The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postetice at Portland, Orego as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid, in advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per month \$85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year 9 00
Sunday, per year 2 00
The Weekly, per year 1 50
The Weekly, per year 1 50
The Weekly, Sunday, per year 1 50
The Weekly, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Daily, Sunday, Sunday To City Subscribers— Daily, pur week, delivered, Sunday excepted the Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20s POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexicot 10 to 14-page paper. 14 to 25-page paper. Foreign 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 adver-

tising, subscription or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose, Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48,

Tribune building. New York City: 510-11-12
Tribune building. Chicago: the S. C. Beckwith
Special Agency. Eastern representative.
For sale in San Prancisco by L. E. Lee, Paisce Hotel news stand; Goldenith Bros., 236
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TODAT'S WEATHER-Light rain or snow YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter num temperature, 35; pre

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

THE ALASKAN FRONTIER.

The reason why the United States will not consent to arbitration of the question raised by Great Britain as to the Alaskan boundary is simple and clear. It is held that the boundary between sessions and those of Great Britain in Northwestern America was fixed definitely and with unmistakable pracision by treaty between Great Britain and Russia, formulated and signed at St. Petersburg in the year 1825. When we acquired Alaska we succeeded to the territorial rights of Russia, in that region. Our treaty with Russia-of 1867through which we acquired Alaska, describes the eastern limits of the cession to the United States, by incorporating the definition given in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain. The United States therefore declines to subnit to arbitration a subject already defined in a treaty to which Great Britain was a leading party. It is obvious that any change from the treaty, reached through arbitration, would be a gain to Great Britain and a loss to the United States. Nor is it conceded that there is reason for providing an international commission to review the subject and interpret the treaty of 1825. Any new interpretation would get aside the old one-if it made any change. Historically, England, Canada and Russia have, by their respective actions, sustained hitherto what is held by the United States to be a legitimate contruction of this frontier line; and the United States will not consent that a controversy be now opened on a subject not in dispute till after the discovery of gold in the Klondike.

It may be conceded that there was cal conditions of that region, when the line of demarcation was laid down in 1825, between Great Britain and Russia. Yet for that reason the terms of the treaty cannot be departed from, since such action would leave the parties practically without any rule or guide ward settlement. What we know is that both the English and Canadian maps of the Northwest, based upon surveys made by the respective governments, have, until recent years, defined the Alaskan frontier line practically in the same place where claim it should be drawn. Since the covery of a rich gold region in a district in the far Northwest that could be more easily reached by water than by land the Canadians have wished to posse themselves of a port on the Almekan coast, and this has led them to claim a construction of the old Russo English treaty, in the matter of frontier delimitation, quite different from that However, their hardship is not great. nce they are permitted to pass goods in bond through our territory into their own. It may be received as certain this Congress will "hold up" any negotiation which may have been undertaken by the State Department looking to a new interpretation of the terms of the treaty of 1825 as to the boundary line.

AN OLD TOWN AND ITS LESSON. La Fayette's apprehension of unfavorable action toward it by the Southern Pacific seems to be exaggerated Yet the possibility of such a fate ecalls the time away back in the early days when Yamhill was the most noted section of the state and La Fayette its political and trade center. It was left West Side railroad scheme, and St. Joe, a mile and a half to the westward, was cated as the terminus, McMinnville seing at that time a straggling little village without political aspirations or mmercial pretensions. The effort to make a town at St. Joe falled, however, nd McMinnville came into notice, and after a successful contest for the county ent and the extension of the Oregon Central, now a branch of the Southern selfic, through the town and on up the Valley, it quickly became the business as well as the social, educational and tical center of Yambill County. La Payette, on the other hand, went quietly to sleep, and, though a cozy, homelike dreamy place, occupying a beautiful te on the bank of the Yamhill River at the Government locks, the days of its

The decadence of this town and the bstantial growth but six miles to the est of it of McMinnville conveys a leson in community enterprise and the lack of it. The early citizens of La Fayette were in a sense loyal to the e, but it was good enough for them is it was, and growth was a matter about which they did not trouble themlives. They had the county seat and in due time a big brick Courthouse, a number of comfortable homes, a good

activity are in the past.

