Sunday, per year The Weekly, per year... The Weekly, 3 months...

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 14-page paper.
14 to 28-page paper.
Poreign rates double.

Poreign rates double. News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscription or to any business ma should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."
Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40
Tribune building, New York City: 510-11-12
Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

Special Agency, Eastern representative. For pale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palson Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bross, 230 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel. Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, So Ellis street, and N. Wheatler, Si2 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Garder.

59 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines 805 South Spring street.

For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDenaid,

53 Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1805 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 17 West Second South street.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 900-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book and Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair; winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to temperature, 41; pro-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10

LET THOSE LAND GRANTS ALONE.

There is room to doubt the wisdom of the proposed exchange of lands in railroad and wagon road grants. We have had sufficient experience with adjustments of that kind to know that they do not work out for the benefit of public interests. Not all the details of the bill now in Congress have been made known, but from the statement in the news dispatches it is apparent that the opportunity for private gain, through manipulation of grants which the gen eral public is already thoroughly out of sympathy with, would be too great. The advisability of consolidating those grants is no greater now than it was at the time they were made.

One of the reasons for adopting the checkerboard system for land grants was that there might be a distribution of the favors which they were intended to secure. It was a safe assumption that the corporations receiving those grants would pursue a selfish policy, that they would do no more than should be necessary to get the land, and that their part of the contract would be so performed as to yield the largest possible advantage to their own interests, Greats of land in a compact body would have put in the hands of the grantees power to confine their own activity to their own ends, whereas the whole theory of the Government's policy was that the public would derive large benefits from the improvements secured by the land grants and that these benefits would justify the bestowal of the large areas upon the persons who should bring the improvements. The plan of granting alternate sections was devised for the purpose of making it impossible for the beneficiaries of this Congresparticipating in the benefits. Only alternate sections were granted, leaving the others for the public. This plan had the effect of spreading the grant and giving the beneficiary an interest in opening a larger area, and it also admitted the public to equal benefits with the grantees, for any project or system of improvement that would benefit the grant, scattered as it was, would also inevitably benefit the intervening lands,

which were held for the public. Now it is proposed to permit an exchange which will consolidate the grants in the arid regions, giving the olders of the grants the privilege of surrendering a number of their oddnumbered sections for an equal number of even-numbered sections to fill the interstices between the odd-numbered sections retained. But it is not reasonable to suppose that the holders of these grants will consent to any plan that Naturally they will, if permitted, consolidate their grant where it will be most valuable to them. The public interest is likely to suffer in this adjust ment. It is likely to suffer in two ways -first, through getting poor land for land relatively good, and second, by the massing of very large areas under control of private persons. This is contrary to the spirit of American institutions and is not good for the industrial wel-

It is not, of course, to be said that the land could not be better used if in a compact body. But it should be rethe management of these grants is selfish. The owners, in the case of Oregon. are not even residents of the state. They are unable now to pursue a policy of extreme selfishness because of the interspersion of public lands or small private holdings amongst their own. If it were assured that the public good would receive first consideration at all times in the management of these grants, it might be advisable to permit their consolidation. But all experience teaches that the public interest suffers from these adjustments, and there is good reason to let the holders of these great land grants struggle along without further aid from the Government,

fare of the country.

In the midiand districts wheat and barley could be raised in small quantities, and the mountain sides were protected from detrition by deep forests. Yet as early as the fourth century B. C. the ruthless and short-sighted stripping of timber began, and in the Middle Ages desolution spread through the carelessness of wandering shepherds, who, like sportment carmers of today, frequently caused wastcampers of today, frequently caused wast

ing forest fires.

As early as the fourth century Attica was becoming a waste, because the state and the people falled to realize the importance of preserving the once rich woodlands of Parnes, Pentelicus and Hymettus. The trees were cut down wastefully by lumbermen, who found their profit in the great demand for timber for house and shipbuilding, furniture and fuel. Perhaps most harm was done to the forests by shepherds and goatherds, who deliberately burned down trees in order to gain more pasture land.

These paragraphs appear in Professor Charles Burton Gulick's new book on "Life of the Ancient Greeke," and refer particularly to Attica. They are very

in support of our Government's new forest policy. The statements that destruction of forests would work irreparable harm, that unrestricted grazing in the forest reserves would result in their great injury, that it is a proper function of the Government to preserve forests, have been met by more or less ridicule on the part of those interested in getting at the timber or otherwise using the lands. Here is competent testimony as to the effect of forest spollation upon Greece, a record of actual experience, not of speculative reasoning.

