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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

CRY FROM SILVER MACEDONIAS.

It is to be presumed that China and Mexico understand their own situation; and when they expatiate with such earnestness and detail upon the evils of a debased currency and fluctuating standard, there is nothing more to be said than to take them at their word. Their experience is as old as history, and has always been known of all persons with comprehension enough to read history understandingly. They have been deceived, however, by the unaccountable sophistries of "bimetalism," and now they are paying the penalty of their errors.

It has been the contention of the silver maniacs that the silver-standard nation profits in trade at the expense of the gold-standard nations with which it trades, because it sells its output for gold and produces it at silver cost. Manufacturers and planters avail themselves of the debased and fluctuating currency to pay their help, but sell in the markets of the world at solid and unvarying gold prices. The sinister aspect of this theory should have been ifficient to arouse suspicion in any mind broad enough to apprehend the disastrous end that inevitably awaits the dishonest trader. But cupidity, whether Oriental, Latin-American or colonial British in India or Hong Kong. is never profound or far-sighted. Sharp practice is not the best policy.

But what happens to the trade of a silver-standard country with a goldstandard country? China says it is "de-The variation in values, instead of contributing to the advantage er_standard country Thus, "the serious it most seriously, cent fluctuations in the value of silver and sliver-standard countries have induced the Chinese imperial government, acting in concert with the Mexican government, to ask the co-operation of the United States in seeking a remedy of these conditions for the mutual benefit of all concerned."

The funeral, observe, is China's and Mexico's. No gold-standard country has been complaining of the effects of the silver standard in China and Mexico. The hardship imposed on the silver nations is theirs, and they are the complainants. It was this way with India Her men had the hardest kind of task and long it took them, to prevail against Birmingham and Manchester "bimetalism" and get the gold standard for India as their only escape from the evils of debased currency. It has been the same with the Philippines. Loud and unremitting has been their call for the gold standard, and reluctant the silver theorists and mineowners in the United States Senate. So at the last it is in the case of China and Mexico. For a change in the at length intolerable financial situation the cry of distrees is theirs. It is an instructive commentary on the legend that the gold standard was thrust upon us by Downing street for our humiliation, and it may serve to remind us that our own milver maniacs of 1896 and 1900 are abroad in the land today asking to be accepted as original thinkers on such things as trusts, tariffs and "empire."

THE NEHALEM "BEESWAX."

Perhaps no solution of the question whether the substance which the curious have been collecting during many years at a locality on the coast of Oregon near the mouth of the Nehalem River is beeswax, or the material known as ozokerite, will ever be possible. One would think it should be possible; yet high authorities still differ about it. Dr. A. C. Kinney, of Astoria, recurring to the subject, says he is sure it is ozokerite, since he has had several analyses made, all leading to this result. But Professor Diller, of the United States Geological Survey, who made examination of the locality and the "wax" some years ago, was by no means sure what it was; yet his conclusion was that, whether it was beeswax or ozokerite, it was not a product of the locality, but had been transported from some other place. Careful examination of the marks upon such pieces as he could find or was permitted to examine failed to convince him that any reliance could be placed on the assumption that they were trademarks. This conclusion would be a strong point against the beeswax the ory. Ozokerite is a mixture of paraffine existing in bituminous sandstones. It is therefore a mineral product. Nothing, at first thought, would appear easler than to distinguish beeswax from mineral wax; yet it is not always easy, and Professor Diller says that if wellselected ozokerite be placed before bees they will use it for their honeycombs.

the bees, in the absence of other mate- expense, less strain upon the individual, rial, might use this natural paraffin, or less frequent—or at least less compli-anything they could get that would answer their purpose.

What is mainly curious or strange about this deposit is the apparent impossibility of reaching a sure conclusion | these two institutions for Thanksgiving whether the material is becowax or ozokerite. The consistency and melting point of the two substances are about the same. The odor, which is very weak, if not wholly absent, gives no sure indication. While Dr. Kinney is so positive it is ozokerite, Professor Stokes. of the United States Geological Survey, after careful tests, reached the conclusion that it is beeswax. Here is his "The substance is sharply statement: distinguished from ozokerite and other paraffins by its easy decomposition by warm, strong sulphuric acid and by being saponified by boiling with alcoholic potaeh, giving soaps which dissolve in hot water, and from which acids throw down insoluble fatty acids. In view of this behavior, the material is evidently wax, and not ozokerite." Who shall decide, when doctors so widely disagree?