church buildings. They enjoyed themselves and each other. Their commercial needs were supplied by a tri-weekly steamboat that piled the tortuous little river in high-water season, and by freight teams that kept them in touch with Portland when the roads were passeble. This sufficed for the time, but it was not growth; on the contrary, it was stagnation, and in the listless mood begotten in such an atmosphere the first railroad that pushed out of Portland on the West Side was allowed to slip by, after first halting and creating its temporary terminus a few miles away. The rest followed in due course of events, and now the old pioneer town that had a fair start in the early settlement of the Willamette Valley is little more than a post town, while its rival

is aggressive, growing and prosperous The fact that nothing remains stationary in the world is illustrated by this little bit of local history. Everything moves-if not forward, then backward. In obedience to this law the old pioneer town of Yambill County is practically deserted. The beauty of ts site still remains to it; it is endeared by old associations to these who knew it in its days of prominence and promise. It is a cheap place to live be cause rents are low, fuel is still plentiful, every house has its doorvard well. and modern improvements of any kind do not lay tribute upon the householder's purse. It is, in brief, a quiet, comfortable, restful village that has not in the half of a busy century been touched by the wand of progress-a village forecomed with all of its early opportunities to stagnate and fall into decay, industrially and commercially speaking, through lack of enterprise in its selfsatisfied citizens.

DISTINCTION FOR NEW YORK.

Two days have passed by without any ntimation in the Senate proceedings of what action, if any, was taken on a most important resolution presented on Monday by Senator Platt, of New York. and under the rules carried over for one Senator Platt has just been triimphantly re-elected by the Legislature of the great State of New York, and when he presents to the Senate a resolution embodying the views and reflecting the desires of that imperial commonwealth, it is incumbent on the Senate, one would suppose, to give some weight to the product of his acute and resourceful brain. The eminence of Senator Platt as a

patriot and thinker is known of all men, and is abundantly attested, not only by the practical unanimity with which New York chooses him for its representative in the highest deliberative body in the world, but also by his elevation in the Senate to the important chairmanship and committee places which he holds. The legislation of the Senate and practically that of Congress as a whole is in the hands of the Senate committees; and it is in these committees that the great State of New York reaps the reward of its political action; for while Vermont has the chairmanship on Agriculture, and Appropriations goes to Iowa, and Commerce to Maine, and Finance to Rhode Island, and Foreign Relations to Illinois, and Interstate Commerce to West Virginia, and Judiciary to Massachusetts, and Military Affairs to Connecticut, and Naval Affairs to Maine, and Pensions to New Hampshire, and Privileges and Elections to Michigan, and Public Buildings to Indiana, and Public Lands to North Dakota, and Railroads to Wyoming, and Rules to Wisconsin. and Interoceanic Canale to Alabamawhile all these places are filled as we have indicated, the great Senator from the great State of New York, aided somewhat by Mr. Platt's eminence in affairs and in Senatorial service, passes them by to grasp with firm hand the serene and inaccessible peak of the com-

mittee on Printing. It is from the committee on Printing, therefore, that New York, from time to time, edifies the Senate and startles the world with its contributions to legislation, when Mr. Platt can spare the time Census Committee or the important enterprises, so dear to his heart, of Civil the case on Monday, when the Senator presented a report from the committee on printing and asked for its consideration. It is not to be doubted that the desired consideration would have been accorded, but for the opposition of another profound statesman, Senator Quay, of the great State of Pennsylvania, whose anxiety for the public welfare, as manifested through the New Mexico ambition for statehood, comes into collision with Senator Platt's desire for the public welfare, as expressed through his report in favor of having some of the Senate's precious documents sent to the printer to be set up, printed and possibly even bound. The superiority of Platt is attested in the remark of Senator Hale that "Quay was mistaken if he thought the majority of the Senate was with him in objecting to a proposition such as printing matters for

the convenience of the Senate." One is moved to felicitate the State of New York upon the fact that while other states set the names of their great men upon tariffs and monetary laws, upon treaties and canal bills, upon acts in regulation of commerce, railroads, coast defenses, battle-ships, public lands, Indian affairs, and the new dependencles, New York ever and anon rises from her seat to inform the world that 100 copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on the best manure for variegated petunias have been placed at the disposal of each Senator. It is no wonder that men of ordinary intelligence have long ago despaired of contesting Platt's seat in the Senate.

