowledge that the days of his usefulness are over and that hereafter his name must appear only on the superannuated list. The pension device kindly removes the fear of want from the path of those who have grown gray in service without having accumulated a fund for the winter of life; and to this extent it softens the fact of incapacity through age—forced home by dismissal from service.

Under the convention of October 31, 1861, Great Britain, France and Spain made war on Mexico to obtain "more efficacious protection for the persons and property of their subjects," avowedly a debt-collecting war. It was also a war of occupation to obtain a future government in Mexico that would not only be responsible and stable, but also pay debts. The United States assented. In 1831 President Jackson advised reprisals against France for debts; that is, he would have had our Government seize French vessels, hold them or sell them for payment of our claims, and France came to terms. We do not dispute the right of Germany and Great Britain to compel Venezuela by coercive measures to pay her debts and make compensation and atonement, for wanton injuries, for it was only a little more than half a dozen years ago that the United States brought up Venezuela with a round turn for injuries to an American-owned steam transportation company, inflicted in her waters in one of her numerous insurrections, and the award against her is yet unpaid.

With its issue of December 27, 1902, the Oregon State Journal completed its thirty-ninth year. Harrison R. Kincaid, the present editor, has been founder, editor and manager continuously all these years. The Oregon State Journal, next to The Oregonian, is the oldest paper in Oregon of continuous circulation. The Journal, though first issued in 1864, was the eleventh paper to be started in Lane County. Mr. Kincaid, during his forty years of journalism, found time for politics, and was Secretary of State in 1894-8. At present he is County Judge of Lane County. The Oregon State Journal, which at one time wielded considerable newspaper influence, is perhaps little known today by the people of the state, but in its own locality, among people who have read it for forty years, it fills a field no other paper could fill. The Oregon State Journal offers a striking reminder that in Oregon, more so than elsewhere, can be found elements of the pioneer days side by side with the new.

Secretary of State Dunbar's biennial report comes in time to be useful to the Legislature. The information it contains, coming from an officer with expert knowledge of the matters treated and with conscience and courage to serve the public, should receive serious consideration from all members of the Legislature. It is to be noted that Secretary Dunbar departs somewhat from the form of report adopted by his predecessors and in the matter of appropriations makes recommendations that will serve as a safe guide for the inexpert judgment. The exhibit of state affairs is clear and business-like. In making the fiscal period end September 30 instead of December 31, three months are clipped from the time covered by state reports this year, but it is of great benefit to have the information embraced in these documents where it can be used before the Legislature adjourns. This is another reform that Secretary Dunbar is to be commended for.

The new battle-ship Maine lies in the Delaware, ready to go into commission. There is no suggestion, except in the name, of the ill-fated vessel that lies a wreck in the reek and slime of Havana harbor. The new vessel is up to date in every particular, as the old one was when completed, and, though these dates are but a few years apart, naval architecture and equipment have made gigantic strides in the interval. Her electrical equipment is simply magnificent. Her battery consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, sixteen 6-inch rapid-firing guns, and two submerged Whitehead torpedo tubes. The old Maine is remembered but to mourn the disaster which, through treachery or accident, carried so many American sailors to their death. The new Maine much more than fills otherwise the gap in the Navy caused by the destruction of her predecessor.

George Dickinson, who was by day a successful business man of Philadelphia and by night a prowling burglar, will improve the leisure granted by a term of fifteen years in the state's prison in writing out the incidents of his life. Such a narrative should be a handbook on the mysteries of a dual existence, and, as such, of interest to criminologists and psychologists.

Rich Enough to Be a Christian.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

John C. Havemeyer's reason for withdrawing from the sugar trust was that he couldn't be a Christian and stay in. It is noticed, however, that John's Christianity didn't strike in until he had made his pile.

AN AMENDED MONROE DOCTRINE.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Events in Venezuela recall very significantly an article by Captain Mahan not long ago, in which he advocated partial abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and even stronger insistence on what was retained. Captain Mahan is recognized as the highest authority in the world on the grand strategy of sea power. What he says on such a subject as this is well worth attention, especially when events seem to confirm it.

It was the view of Captain Mahan that the interest of the United States in the Monroe Doctrine has changed force and direction with acquisition of the Philippines and serious undertaking of the Isthmian Canal. Before that, we looked more to North and South trade along the shores of the two American continents. Now we are looking more and more to East and West trade, through the Isthmian Canal and across both oceans. Our interest in the more southern republics of South America is declining, while out interest in the stability and prosperity of the northern republics, especially those close to the isthmus, grows intense.

At the same time, Captain Mahan pointed out, the more southern republics are growing stronger, more stable, more careful of their financial obligations, more respected by the nations of the world and in all ways better fitted to take care of themselves. Meanwhile the northern republics, especially Venezuela and Colombia, which are nearest the isthmus, are falling into lower depths of political instability and financial irresponsibility. His idea was that we should gradually relax out insistence on the Monroe Doctrine for strong republics like Chile, Argentina and Brazil, while we gradually insisted on a stronger influence, amounting finally almost to a protectorate, over the strip of republics along the north coast of South America.