But there is another enigma about it. There are two coal fields in the Nehalem country, but Professor Diller assures us that nothing whatever occurs in connection with the coal in either field that resembles this wax, so it could not have been derived from the coal measures of that locality; and, moreover, the deposit is so placed as to make it very certain that it was not derived from the adjacent land, but was transported in a body by the sea and dumped in its present position. So that, even if it be ozokerite, the conclusion is that it was brought from elsewhere. The subject is an interesting one from the mysteries it

WHY TAXES ARE HIGH.

mills next year. The miliage is unnecand to the scramble of Assessors for years to keep down each county's share the true or complete explanation of the difficulty. Under the operation of the arbitrary percentage allotted to the several counties under the law of 1901, the slow mule race on valuation has ceased and the removal of the pressure is already bearing fruit in rising valuations. The ordinary influences of self-interest in those who are assessed too high will constantly operate to increase, through the authorities, the assessment of those that are assessed too low. The change will not come all at once, but no change of so revolutionary a nature can. We are on the road to juster valuations and lower millage.

Taxes are high for two reasons-one creditable and necessary, the other foolish and reprehensible. The first is the march of improvement. We are at the threshold of a new epoch. The ploneer day is passing, the new day is at hand. Greatness stands within the grasp of state and city, and it must be reached out for. The structure of industrial and commercial eminence, great population, activity and wealth must be built on a broad and sure foundation, and that foundation costs money. The Lewis and Clark Centennial, the drydock, the fireboat, the river channels, new bridges, roadways and streets, adequate fire and police protection-these are equipment for our twentieth-century struggles and triumphs, We must get them, costly though they be, or else stagnate and go down.

The other reason-the discreditable one-is that we are paying for a lot of dead horses. The county lost \$300,000 some years ago through insufficient security for public funds. The city also lost a large amount. An almost equal sum has been incurred through the inof the deficit. For ten years we have results which are threatened by the re- shirked our accruing obligations in every way. Bridges and roadways bullion to the commerce both of gold have deteriorated, streets have fallen to pieces, drydock and fireboat have been neglected. Meanwhile debts have accumulated. The county finances typify our habit perfectly. We have levied an insufficient amount-insufficient largely because administered in laxness and favoritism-and obligations have piled up. It is the firm and commendable purpose of County Judge Webster to make the county pay as it goes, and also pay each year some specific proportion of the ac-

cumulated debt. Grievous as some of these burdens are they must be borne. There is no way in honor to evade present undertakings or to repudiate past obligations. We howled for free bridges till it was almost as much as a man's life was worth to oppose them. Now we must maintain them. We all loosened up at the sound of the hornpipe. Now the fiddler must be paid. Fortunately, also, we are in the way of collecting indirect taxes to some extent from corporation and other sources that have hitherto been comparatively unproductive. Fortunately, also, the indications are for prosperous years ahead. People can pay high taxes if they are making money in their business. The danger lies in the fearful discontent that rises in time of financial straits. The peril of high taxes under such circumstances has been so often set out in these columns that relteration is needless. Taxes are high, but they must be paid; and he is not a patriotic citizen who growls when it is time to shout "Forward," who sulks when it is time to pull.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE FEEBLE-

MINDED. The bill to provide for the establishment of a department in one of the state institutions at Salem for the care, instruction and treatment of feebleminded children and youth should pass. It is evident to the most superficial observer that the insane asylum proper is no place for this class of unfortunates, while the most ordinary student of political economy must concede-making a cold-blooded proposition out of the matter-that it is to the state's interest to make such children and youth as nearly self-sustaining as possible. This can, of course, only be done by means of special training. This class is with us, fortunately, not a large one. A department in any one of several institutions now under state control and support will answer at once the demand of numanity and utility for these unfortu-

nates. The tendency of philanthropic effort should rather be toward a concentration of resources and endeavor to the end that the maximum of efficiency may be secured at the minimum outlay in

money, time and individual effort. We have, for example, in this city two institutions for the care and protection of homeiess, deserted or orphaned children. It is believed that the work in hand-and a most gracious President Cleveland. In 1884 Mr. Hew-

al quite as efficiently, if the Baby Home was eimply conducted as a department of the Children's Home. The rivalry of and holiday favors is a matter of common knowledge, and under the circumstances is natural. It may not be practicable to consolidate the two now, owing to property interests and restric tions, but they should have been from the first under one management, with such facilities for the segregation of the children, according to age, as was necessary for the convenience of the caretakers and the best interests of the wards.

The assertion that we have too many charitable institutions is a familiar one. In it there is no plaint of parsimony. Nor does it proceed from a spirit that gives grudgingly to worthy objects of charity. It is suggestive rather of a loose system of charitable endeavor, the tendency of which is to diffuse effort and increase expense in caring for the unfortunate, which appeals to practical people as useless and extravagant.

CHIEF HUNT AND JUDGE HOGUE.