Bankfull throughout its entire length and swelling as it pushes onward to the sea from tribute rendered by numerous streams that have their sources in the foothills which the warm rains of last week denuded of snow, the Willamette River is sending down a torrent that menaces fences, fields, hopyards, buildings everything, in fact, that lies within the sweep of its waters. It has been a number of years since a damaging Winter freshet has prevailed in this region, and farmers have, perhaps, grown reckless in planting orchards and hopyards and making other improve ments upon land subject to overflow in one of these exceptional seasons. To the extent that this is true there will be loss in damaged orchards and fields and in fences and farm buildings carried away. The current In a freshet of this kind is practically resistless, and ited on bottom lands prove discouraging obstacles to agriculture. Much loss of this kind resulted from the flood which prevalled during the latter days of January and February, 1890, the date of our

many acres that were overflowed at that time. Much of this area, with the and naval power in dangerous proximimprovements that were placed upon it, is now again under water, and the loss will no doubt be both considerable and discouraging. However, the thrifty farmer will not fail in taking an inventory of his losses due to lowland inundation to reckon the value of the crops that has accrued in the interim between freshets and find therein jusdification of his enterprise in putting these lands under cultivation.

How narrow is the space between lib-

rality and intolerance appears from

this brief passage from the Silverton Torch of Reason: As citizens and Liberals, we decidedly As cilizens and Liverais, we decinionly object to any officers of our republic in any way or on any terms, whether by the "Republican" or any other party. Let them first withdraw in good faith from the opposition "kingdom" and "church" and become naturalized in this world, and in the United States Recubility. Uncle Sam should not be made to

Republic. Uncle Sam should not be made to warm serpents in his bosom. If not a danger, t is a disgusting farce. The proposal is to bar Smoot out of the Senate because he is a Mormon. The objection is not to his immorality, but to his religious belief. No member of a "theocracy" should be admitted to

office. And this is urged in the name of

"liberality" and tolerance! It is not tolerance, it is persecution Yet precisely such has been the usual course of "liberalism" everywhere, They who fled from European persecution to Massachusetts Bay to enjoy their worship freely didn't want ony one else to have that freedom. All were free to worship, provided they worshiped along the lines of the Puritan theocracy. Oth erwise-there were Roger Williams and the hapless Quakers. In the name of liberty the know-nothings pursued their persecutions. They who have suffered most from religious intolerance are often most intolerant toward other sects.

Antagonism to Mr. Smoot on purely religious grounds can only result in siding him to influence in the Senate. where his acceptance is a foregone conclusion. .His character as a citizen and business man is accounted proof against every attack. His truthfulness seems to be unquestioned; and when he declares emphatically that his first allegiance is to the United States, he puts the burden of proof upon his accusers Polygamy must be stamped out in the United States; but immorality is not onfined to Salt Lake among our cities. The religious prejudice directed at the Catholics and the Jews diversifies our politics sufficiently without adding to it proscription of the Mormons merely as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. One church is as good as another in the eyes of Uncle Sam; and when it comes to morality, that is a matter for evidence. Roberts would never have been thrown out of the House if he had not paraded his harem before the country and especially at Washington. Utah is a state If no Mormons are to sit in Congress, it should not have been admitted to the

The "Oratorical Essays of E. J. Phelps," which have just been pub lished by Harpers, include a careful study of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Phelps was American Minister at the court of St. James in the first Cleveland Administration, and under the appointment of President Harrison he subsequently served as senior counsel for the United States Government before the Behring Sea court of arbitration at Paris. Mr. Phelps supported that inwhich binds us to oppose the ac-Western Hemisphere by Europe, which the view reamrmed in disapproved of Mr. Cleveland's interpo ection in the Venezuela boundary dispute, holding that we had no more right to intervene in that confroversy than Mexico would have a right to interfere in the dispute as to the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. Service and Retrenchment. This was Mr. Phelps also disapproved our interposition in behalf of Cuba, because he believed that Cuba would ultimately ome under our Government and that its negrine population was a most undesirable element, hopeless of orderly or enterprising life.

The view of Mr. Phelps concerning

the original Monroe Doctrine emitted by President Monroe in 1823 is that it contained nothing essentially new; that it was based on "a fundamental principle of international law, the right of national self-preservation and defense in every case and under all circumstances that call for its exercise." Phelps accepts as the first and paramount duty of every independent nation, and holds that the principle applies as fully to the acquisition of territory by another power, when it seriou ly endangers the safety or important interests of a country, as to any other aggression. This fundamental principle of international law is what Mr. Phelps quotes as Webster's definition of the term "Monroe Doctrine." The application of the right of National defense to the injurious acquisitions by other nations of new territory has long been established and enforced by Europe in the maintenance of the balance of power. Germany, says Mr. Phelps, could not have undertaken to appex the whole of France by conquest in 1871 without encountering the armed protest of the rest of Europe. The absorption of Turkey by Russia has more than once been prevented by Great Britain, Austria, France and Germany. Europe did not interfere with the annexation of Almce and Lorraine because no European power would suffer by the return of these old German conquests to the Fatherland. When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia Great Britain made no protest because she suffered no injury and because the United States was sure to be a far more intelligent and profitable and enterprising neighbor than Russia to Great Brit ain, as the result has clearly proved If Russia owned Alaska today, the British goldbearing Arctic region would probably have remained in an unprofit able condition,