Events seem to be forcing us in the direction of Captain Mahan's advice. We promise to come out of this Venezuelan business with increased powers of guardianship over that unfortunate country; and we shall hardly be able to make a canal treaty with Colombia without assuming powers which amount practically to a protectorate.

High Tariff and Socialism.

Indianapolis News.

It occurs to us that those who oppose any trust legislation as socialistic and who are so fearful lest we should establish a paternal government are guilty of a very grave inconsistency. They have been the most persistent advocates of paternalism through tariffs and subsidies. They have adopted the socialistic doctrine that competition is a bad thing, which they are in duty bound to check or kill. As far as they could do so they have made the Government a partner in their schemes. But when the people turn to the Government for relief from their extortion and oppression they cry out that our institutions are in danger, and that the people ought to submit lest by resisting they lose the heritage of the fathers.

What the Women Have Done.

Baltimore American.

In the movement for compelling the street-car companies of New York to give their passengers a suitable service there are now practically interested the Governor of the state, the Mayor of the city, the Board of Aldermen, the Railroad Commissioners, the presidents of the different boroughs, the law officials of the city, lawyers, ministers, labor unions and various other organizations, together with private citizens. The movement began with a meeting of a woman's club. Yet the extreme suffragists contend that women without the ballot have no power in public matters!

Some Good Done in Cuba.

Philadelphia Record.

Few things reflect greater credit upon the United States than the fact, stated by General Wood before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that there has not been a case of yellow fever in the east end of Cuba for three years and none in Havana for more than one year, though "the disease had never before been absent from Havana a single day for 170 years." The immediate result of this to us is that for three years there has been no epidemic of yellow fever in our Southern States. The last epidemic is estimated to have cost the country in business at least $100,000,000.

Economies That Come High.

Baltimore News.

Certainly the object-lesson furnished by the rise of prices (by the Standard Oil Company) ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of all persons to the extreme thinness of the plea that the great monopolist combinations serve the public by the economies which they introduce in production. Of what benefit are these economies to the public if the price is not regulated by cost of production, as it is under a regime of effective competition, but solely by "what the traffic will bear"?

Cooling the Hot Peruvian Blood.

Indianapolis News.

Reports from Lima, Peru, say that a storm that struck that Andean city recently spread a foot of snow on the streets and dropped the mercury to 2 degrees below zero. A few meteorological effects of this kind would work a radical change in the governmental aspects of South America. If the people down there would eat more snowballs and less red pepper they wouldn't be so keen for the revolutionary game.

Not a Good Advertisement.

Omaha Bee.

The worst advertisement Yale has received as a rich man's college comes from the account of the imposition of fines ranging from $100 to $200 on four students charged with breach of the peace, with the notation: "The fines were immediately paid." Poor men's sons will do well to keep away from an educational institution where they will be expected to strike such a high gait.

They Are Cheek by Jowl.

Philadelphia Record.

Legislation is in the absolute control of the Republican leaders. Nothing goes without their consent. Hence the suspicion that the anthracite duty was imposed and will be retained with their approval. The coal magnates publicly reproach the politicians for their efforts to end the strike, but evidently in private they hold amicable relations with the Republican leaders.

The Socialistic Tendency.

Detroit Free Press.

The people are coming to believe that organized capital seems to have little sense of responsibility and in seeking to avoid this Charybdis of irresponsible capital they are dashing toward the Scylla of socialism. The tendency is not to be mistaken, and in awakening to the seriousness of the situation men cannot afford to blind themselves to the true causes.

His Charitable Act.

Baltimore Sun.

"I did one charitable act today," remarked the bald-headed druggist as he sat down to dinner.

"I'm glad to hear it, dear," rejoined his wife. "Tell me about it."

"Oh, there isn't much to tell," replied the pill compiler. "One of my clerks wanted an increase in salary so he could get married and I refused to give it to him."

Too Selfish to Carve.

Washington Star.

"Did you never learn to carve a turkey?"

"Never," answered the intensely selfish man. "I could never see the wisdom of putting yourself in a position where you must offer everybody his choice and content yourself with whatever happened to be left."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning, 1903!

Expensive to keep—late hours.

Always room at the top—a fool.

An epigram, says the cynic, is an insult that you're expected to laugh at.

Men who can't make themselves heard in any other way usually knock.

Reputation is not always a matter of millions; it is sometimes the result of common cents.

Strange, isn't it, that a fellow always tells his troubles to his wife and his joys to another fellow at the club.

There is one thing that you can say even to your enemy without fear of offending. It is, "You work too hard."

One great incentive to good resolutions today will be the fact that one must save and scrimp to pay Christmas debts.

It is sincerely to be hoped that no one who stayed up to see the old year out will be cross at breakfast this morning because of loss of sleep.