Possibly Greece's glory would not all been preserved. Her maritime power not have become so lean and stony, climate would certainly have been modified, the spirit of her people might have been perpetuated by an environment which brought it to so great a degree of refinement and strength. No good results of the destruction of Attica's mountain forests can be cited. The evil effects were many and obvious. May we not learn something from this history?

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

The Boers, through public meetings, have appealed to Secretary Chamberlain for general amnesty and aid in exees of the terms of the original Vereeniging agreement. The answer of Mr. Chambertain is that no general amneety would be granted or aid beyond that already pledged. It is a subject for regret that Mr. Chamberlain has not shown a disposition to use his opportunity for pacification in South Africa as well as did Lord Durham when he was sent to Canada in 1838 to heal the rounds caused by the rebellion of 1837. This rebellion had been crushed with stern military severity by the British troops under Sir John Colborne, Some twenty of the insurgents had been executed, and there was a feeling of exreme bitterness prevailing between the French Canadians and the Englishspeaking colonists when Lord Durham arrived. Lord Durham promptly pacified Canada by recommending that for the future French Canadians and British Canadians should be on a footing of perfect equality, and that they should all enjoy the privilege of local self-government Mr. Chamberlain went to South Africa

as a member of the British Government clothed with full powers both in the natter of executive appointments and with regard to the future treatment of outh Africa by Parliament. The fate of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies and of the Afrikander element in Cape Colony is in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain. It will be very easy for Mr. Chamberlain to make a fatal mistake. If he uses his powers for the benefit of the mineowners in Johannesburg and for the subordination of the Afrikanders to the British element in Cape Colony, he will simply organize at no very distant day another formidable lesurrection. It will be easy for Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, to make a fatal mistake by forcing the Transvaal, which practically means Johannesburg, to pay from £50,000,000 to £70,000,000 toward defraying the expenses of the struggle with the Boers. The government of George III blundered when it demanded that the American colonies should bear a part of the pecuniary burden imposed by the seven years' war with France for the supremacy in North America. This proposition cetranged the American colonies, hitherto thoroughly loyal, from the mother country, and led up to their revolt and ultimate independence.

tion of South Africa on which England should be able to rely. section is the so-called Rand district. which will hereafter practically control the Transvaal. Natal was loyal in the recent struggie, but Natal is too weak to be a significant figure of opposition to a renewal ten years hence of a movement for South African independence Cape Colony is more than ever before under Afrikander control. The Orange River Colony 's overwhelming'y Dutch The only large and growing district of pro-British population is Johannesburg, and yet it is now proposed by the Britsh Government to levy on the inhabitants of the Rand an enormous contribution to the expenses of the war, although neither the English colonists in Natal nor the Dutch rebeis in Cape Colony are to be called upon to pay a penny of the debt. After being plundered by the Boers, these English resilents of the Rand are now to be so heavily assessed by the British government for the experses of the war that they are worse off than if they had not changed masters. If England should allenate the population of the Rand district, she would lose all hope of British ascendency in the Transvaal, The Transvaal is the key to South Africa. and Johannesburg holds the key. If Johannesburg is estranged, the Transvaal is sure to remain Dutch and dis-

The situation in South Africa is really very critical, and whether it becomes dangerous resis upon Mr. Chamber-lain's wisdom and moderation of action Of course he is safe from insurrection at present; but his action today will decide with the Boers whether to remain loyal or to prepare for another trial of arms some ten years from today. The Boers failed chiefly because they could not persuade the Afrikanders of Cape Colony to join them; they will not try again until they obtain the support of Cape Colony, and it is quite possible they may do this within ten years. The Boer War lost its initiative through the obsolete tactics of General Joubert, but a Boer war begun and engineered by such Generals as Dewet, Botha and Delarey would be a very much more formidable affair. Under the Dewet tacties the Boers would have overrun Natal and raided Cape Colony. It is clear from their demands that the Boers are not content, and it is clear that the exiled burghers are keeping the gold they carried off to Europe as a reserve against a new military emergency.