Our Government resisted the attempt of France to establish a monarchy in Mexico under its fundamental right of National self-preservation and defense, and we should under the same right reobtain control of Nicaragua, which our future commercial and political interests require should be under our control or its neutrality and freedom com-pletely guaranteed." Mr. Phelps would have held that under our fundamental right of National preservation and dewe should oppose the acquilast heavy Winter freshet. In the thir- sition by Germany of a foothold in choolhouse, a town hall and several | teen years that have intervened farmers | Venezuela, or Colombia, or Central | warlike one would look like,

have included in their cultivated area America, because such acquisition would place a great European military ity to the trans-isthmian canal.

The English Professor Leech, in the Fortnightly for November, agrees with Mr. Phelps in denouncing the Venezuela message of President Cleveland, and condemns Lord Salisbury's consent to arbitration. Professor Leech says that while Great Britain has established a precedent against herself, this precedent is not binding on other nations, and believes that when any matter worth fighting about comes up this precedent extorted under a threat of war by President Cleveland will be disregarded. He thinks that within fifty years many subjects of European nations will settle in South America, and that when friction arises between them and the Latin-American commonwealths the story of the Uitlanders will be repeated. Sir Frederick Pollock, in the Nineteenth Century, holds that Great Britain, by her refusal to support or permit an interposition by Continental powers on the side of Spain in the war between that country and the United States, practically accepted the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, and draws the inference that if in the future any like enterprise should he attempted by a European coalition. if necessary, not only the moral but the physical power of the British Empire will be exercised on the side of the United States.

The emancipation from slavery to coal has begun, but it goes on with the slow and measured tread of a great reform. Some months ago the Swedish government decided to operate by electricity the 2260 miles of railway that it owns. The electricity will be generated by water power, which in that mountainous country abounds. Some time ago Italy began to use its waterfalls for generating electricity, and an industrial revolution in that country is expected in consequence of cheap power for manufacturing purposes. Oll is being largely used as fuel on ocean-going craft, experiments in its substitution for coal awakening wide interest. These are little more than encroachments, however, on the border of coal's world-wide kingdom, but they serve to show that human energy and enterprise will in time find means to emancipate industry, at least partially, from a bondage to coal that has long been absolute.

The last of the gun crew, nine all old, who were injured by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun on the battle-ship Massachusetts on the 17th inst., is dead. Five of the number were killed outright, and the remaining four succumbed one by one to their terrible injuries in the military hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico. The cause of the explosion is given as the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breach of the gun was open. In other words, momentary lapse of vigilance, or perhaps the taking of a chance, awoke the latent energy of the explosive, and death and destruction followed. The story with the miner's lamp incautiously left open as a text has been often voiced by tremendous explosions in coal mines. Its recital brings into prominence as often as it is heard the one element that cannot be engendered by law or insured by official vigilance, the human mind always

standing at "attention." The attitude of the labor leaders and Socialists to a referendum on the Lewis and Clark Fair is to be unreservedly praised and commended to the attention of all organizations in sympathy with the state's welfare. The referendum is terpretation of the Monroe Doctrine not to be abused by incessant resort to it, but employed only in the extremquicition of any new territory in the lity of necessity to thwart plainly iniquitous legislation. Its chief function is that of insurance in the way of warning to the Legislature. It is like the canal at the cascades of the Columbia, which lowers freight rates though it does not carry the traffic. This fact seems to be understood by the very forces that were behind the movement for the referenunderstanding or misuse in other quar-

Justice Brewer is needlessly perturbed at the Supreme Court's apparent reversal of itself. That is something that is going on constantly. Jurisprudence is not an exact science. If it were, it would be dead. It is a living and breathing human institution, and that is why it must adapt itself to the changing necessities of the time. Land-grant railroads are not in favor with the courts to the extent they ence were, and neither is Marshaft's leaning toward monopoly. The Supreme Court has reversed itself wisely on public lands, just as it did in its attitude toward flat currencey and Government banking.