Well, here's a New Year with all its prospects of happiness and joy and achievement. A merciful Providence has allowed us to run our race in laps and the man who couldn't for the life of him make a resolve for 20 years or indefinitely takes heart and valiantly swears to do thus and so till next New Year's Day. He is a wise man who simply reiterates to himself the good resolutions of a year ago and says to himself that he will not only do well but gild the excellence of his doing. Perhaps we should remember that we never attain forgetfulness and that the residue of each day is memory; memory which may be blessed or may drag our weary hearts down till the light goes out of life.

A philanthropic Mrs. Malaprop visited the asylum at Kingston, Canada, and displayed great interest in the inmates. One man particularly gained her compassion.

"And how long have you been here, my man?" she inquired.

"Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes."

"Do they feed you well?"

"Yes."

After addressing a few more questions to him, the visitor passed on. She noticed a broad and broadening smile on the face of her attendant, and, on asking the cause, heard with consternation that the old man was none other than Dr. Clark, the superintendent. She hurried back to make apologies. How successful she was may be gathered from these words: "I am very sorry, Dr. Clark. I will never be governed by appearances again."

Representative Charles Joy, of St. Louis, defeated for re-election, sat at a table in the House restaurant with a man who was a stranger to the regulars at the Capitol, says the Baltimore News.

A reporter who was looking for Missouri news came up. "By the way, Mr. Joy," he said, "I understand you are going to be the next Postmaster of St. Louis."

Joy blushed and wriggled in his chair. "Oh, no," he said, deprecatingly.

"But I hear that it is all fixed and that you will succeed the present Postmaster," the feporter persisted.

The stranger at the table looked at Joy with a strange expression of mingled inquiry and reproach.

"Don't you believe it," put in Joy, hastily. "It isn't so. I assure you it isn't so."

The reporter went away. A few tables farther down the room he saw another St. Louis man and asked: "Who's that man eating with Joy?"

"That," said the St. Louis man, "is Fred W. Baumhoff, the present Postmaster of St. Louis, who is trying to get Joy to help him hold his job."

The ex-Speaker's last evening here was passed at the Cumberland Club, John F. A. Merrill tells about it, says the New Haven Register. Mr. Reed's talk ran to epigrams. He said that we all believe that somebody else knows more about a thing than we do, if he only claims to. Mr. Reed's last story related to Grover Cleveland, and he spoke in terms of warm admiration of the ex-President. The ex-Speaker told how a man came to him and said: "My son has been condemned to death. He will be hanged at 10. He is innocent. I have all the papers, from the Judge, the jury, the United States Attorney, everybody, but I can't get them before the President. My attorney has tried to see him in vain. What can I do?" Mr. Reed replied: "Don't give up. President Cleveland is an early riser. You have three hours yet; come with me." We went to the White House," said Mr. Reed. "I sent up my card. We were admitted, and found Mr. Cleveland at his desk. I stated our business in a few words, and the old man gave him the papers. The President took them, and, as was his custom, read every word of every document. He folded them up, made no comment, but reached for a blank, filled it out, signed it, and gave the old man a pardon for his son." Mr. Reed finished his story, and left the club after a last handshaking.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Technical Education—What We Are Coming to.—I've got a really excellent cook now. She develops all my photos for me!"—Punch.

"Cholly has room to let in his upper story," said Miss Frocks to Miss Kittish. "But I don't wish to rent a flat," added the latter.—Judge.

Mr. Brown—Yes, Slader is passionately fond of horses; but he loves his wife, too. Mrs. Brown—He loves anything he can drive.—Boston Transcript.

Friend—And to what do you attribute your immense holiday trade? Dry Goods Man—Well, we positively remove the price mark from packages.—Brooklyn Life.

He—When I marry, the girl in the case must be both handsome and intelligent. She—Then you really believe that people should marry their opposites.—Chicago Daily News.

"Yes, he's given up the political job he had." "The idea! Why I understood it was a regular little sinecure." "So it was, but after the last election it became a little insecure."—Washington Star.

"It seems to me," remarked the customer, as she watched the man at the market trim the slice of ham she had bought, "you are wasting a good deal of that meat." "Not at all, madam," he said, genially, "I weighed it first."—Detroit Free Press.

Mamma—Yes; Auntie Prue is very religious, Johnny—Awful! If she knew Santa Claus I'll bet she'd try to get him to save his money and give it to the missionaries to convert the little heathens.—Puck.

"You say that young man is an astronomer?" said young Mrs. Torkins. "Yes. He can calculate the exact time that an eclipse is due." "But what's the use, Charley, dear, when he can read the announcement in the paper?"—Washington Star.

She—Have you heard the news? McSolomon is to marry again, the fourth time, I believe. He—Yes, I've heard about it. Beats all how the rage for collecting will take hold of a man. Sometimes it's old books or playbills and sometimes it's postage stamps. In McSolomon's case it appears to be wives.—Boston Transcript.