Judge W. B. Heyburn's selection to be United States Senator from Idaho will give that young state a better standing than it has yet had in the National councils. Here is a man of culture, of broad and vigorous mind, of clean character and known principles who is identified with the best interests of the state and has proved his ability and patriotism under severe tests. He will at once take his place among the leaders of the Nation, and will reflect credit not only upon Idaho, but upon the whole West. State lines do not bind men of his caliber. Judge Heyburn will represent his state, of course, with honor and efficiency; but he will also

like a great number that have appeared serve the best interests of the entire country. His horizon is not limited by a political convention, the spotts of politics are not his chief ambition. His position upon the larger questions of governmental policies will be intelligent and serviceable. Perhaps it is not too much to say that no state west of the Mississippi has a Senator better equipped than Judge Heyburn for the higher service that the country so greatly needs. His record on the money question shows the quality of his moral fiber, and it is rare vindication that has come to him. His recognition at this time will not only give us a first-class be in the dim past if her forests had man in the United States Senate and go far to redeem Idaho in the estimamight not have vanished, her soil might | tion of the whole country, but it will also strengthen the courage of many a weakling afraid to be guided by his honest convictions.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

The case of the lad now in prison in this city awaiting trial for the self-confessed robbery of the postoffice at Alba has its pathetic side. Indeed, from whatever side it is viewed it can hardly fail to excite pity, though indignation may at some points strive with pity for mastery.

It is not easy to believe that there is anywhere in this Northwest countryalive with opportunity and teeming with prosperity—an able-hodied family that cannot compaes for its members some of the simple Christmas joys so dear to all childish hearts, and so heartlly shared by older persons who are normal human beings. It is inconceivable that any family having able-bodied members in all this vast stretch of country cannot secure a little Christmas tree, string popcorn and red berries for its adornment, and gratify the desire of the juvenile members by hanging little bags of candy from its boughs, or, failing in this that they cannot device some other means whereby the children may have their share in the general rejoicing. This lad's trouble probably arose from the fact that his parents thought all Christmas demonstration nonsense and made no attempt to be "like other folks," blindly supposing. after the manner of stolid and selfish people, that their views were shared by their children, even when these were old enough to go out and see what other folks were doing. This is much more probable than that they were unable financially to gratify the longings of an imaginative child for a share in the Christmas cheer that abounded in every ommunity and which finally grew into envy and at last into a determination to possess by theft some of the good things that were everywhere current. Without making any pretense that this lad did not know better than to take money not his own, it is not difficult to answer the question as to who is re-

sponsible for his sad plight. While it may be said that the Christmas idea is pushed to an extreme that is reprehensible, both as an extravagance and a cause for envy and heartburnings, the circumstances must be exceptionally hard that forbid parents to indulge to some extent the natural desire of their children at the Christmas season for some material manifestation in their own homes of the joy that pervades other homes and hearts in their vicinity. It is not necessary to share the belief of the orthodox church in regard to the Christmas occasion; it is not necessary to spend money that one cannot afford in order to express good will at this time; but those parents who scout it utterly, regardless of the wistful eyes of the children in their homes, are guilty of a sin against childhood which carries its own penalty, whether this takes the form, as in this instance, of theft, or is nursed as a grievance that It is quite possible that the demand for a large contribution from the Jothrows a shadow in later years over hannesburg district might estrange the home and its memories by which filial affection is darkened. Parental irre sponsibility has many types and phases This is one of them. This lad has told his simple story. Its moral is plain.

ORIGIN OF MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

The trouble in Morocco in its origin is not unlike the trouble in China. The young Sultan on his mother's death fell under the influence and advice of an Englishman, Walter B. Harris, correpondent of the London Times in Morocco, and began to Europeanize his country. He wore English dress, ate and rode with his English friends. He hotographed, bought an automobile, reformed the prisons, deposed unjust Governors, increased taxes, enlarged his army, dragged the murderer of a missionary from a sacred shrine and had him shot to death for his crime. His father, Muley Hassan, executed the murderers of missionaries, but he did it without outraging the religious prejudices of the people. Under Mosiem law the life of an infidel is only forfeit in war, but the violation of a sacred shrine to secure a murderer offended the religious prejudices of the people, no matter whether the murderer had killed a Moslem or a Christian. France, Spain and England are the European powers most concerned in a possible overthrow of the Sultan of Mo-France would have absorbed Morocco long ago had it not been for the opposition of Great Britain and Spain. England does not wish to have France occupy the Moorish coast opposite Gibraltar, because a strong milltary and naval power in possession of Ceuta could do much to neutralize the British control of the entrance to the Mediterranean and the Suez route,

while Spain regards Morocco as within her natural "sphere of influence." Lord Salisbury, as far back as 1891, predicted that "Morocco would one day be as great a menace to the peace of Europe as the other Mohammedan countries further to the east used to be thirty years ago." Lord Salisbury's views rest upon his knowledge that the possession of Ceuta or Tangier by powerful hostile nation would nullify the value of Gibraltar, Probably France would be suffered to annex Morocco to Algiers if she would put England in possession of Ceuta and Tangler or agree that these ports should not be included within France's military and naval line of occupation and de fense. France could afford to make this concession, for otherwise she cannot hope to annex Morocco. England does not want Morocco, but she does want her control of the entrance to the Mediterranean to remain completely in her