The commutation of the death sentence passed upon Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was recently found guilty of high treason, to penal servitude for life, will probably be followed within ten years by a pardon. The British government, of course, cannot afford to make a farce of the trial, and some exemplary punishment was necessary in this case. Penal servitude to a man of education and intelligence is a very severe punishment, even if it does not last more than five or ten years; and Colonel Arthur Lynch is likely to pay dearly for his service in the Boer army against the English flag.

After Great Britain, Germany and Italy have been satisfied with Venezuela's payments and promises, some ap prehension is expected over the facilities that will be available for similar enjoyment on the part of France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Norway and Sweden. The other creditors have doubtless been overlooked in the hurry of the moment, Venezuela must be a strenuous bor-

It takes the Seattle Times a column more or less, to explain the diabolical plot of the Colorado Republicans to send a contestant for Teller's seat to Washington and to fulminate suitably against the enormity-all of which looks unnecessary and somewhat painful in view of the prompt acquiescence of all concerned in Teller's election.

The paper that was run by Tillman's victim, Gonzales, is said to be looking for an editor. Its success is likely to depend somewhat upon the treatment that is accorded his slayer. Another thing largely dependent on the same thing is

free speech in South Carolina, The peaceful blockade is such as to make poor Venezuela wonder what a

THE PROSECUTION OF MAJOR GLENN ABOUT COEDUCATION.

Washington Post In the December number of the Popular Science Monthly is a clear and comprehensive discussion of the higher education of women, by David Starr Jordan. Certainly no better defense-if defense it can be called, of coeducation has ever subject in a broad and liberal manner, He does not contend that what is good argument is that the bringing of young men and women together in colleges reboth. His reasoning on this point is particularly forceful. He says:

"In woman's education, as planned for women alone, the tendency is toward the study of beauty and order. Literature and language take precedence over science. Expression is valued more highly than action. In carrying this to an ex-treme the necessary relation of thought to action becomes obscured. The scholarship developed is not effective, because it is not related to success. The educated woman is likely to master technique, rather than art; method rather than sub-stance. She may know a good deal, but she can do nothing. Often her views of life must undergo painful changes before she can find her place in the world. "In schools for men alone, the reverse condition often obtains. The sense of real-ity obscures the elements of beauty and

fitness. It is of great advantage to both men and women to meet on a plane of equality in education. Women are brought into contact with men who can do things -men in whom the sense of reality is strong, and who have definite views of life. This influence affects them for good. It turns them away from sentimentalism. It gives tone to their religious thoughts and impulses. Above all, it tends to encourage action as governed by ideals, as opposed to that resting on caprice. It gives them better standards of what is possible and impossible when the responsibility for action is thrown upon them." In this we find the keynote of coeduca-ion, the suggestion of its true value. It has done more than bring better oppor tunities to women. In a measure it has led to the improvement of the curriculum for institutions having only male students. It has blazed the way for the training of the individual by the elaboration of the

elective system. The college course of even a quarter of century ago met with the approval of no one. It was a Procrustean bed whose dimensions, every student was forced to meet, often to his mental detriment. It was a "series of compromises" hallowed by dogmatic and purblind tradition, in no way suited to the needs of a progress-

ive age. Coeducation stimulated the search for studies to fit feminine requirements, and in this way led to the expansion of the elective system. Today the dull-witted boy with no tastes for the beauties the language is not forced to wade through the endless conjugations of Greek verbs. The professor suggests, and the student chooses, and the flexibility of the curriculum offers ample opportunity for wise selection

To be sure, there are certain dangers from coeducation, most important of which is the lowering of the standard to meet feminine capacity in certain branches. But forewarned is forestmed and the wisdom of our great educators should be sufficient to cope with the emergency.

Judge Day for the Supreme Bench.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
While it is not pleasant news that, with the retirement of Justice Shiras, Penn-sylvania will lose representation on the Supreme Bench of the United States, it is a partial compensation that the honor is to be bestowed upon so worthy a recipient as Judge Day, now of the Circult Court. Few men have had such a remarkable career. Six years ago he was a lawyer in Canton, simost unknown outside of his own neighborhood. Political exigencies demanded the placing of Sen-ator Hanna in the Senate, and this was accomplished by making John Sherman, then in his dotage, Secretary of State much against his will. The aged financier succumbed to the arts of flattery and secured a post for which he was in no wise fitted.

It was evident that he would be a fig-ure-head, and much surprise was manifested when William R. Day, a comparalected for the post. There being, however, little prospect at the time that there would be other than routine duties, the mater was not considered important. When it developed that we were becom-ing embroiled with Spain and that a war was likely, much alarm was manifested even by well-informed persons, because it was assumed that we were practically without a head of the State Department That alarm did not last long. It soon appeared that Mr. Day was a man of great wisdom and force of character, Fol-lowing the lead of President McKinley, he did his best to smooth matters over and avoid war. The most important dis-patches were sent without the knowledge of Secretary Sherman, who soon found that he was only expected to be a figure-head, a position he had never before assumed and which irritated him greatly. How well Mr. Day conducted affairs as Assistant Secretary and finally as titular as well as actual head of the Department of State, is well known.

No Independent Operators.

New York World.

The very term "independent operators" is a fraud. There are none. The so-called "independent operators" are, and always have been, since the anthracite coal road combine was formed, completely at the mercy of the latter. The combine charges them whatever rates it pleases to carry their coal. It can deny them cars. It did deny the "independents" cars until they agreed to allow the combine a commis of 65 per cent of the tidewater price for carrying and selling their output. There is abundant proof—the Interstate Commerce Commission has it on file—that the combine of coal roads fixes differential freight rates on coal to please itself; and there is no power anywhere at present to The power arbitrarily to fix

freights is the power to destroy "inde-pendent operators." For Baer et al. to pretend, therefore, that they are at the mercy of the independents is a pretense utterly at variance with the notorious facts that its impudence is amazing.

Madison State Journal.

Hear the reading of the bills,
Countiess bills!

What a world of wisdom they present, with
all their frills!

How the Legislators hustle
All day long and half the night—
How they scratch their heads and tussle,
How they rustle, how they bustle!

Till they are axhausted, quite: Till they are exhausted, quite; And they swear, swear, swear
That with worry, grief and care
They'il be driven to dyspepsia and to little
liver pills.
By the bills, bills, bills, bills,
Bills, bills, bills,
Brits, bills, bills,

By the multitude of senseless, useless bills! Hear the stack of freakish bills, Tacky bills!
To transform hills into valleys, and the valleys into hills.
To prohibit baccarat

And the game called one-old-cat; Heaps of bills To protect our fish and game And a bill (ain't it a shame?) And a bill (ain't it a shamer)
To discourage matrimony
Just because the path is stony.
Oh, the bills!
Curse the authors, brainless chaps!
They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither brute nor buman,

They are yaps!

Who will perish soon, perhaps,
And be hurled into a climate where the
ling brimstone rills

Will consume them and their bills,
All their bills, bills, bills, bills,
Rills bills, bills, bills, Bills, bills, bills, All their idiotic, inconsistent bills!

The Manila Times, December 3. We do not know the merits of the particular case for which Major Glenn is to be brought to trial before a court composed of his brother officers, but speaking generally on the matter, we are inclined to question the judgment of the War De been made. President Jordan handles his partment in bringing him to trial. It will probably be found impossible to convince any court that Major Glenn is guilty of an for one sex is good for the other. His act of wanton cruelty, for he is an officer of proved efficiency and excellent standing, and we will only be put through the suits in the intellectual betterment of stirring up process again to no definite both. His reasoning on this point is parably a severe one, but the Army was coping with serious conditions and drastic measures were imperative. Major Glens was there under orders performing an un-pleasant duty, and if he erred, his mis-take was unquestionably one of judgment. He and his comrades were fighting a cruel for and there as elsewhere in the islands the moderation and restraint of the Ameri-can soldiers in the face of barbarities upon their comrades was remarkable. Our enemies have honored us with that tribute and the fact is beyond dispute. We are not dropping into the false logic of justifying one wrong by another, but merely recalling an extenuating circumstance which human nature universally may plead. In this particular connection attention

might be called to the fact that while we have granted general amnesty to the enemy, we are following the Spartan-like policy of punishing our own men who transgressed the laws of civilized warfare as we now write them. Naturally, we ex-pect a little more from American soldiers than from the men who followed Malvar. Luchan, Guevars, Rufino and the others; but have we not exacted it already? While we formerly did contend for the trial of Major Glenn and of any other officer who was accused of inhumanity, yet we do not believe anything can be accomplished for either the Army or the Filipino people by now resurrecting the past. We are not sure that it will not do both harm. The Army has unquestionably suffered a loss of spirit, but we would not go so far as to say that it could not be completely relied upon in any crisis here or elsewhere that called for valorous service. As to the Filipinos, it is certain that the disorderly section of them have taken advantage of the inactivity of the Army, and that the punishment of Amerian officers will tend to further en them. We have testimony on the latter proposition from natives of high standing who strongly urge that the war chapter in the history of these islands be quickly written.