A retired lawyer tells in the New York Sunday Sun the facts concerning the life of slavery in Kansas. In 1857 there were at least 500 slaves in Kansas, but in 1861 there were not left a half dozen. In 1857 the laws of Kansas not only protected slavery, but by its terms any man caught with a newspaper, book or pamphlet antagonistic to the institution of slavery could on conviction be sent to the Penitentiary for not less than two years. The act further provided that no

man opposed to holding slaves should SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS sit as a juror. In the message of President Buchanan for 1858 the President says that "by virtue of the Constitution of the United States Kansas is as much slave state as South Carolina." of the early lawyers of Kansas, General B. H. Stringfellow, wrote a letter to an Alabama planter saying: "Kansas now has laws more efficient to protect slave property than any state in the Union." A lawyer in Leavenworth, William A. Phillips, afterwards Colonel of a Union regiment, who had opposed the slavery party at an election in Leavenworth, was arrested and sent to Weston for punishment. There his head was shaved on one side, and he was mounted on a rail, tarred and feathered and sold at auction as a vagrant, and the auction- an egg inspector, etc., and, by all means, eer was a negro. The act was indoreed by a meeting subsequently held in Leavenworth. In 1860 this slave code was repealed. Governor Medary, an Ohio Democrat, vetoed the bill, and the Legislature passed it over his veto. His successor asked the Legislature to reeal its anti-slave law, but it refused to do so. The change of sentiment in the Legislature was due to the arrival of a large Eastern population. Slavery perished in Kansas rapidly when conditions began to foreshadow the Civil War.

The one item of increased public expense that should be met more cheerfully than any other is that incident to the increase in the school population. We cannot boast a growing city without a growing school population, and we cannot have the latter and maintain the proud standing that we have acquired as a city that is attractive to the Homebuilding class without providing ample school accommodations. The taxpayers of this district have a right to expect. and if necessary to demand, that economy in school expenditures be studied and exercised. There is no reason to suppose that this will not be done. The School Board is certainly giving close and careful attention to the estimates of expense for the coming school year. Its members, one and all, have had experience in these matters. They are, more over, taxpayers as well as public-spirited citizens, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will steer a careful course between parsimony and extravagance in their estimates. The duty is an exacting one. Let not those who regard with pride and pleasure the growth of the city in the past year protest against the result of this growth which manifests itself in the legitimate demand for increased school accommo dations.

Reed Smoot, who is reported to be certain of election to the United States Senate by the Republicans of the Legislature of Utah, is a Mormon apostle. This profession of Mormon faith is no legal bar to his admission to the Senate. as he is not a polygamist in practice, as was Roberts, who was rejected by the House of Representatives. Roberts had three wives and confessed that he was a polygamist both in faith and practice. noot is not a polygamist, and he may believe any faith he chooses so long as his religious practice is not in violation of the laws of the United States. Of course, the United States Senate, as the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, might reject Mr. Smoot, but it could no more reject him on the ground that he was a Mormon apostle than it could on the ground that he was an agnostic or a Seventh-Day Adventist or a Unitarian. Our laws disqualify a man for public office not upon the score of his creed, but upon the score of his practice, if that is in violation of our law. Under our law no man is molested or civilly disqualified because he is a Mormon in faith, but because he is a polygamist in practice.

The assault upon Jay McCormick, one of the guards at the Penitentiary, by Convict McMahan, one of the most desperate criminals confined there, was an exceedingly bold and victous one. The incident proves, fortunately without bloodshed or prison outbreak, the necessity of constant vigilance in dealing with reckless prisoners. Courage is a prime requisite in a prison guard, and Jay McCormick has proved that he possesses this quality in full measure, but prudence is equally necessary, since it may be able to forestall what courage might not be able to overcome in mortal combat. The prison management as well as the guard is to be congratulated upon the fact that the onset of this des-

perate criminal did not result in another The bubonic plague either does or does not exist in San Francisco. It should not be difficult to determine which of these contentions is true. If the former, the quicker the North Pacific ports are quarantined against that city the better; if the latter, apprehension of contagion, so detrimental to the business interests of a chipping port should be relieved by well-substantiated declaration of that fact. . Let the truth be known and acted upon, to the end that the menace of this most disgusting, subtle and fatal of filth diseases may not obtain a foothold among us through careleseness.