OREGON'S 1905 EXPOSITION.

San Francisco Chronicle It is timely to suggest to the State Legislature that in the preparation of a bill appropriating money for a fitting representation of the products of California at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis next year, provision should be incorporated in it for a similar exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland, Or., the year following. The two expositions are to be held so near to one another as to time that the exhibit sent to St. Louis can be shipped direct to Portland as soon as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition closes,

We cannot afford to overlook the Lewis and Clark Fair. Our relations with Oregon are so intimate that what helps it indirectly aids this state. Our interests are sufficiently alike to be affected favorably or unfavorably by similar causes and events, and yet they are sufficiently different not to interfere with onanother. We are, therefore, interested in the success or failure of the Portland Exposition, Our welfare will best subserved by doing everything that le reasonable to assure the complete success of our neighbor's enterprise. Doubtless the Legislature will act favorably on the suggestion here made.

"Jake" Goudy Out of Line.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Consul-General at Paris, Mr. Goudy, writes to the American Chamber of Commerce there: "I am glad to say that the exports from Parls to the United States for the year 1902 show a increase over those of 1901." note ah increasing importation of cheapshould be brought some and instructed anew regarding the principles and objects of the American protective policy as championed by the party to which he belongs, and which gave him his present

Peoria Journal. It is to be presumed that Senator Dolliver knew what he was talking about when he said that the duties in the Dingley tariff bill were purposely made high that they might be reduced in further-ance of reciprocity. But if Dolliver is telling the truth, why was not the agree ment-for there must have been one-car ried out? Did the extremely high protecprotectionists, and after getting these duties so high then proceed to hog the whole thing? It really looks that way.

Milwaukee Free Press.

If it was the intention of the good per ple of the United States to keep Morn out of Congress they should have refused Utah admission as a state, but, having admitted it, the state is as much entitled to select its representative citizen to Congress as any other state, and Congress has no more to do with the religious belief of the gentleman from Utah than it has with those from any other state, or than it has to require that a member of Congress shall entertain some religious

Ground for Suspicion. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The report that the 309 Americans domi-ciled in the Isle of Pines are threatening to resort to force in resisting the efforts of the Cuban government to collect taxes there which are expended in Cuba is to be received with more or less hesitation. The well-known anxiety of those resi dents to force the annexation of the isle in order that their speculative investments, based upon such an eventuality, may be made good is sufficient to arouse

> Each in His Own Tongue. William Herbert Carruth. A fire mist, and a planet,

A crystal and a cell;
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it evolution,
And others calls it God. And others calls it God.

A haze on the far horizon.

The infinite tender sky;
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfleids,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland.
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autuma,
And others call it God. And others call it God. Like the tide on a crescent sea beach.

When the moon is new and thin, Into our hearts high yearnings Come welling and surging in— Come from the mystic ocean Whose rim no foot has trod— And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty, A mother starved for her brood, Socrates drinking the hemlock, And Jesus on the rood; The million who, humble and nameless The straight, hard pathway trod-ome call it consecration, And others call it God.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tomorrow the Chinese turn over a new

"Whoo-oo-p-ee! Ketchum jing all same lite man!"

Will some one please tell us what has ecome of Mr. Builey, of Texas? It is now Doblin's turn to deny what

said he said. The one candidate who loses no sleep over the Senatorial situation as it gradu-

Lessler denied he did not say that Doblin

ally unfolds is Mr. Wood, In return for that complimentary vote Mr. Baker will undoubtedly issue some

few complimentaries on his own account. Did you happen to notice that this olumn's weather prediction of yesterday morning turned out to be exactly correct?

If the rapidly falling waters and the swiftly rising tax rate could strike a cor promise, Portland would have very little to wish for.

Germany should not get metaphors mixed, says the Baltimore American. The way to make Castro shell out is not to try to shell him out.

W. J. Stone is in training for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908, but it is not clear how this is going to help the 1904 cituation any.

If our Oriental neighbors who are now engaged in a four-day celebration really want to do honor to antiquity they might attend the coming performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Empress of China did go a long ways to the rear and sit down, but we will be surprised if this indemnity business hasn't already started the old lady edging her way back to the front.

China is just 4025 years old, and it has at least one thing to be thankful for. There are no oldest inhabitants who remember having shaken hands with Confucius.