California, having shut out the Chinese, feels the need of cheap, reliable labor to replace them. The Japanese are not satisfactory, and were described at a recent fruitgrowers' convention as tricky and faithless in performance. White men cannot endure the work of grape-picking with the thermometer at 115 in the shade. All the books written by English tourists on China agree in describing the Chinese as superior to the Japanese as reliable labor. Chine merchants and bankers are also described as superior in business integrity to the Japanese.

Now our cane sugar interests are tryng to defeat the Cuban treaty, but their campaign was begun too late. It may catch a few of the vaciliating Senators, those who have no convictions or who have political axes that will be better ground in this manner, but it is hardly conceivable that an issue so manifestly narrow and so largely discounted in advance should get support enough to imperil the treaty with little Cuba.

Are Portland shipping and business interests to sit still and see the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia fiddled away between Washington and the Pacific Coast? Is this great work absolutely within the control of San Francisco and Seattle? They would not grieve if the Columbia were never improved.

President Castro is accumulating a large and variegated assortment of troubles, but his greatest need seems to be a bankruptcy court adequate to the distribution of his meager assets.

Why, What a Question! Woodburn Independent. To what extent is the State of Oregon

idebted to Binger Hermann? Oregon Will Give an Ovation.

Pendleton Tribune.

If President Roosevelt and Captain Clark visit this state together, many a big ovation will they receive, and it will be difficult to measure the characteristics.

An Inspector, of Course. Pendleton Tribune.

Already bills for mining inspector, grain inspector, hop inspector, and fish inspector are proposed. Why shouldn't we have nigrant inspector, a road inspector, a bill inspector.

Have Money to Pay for It. Albany Herald.

It seems reasonable to assume that the coming Legislature will make one of the argest appropriations ever placed upon the people of this state. There is satisfaction, however, and that is the There is one ple were never before more able to stand

\$1,000,000 to their successors! How officials who saved the mo the taxpayers like a set of grangers.

Editor Sees a Vision.

Woodburn Independent. It is not expected by knowing ones that the Lewis and Clark \$500,000 appropriation bill will pass the Legislature until toward the close of the session, if then. Country members of the Legislature are just finding out that it is a good thing to have or the carpet in order to compel the Multno-mah delegation to vote for taxing corporations and franchises, and several other little measures of a remedial na bition! The ruralites will on this occasion not hall from six miles the other side of nowhere, but from Juggleville.

Idaho Will Be Seen at the Fair. Grangeville, Idaho, News. O.L. O. L. Miller, one of the members of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, is in Idaho for the purpose of interesting the Governor, as well as the members of both houses of the Legislature, in a state appropriation for the purpose of participation in the 1965 Exposition by the State of Idaho, Mr. Miller is now working with the object in view of getting Governor Morrison to recommend such an appropriation in his message. Once the appropriation is made there is no doubt but that the state would make a creditable exhibit, and it is very imperative that this be done, for every other state in the Northwest will represented, and Idaho can not afford to lose this opportunity of advertising her wonderful resources also. We feel sure to the use of commuters and run every that the Senators and Representatives day but Sunday, such a car would be a who favor the appropriation will only be boon. It might take the place of the choing the sentiment of their constituents.

Taxpayers Favor Appropriation. Forest Grove Times. There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the taxpayers of this vicin-ty to favor a very liberal appropriation for the Portland Exposition, even to givng the full \$500,000 asked for by the promoters, if the Legislature concludes that that amount can be used to advantage in making the fair such a success as to bring exhibitors and sightseers from the far East and from foreign countries. There is no doubt but that this community will be specially benefited. The increased demand for lumber, fruits, vegetables, poultry, butter, milk and livestock that will be created by having the Expo-sition at Portland will be best supplied from near-by points such as ours, and will pay us many times over for the amount of the tax. While the Legislature should not be extravagant, and should guard carefully all expenditures that nothing squandered foolishly, yet liberal treatnt for the fair will be approved by the

Idaho Political Epoch. Lewiston Tribun

Yesterday marked an epoch in the political history of Idaho, when the Demo-crats turned over the government of the state to their political opponents after six years of possession so complete that it did not seem possible any combination of ordinary events could defeat them. And they were not defeated through ordinary events, but through a series of monu mental blunders and lapses that chal-lenge any parallel in modern political developments. They had rendered to the state brilliant and inestimable services that eveked admiration and pride from all the Nation, yet in one of those trances that absolutely defy human analysis all this was set aside, repudiated and denounced in terms and manner that left no doubt as to what the alternative was to be. So at the appointed time they were called upon to deliver back the talents that had been entrusted to them and yesterday the transferral took place. closes a cendition that we all may well appe will remain closed for all time. But the Democratic party and Democratic principle are as necessary and as strong today as ever, and will again come into their own because this is a Democratic country and a Democratic people.

Caught in Their Own Trap.

Johnstown, Pa., Democrat, Happily the coal famine, superinduced by a trust-breeding tariff, and made poslble by industrial conditions develope through special privilege, is working its bitterest effects among those who have the most loyally stood by the policies un-der which and by reason of which the dearth has come. At Philadelphia even soft coal is selling at \$3 per ton. In Bos-ton and throughout New England the fuel situation is desperate. Actual suffering is reported, and worse conditions must come. It is the irony of fate that the first and worst victims of the fuel famine are the most strenuous and the least rational advocates of the existing conomic system.

Plenty of Anthracite in China.

Indianapolis News. And now it is stated that China has anthracite coal fields that are immensely greater than those of Pennsylvania. It is hardly possible to see anything nowadays without finding out pretty soon that China saw it first. It seems as if about the only things of which China is shy are an appreciation of its own resources, and an ability to make use of them. However, it may be just as well, as these things would undoubtedly interfere with son very desirable spheres of influence, which will eventually, no doubt, transmute the natural wealth of the country into the coin of the various realms represented.

The Same Old combine

New York Commercial Advertiser It is quite plainly revealed now that the beet sugar combine, or "boxer" move ment, which prevented Cuban reciprocity at the last session is again formed and at work in the Senate. Oxnard has the whole gang in line—Burrows, Elkins and Scott in the front—and business has been renewed on the old lines. All these pa-triots talked in favor of reciprocity when Congress first came together.

Converting the Heathen.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Massachusetts not only solaces the far-

FARMING ON THE RAIL.

New York Sun People insist upon crowding into this town and there is no way of keeping them out. Manhattan is an insular possession of the country and all its hours are rush ours. On account of the foolish impene trability of matter, a large number of persons are forced to live in New Jersey, Long Island and other way stations of difficult to measure the share for each Manhattan. These innumerable tribes of commuters all have agricultural aspirations, patent or latent. Land is stupidly dear and not every commuter can have a garden, a cow or even a goat. But every commuter owes it to his dignity to cultivate dreams of cultivating the soil. He may never be able to speed the plough, but perhaps his wife will keep chickens sometime, bone of contention among neighbors though chickens are. A dwarf pear tree, a rubber plant, a patch of cucumbers-Nature is generous and the commuter is a favored being. But he must be prepared to enjoy his blessings. As an urban suburbanite, his main means of studying agriculture is the observation of the land from the car window. The knowledge so obtained is valuable, doubtless, but it is necessarily superficial. How shall agri-culture be brought home to the business and bosom?

The bulletins of the Department of Agri-Bemocrats Can't Spend Money.

Boise News.

The Republican campaigners were right, and we must admit the inability of the farmers, we believe. How shall the com-Democrats to handle properly the state's muter perfect himself in practical farmaffairs. Think of actually turning over 13,000,000 to their successors! How the real politicians of the state must despise experiment stations, schools of agriculture and so on, worthy institutions, which give considerable employment to printers but are mostly useless to the commuting commuting Hodge. Only in Missouri shines one of hope for him. The agricultural depart-ment of the University of Missouri, by kind permission and co-operation of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is to run an exhibition and demonstration car. Professor H. J. Waters, of the university, sketche

he plan of campaign: The Hoard of Agriculture will make this exibition car a prominent feature in natitute work in the state, and make it still more effective by specializing. Thus, if the nectings are to be held in a section of the state where the livestock industry is a pro ent feature, we will take from the representative specimens of improved breed particularly in those sections of the state when the stock have not been improved as the hould be, and hold a stock-judging school, this case an exhibit of the different foodstuffs and forage plants that are adapted to the uses of the stockmen of that portion of the tate will be made and special emphasis lal on the selection, breeding, feeding and man agement of livestock. In those sections of th state where dairying dominates, the car will be equipped along this line and be virtually a traveling dairy school. In the horticultural sections of the state the car will be equipped by the horticultural department with spray pumpe, spray material, various fruits, different kinds of trees and plants, so as to give prac-tical demonstrations in the modern methods of controlling the insect pests and fungous dis-eases, and in the planting and pruning of