The deserved compliment which we paid to the Oregon Timberman the other day went, because of a typographical error, to the Oregon Fisherman, well and favorably known as a person but not as a publi-

The simple statement from Reed Smoot that he is ashamed neither of his name nor of his religion will make him friends among a multitude of people who do not believe in Mormonism. Hon, James Hamilton Lewis, the peau

de cote statesman of the Democracy, makes answer to the report that he intends again to seek public office by saying that he has left politics for good, but he neglects to eny for whose. The New Year greeting of the Chinese is "chin chin!" Just now, with both

branches of Congress, about 40 Legislatures, the coal commission and no end of investigating committees in session, it seems especially appropriate. That there is some humor even in diplonatic circles is shown by a retort from

Aesistant Secretary of State Adee to Assistant Hill some days ago. "I feel as if I could hardly drag one leg after the other," said Mr. Hill.

"You should thank heaven you're not a centipede," responded Mr. Adee.

Representative Shattue, of Ohio, was making an earnest and tearful plea for a constituent.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "this man is totally blind. He is dependent on what the Government gives him for sustenance. His sight is gone, and I recall that one day he came and saw me-

Shattuc doesn't know yet why the house laughed.

One of the most unique petitions ever laid before the Massachusetts Legislature has been introduced in the House by Danlabor goods into the United States? He iel Leonard, of Agawam, who asks that the County of Hampden reimburse him for the loss of \$4000 which he asserted he lost through a "bunco" game to Frank L. Smith. Leonard says that after Smith obtained the money from him, April 17, 1900, he reported the facts to the authorities and Smith was finally arrested, indicted and bailed for \$5000. Smith then jumped his ball and the money was paid into the Hampden County treasury. A part of the sum, Leonard believes, should be paid back to him for his efforts in ob

taining the arrest of Smith. This is the way the proceedings continue at that merry-go-round investigation in Washington:

Mr. Lessier-I met Mr. Roberts, a member of the House naval affairs committee, and said to him, as he was the one most interested in that proposition, that I would sign a statement, and Mr. Roberts brought a letter to me addressed to the Holland Company.

Mr. Wheeler-Have you it?

Mr. Lessler-No, sir. I said I would not sign it when I saw it was addressed to the Holland.

orpedo-Boat Company.
Mr. Wheeler-Did you read it?
Mr. Lessler-No.
Mr. Nicoll-Was that statement to Mr. Robrts voluntary on your part? Mr. Lessler-Entirely.

Mr. Lessier-Entirely.

Mr. Roberts-I think certain members of the committee drew the wrong inference from the actual condition of affairs that existed. Now, I want to say that I have no wish to make any statement voluntarily that will reflect on any member of the committee, but If any member thinks there was anything improper on my part during that interview I am per-

Of course he was. The handlest thing in the neighborhood just then was an uncle,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Kenneth-Tom looked at me quite severely, Bently-Naturally. Tom is awfully cross-eyed. -Boston Transcript.

"How do you like your new servant?"
"That isn't the question at all," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "We are trying to find out how she likes us."—Washington Star. A By-Product.—Buffer-What do you do with the jokes that none of the comic papers will take? Guyer-Work 'em into dialect stories for

the magazines.-Judge. "How is your 'Don't Worry Club' getting along, Miss Smifkins": "Not so well. Each member is worrying herself thin for fear she won't get an office in the coming election." ore Herald.

Mr. Newstuff-I must buy a lot of these p tures for our private gallery. Mrs. Newstuff-What! Buy ready-made pictures? Nonsense:

Let's have some painted to order.-Chicago Father-I wonder what's the matter with Neille this morning. She acts like one pos-acased. Mother-She probably is. I noticed a new ring on her finger when she came down-stairs.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Forchen-Hunt is busy these days trying to think up a scheme to eradicate certain weeds." "You don't mean he's gone in for gardening?" "Oh, no, he's trying to induce the Widow Got-rox to marry him."—Philadelphia Press.

"You say that your son at college has taken up literary work as a profession" "Not at all. I merely said that he was writing for money." "Well. I thought—" "So he ls;

he's writing for money to me by every mail."

—Baltimore Herald. "Our pastor," remarked Mrs. Jenner Lee On-

dego, "pleases us very much. He hardly ever preaches more than 20 minutes." "Goodness." exclaimed Mrs. Seldom-Hoime, "ours interests us so much that we never notice how long he preaches." "Well, I must be going. Good afternoon."—Chicago Tribune.