orchards.
An ordinary passenger car will serve for the present. One-third of the scats will be taken out and a speaker's stand built. A meeting can be held in the car. Adapted smoking-car or be used as the smokingcar. Card playing is already forbidden or some roads on account of the squabble it has caused and should be prohibited by all roads on account of the abominable ab-breviated bumble-puppy which it produces. Coach the commuter in agriculture and horticulture. Let him learn by demonstration how to quell a vicious bull by looking him in the eye, how to plant potatoes, "setting" hens, how to how to "break" know "pizen" ivy, dogberries and murderous mushrooms, how to feed the milk the cows, mow without running the scythe into the ground—the whole com-pass of bucolic science. This is the way to rescue our commuters from despond ency, restore to them their rural ideals and set them to tickling the earth. The earth may be none the better for their efforts, but their lives will be much the better.

Well-Equipped Minister Bowen. Boston Herald.

Our Minister Bowen, at Venezuela appears to be well equipped for the emergency. He has been in the consular and liplomatic service for 12 years, and is a son of the late Henry C. Bowen, of the New York Independent. He was trans-ferred to his present post from Spain, where, as Consul at Barcelona, he got a good insight into Spanish character. Besides being a diplomat, he is a poet, a fighter and a linguist, speaking French. Italian and Spanish, besides his native English. Born in New York, he was educated in Germany, Italy and France be-fore entering Yale and the law school of Columbia University. When he was a student at Yale he had a little difficulty with a tutor on matters not affecting his scholarship, and he was graduated some what prematurely; but quite likely both the tutor and Yale have forgiven him before this, now that he has achieved an honorable distinction in the public service, besides writing a book on internation al law, which is rated of standard qual-

Yankee Milliounires' London Club.

The American Millionaires' Club, renamed the Calumet, has taken a house at 84 Piccadilly street, and intends adding additional mansions in Clariges street. The membership is 600, the initia-tion fee, being \$150, and the annual dues

The club intends to duplicate New York's famous organization of the same name. Dispatches have been sent to New York for the ablest steward, chef and cocktail-maker that can be had for the

pointed to the board of directors to give an aristocrafic flavor, but the club de pends for its support on American millionaires visiting London during the Sum-mer and having a predilection for cards The English members of the club are tak en in free, but all Americans are expected to pay.

A Connecticut Mayor's Misfortune. New York World.

Mayor G. A. Reutter, of Winsted, Conn whose left eye has been blind for several years, and who kept it a secret from his relatives and friends up to a few weeks ago, when a specialist advised him to have the eye removed for fear he would lose the sight of the other, returned last week from a sanitarium, where he underwent a successful operation. An examination of the eyeball revealed a piece of steel about a sixteenth of an inch long, which Mayor Reutter believes got into his eye about 10 years ago, when he was em-ployed as a mechanic in one of the local shops. The steel cost Reutter \$1000 in doctors' bills, besides an eye.

The Smallest British Coin.

A new issue has just been made at Malta, with King Edward's profile stamped upon it, of the little Maltese "grain," a tiny coin worth color stamped upon it, of the intermediatese "grain," a tiny coin worth only one-twelfth of a penny. It is probably the smallest British coin, and circulates largely among the poorer classes of the Malt-

Enterprising traders have bought up targe quantities of the issue, and the coins are being retailed from house to house at 10 a penny.

Carrying a Fair-Sized Load, Louisville Times.

The people will be just a bit leery in ex-pressing their enthusiastic admiration for pressing their entire and a contraction for the generosity of the Standard Oil Com-pany in petisioning its old employes until they learn just how much more they will be required to pay for oil. At present the cost of maintaining the University of

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Wading in slush-editing churches. Today's temptation is tomorrow's ex-

Food for reflection-pie for breakfast. The girl with coal black eyes has an-

The penalty for murder in California is hanging the jury.

The painters seem anxious to have a

brush with their bosses. A library and eke a university may

cover a multitude of sins. The man with his hand out is not necessarily in his palmy days.

His Honor among thieves-Judge Hogue on the bench of the Police Court,

Humor is the exquisite faculty of laughing at your neighbor's mistakes.

The man who is unable to foot his bills usually has a lame excuse to give.

A woman may cheat a man out of his

eye-teeth and yet be most divinely fair. The man who carries a chip on his shoulder bears the sign of a blockhead.

A ton may now be termed a commercial abbreviation; at least when applied to coal.

Why in the name of heaven does a breezy girl always take the wind out of a man's sails?

Newadays when a man tells his friends that he is doing a land office business, he is looked upon with suspicion.

It is too had that some men with plenty of money do not get any credit at the hands of their fellow-citizens.

The Pittsburg Dispatch calls Marconi 'the wireless wizard." Thus alliterative eauty lends enchantment to hard facts,

The China Mail says America may be lescribed as a land flowing with ink and money. This is a new kind of mint tulen.

been installed on the Seventh-street pavement. People are wondering how much of a harvest the contractors expect, In refusing to grant a summons against a

It is understood that the binder has

schoolmaster for caning a boy, a Magistrate remarked that, in his opinion, caning was an excellent thing. Pamper a boy and it checks his development. Cane him, and it makes him soar.--China Mail. Who says an Englishman can't see a

Brot Harte's estate is valued at less than \$2000. When he read this Mr. Carnegle patted his pocket, reread his last letter from the King and telephoned orders to establish another library. Mr.

Rockefeller is reported to have said,

"Poor fellow!" A nightwatchman in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, was bounced by the superintendent because he wrote a passionate love-letter to a scrubwoman. The letter stated the woman's mop was a scepter and her pail a vessel of incense. But this wouldn't wash with the stony-heart-

ed official. A story, and an ancient one, too, comes of a young man who one Sunday preached his first sermon at a small mission chapelat a village not far out of London. He was anxious to acquit himself well, but as soon as ever he mounted the pulpit steps he found his knees shaking, his heart quaking, and his tongue stuck up in the top of his mouth. At length he found voice. "My text," he said, "will be, 'And the cock wept, and Peter went out and

crew bitterly." An Irish priest, discoursing one Sunday the miracle of the loaves an said in error that five people had been fed with 5000 loaves and two small fishes It having come to the priest's knowledge that his mistake had given rise to a large amount of controversy (one Murphy particularly declared he could do such a miracle himsef), he (the priest) decided to rectify the mistake. Next Sunday, on concluding his sermon, he said: should have told you last Sunday that 5000 people had been fed with five loaves and two small fishes." Looking down and espying Mr. Murphy, he said: "You could not do that, Mr. Murphy, could you?" "Ah, sure, yer riv'rence, I could aisily," he replied. "How would you do it, Mr. Murphy?" "Why, I'd give 'em what was left over from last Sunday," answered

On a recent visit of inspection a Government inspector of schools, while in the town of P-- asked a number of questions of the punils about the little things of the world around them, says the Kobe Chronicle. "How many seed compartments are there in an apple?" he asked, and "On which jaw has the cow her teeth?" with several similar questions, to which the pupris could, it need hardly be said, make no reply. The next day one of the teachers was amused to overhear the following conversation among the pupils in the playground. A little girl had got some of her companions about her, and said gravely: "No, children, let us play at school inspection. I am the inspector. You've got to know more about common things; if you don't you will all grow up to be stupid. Now, tell me," she said, looking sternly at a playmate, "how many feathers has a hen?"

The Specter at Delhi.

Dispatches from Delhi read more like a scene from the "Arabian Nights" than one of sober 20th century happening. It was a great day in the history of the British occupation of India, but behind the stittering pageant might have been seen the dread skeleton of famine, and beneath the tramp of marching feet might have been heard the muffled rage of a mighty nation, which, now bowed in servitude to the foreign lords whom, ostenvitude to the foreign lords whom, ostensibly, they delight to love and serve, will some day seize the opportunity to repeat the horrid scenes of 1857.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Kind Old Gentleman-Little boy, do you smoke digarettes? Little Boy-No, sir, but I kin give yer a chew.—Detroit Free Press.

Hairdresser-Hair begins to get very thin, sir. Customer-Yes. Hairdresser-Have you tried our tonic lotion? Customer-Yes. That

didn't do it, though .- Punch. "There goes a man who has done a wonderful service for the uplifting of humanity." "Mis-sionary or philanthropist?" "Neither. He ionary or philanthropist?" "Nei nakes elevators."—Baltimore News.

Father-This is going to hurt me more than you, my son., Son-Hold on, pop! Please reper that I'm the consumer in this case, and you're the striker and operator.—Puck.

DeAuber—This is a little sketch that I dashed off hurriedly just to keep the wolf from the door. Critichus-Well, if that doesn't frighten the life out of the wolf, I miss my guess.— Chicago Daily News.