The Oregonian has been and still is disposed to sympathize with Judge Hogue in his stand for impartial enforcement of gambling laws, and to view with some misgiving the reintroduction of the regime maintained in Portland under Chief Hunt's former incumbency; but in the present issue between these two officials the Chief is manifestly entitled to support. It will be time enough to question his motives when evidence of error is produced,

It was the good quality of Chief Hunt and the corresponding lack has been the bad quality of some of our other Chiefs-that he aimed to keep the crim-Taxes in Multnomah County are 36 inal and vicious classes in constant termills this year. Likely they will be 40 | ror of the Police Department. There is no more important thing in police adessarily high, owing to low valuations ministration. A Chief's usefulness is utterly destroyed the moment that by corruption or mere indiscretion he of the state's expenses. But this is not makes an arrangement by which these elements acquire a semblance of vested rights and lift up their heads as honorable citizens and strut about under the noses of honest industry and respectability as if they owned the town, This is where Judge Hogue errs. It is

fatal to declare "a policy." It is fatal

they have earned or acquired a stand-

ing which entitles them to consideration, Mr. Hunt understands these things perfectly. Abundant experience has taught them to him, and his shrewd Yankee mind is quick to act upon the knowledge. Therefore it is that now, as before, he swoops down upon offenders without warning and drags them about in a style bordering on brutality At the same time, it does not augur well for an effective police administration that the Chief has made himself so little understood to the Municipal Judge that the two officers should have an undignified discussion in open court as to We owe the department's "policy." something to dignity, and these things are better discussed in offices than before a gaping audience of male and female vagrants. We should say that if the Chief is anxious to make an unqualified success of his administration, he would do well not to neglect so important an element in it as the friendly understanding and co-operation of the Police Judge. We have had enough miscarriages of justice through cross purposes of warring officials

FOR THE HONOR OF THE ARMY.

The antis in Congress are much put out at the insinuations on their patriotism. And well they may be; for they have doubtiess ascertained by this time that the flag and its upholders are dear to the hearts of a virile people. They profess, therefore, that their attacks on individual officers are prompted by love for the Army and desire to perfect it. They repudiate as "dirty lies" the charge that they are unfriendly to the soldiers of the United States.

Will a man who is friendly to the United States Army invariably magnify its faults and condone the faults of its opponents? Will he view with complaisance and without a word of protest the massacre of American troops in time of peace by natives who had accepted American sovereignty and pledged assistance to our arms? Will he condone or utterly ignore the torture of American soldiers by Philippine savages, and the betrayal of American soldiers to death by treacherous guides? Will he grudge every dollar that is sought to be appropriated for the support and comfort of American troops? Will he render every moral and technical aid to the forces in array against the American arms? Will he have volumes to say in censure of American soldiers, and not a word in censure of their inhuman captors, torturers and assassins?

There is but one answer to these ques tione, and by that answer the antis are condemned. They are not necessarily traitors or enemies of the Army; but they have suffered themselves to yield to the supposed necessities of partisanship and carried partisan loyalty to the point of setting aside the higher loyalty to their country's cause, the ascendency of their country's flag, the honor and comfort of their country's arms. Whatever aid they rendered the Army would embarrass their contention that the war in the Philippines was a fallure. It would cast discredit upon the Kansas City platform. It would stultify their assertions that the Administration was waging an unholy war and that the lust of conquest had put cruelty into our methods and heartleseness into our whole programme, Hence they magnified the rare instances of unsoldierlike conduct among our men in the Philippines and sought to suppress every mitlgating circumstance and every savage

provocation for severe treatment. All of which is very dangerous business, as the antis have found out and as their rage at their present predicament shows. No manly people is going to reward or be patient with a movement which has for its object the obstruction, humiliation or discomfort of its arms abroad or at home. It is not by such hostility and recrimination that National purposes can be carried for-ward or National honor and dignity maintained. The enemy of the American soldier on a foreign field is the enemy of the American patriot at home is to multiply charitable institutions. It It is an old and simple lesson, which folly only would offer to defy. When a nation gives its army over to its antis to hamper and defame, its sun is fast sinking to the west.

The late Abram S, Hewitt did not like Samuel J. Tilden's conduct during the famous disputed Presidential election of 1876-77, and he did not at the last like trial interests of the country are forced to occupy for the safeguarding of the This, however, might prove nothing, for work it is could be performed with less litt declared at the Palmer House. Chi- selfish ends of Eastern manufacturers.

cago, that Mr. Cleveland was conspicuously the man of destiny of his generation, but he changed his mind after an experience he had with Mr. Cleveland oon after he entered the White House. The relations between Cleveland and Hewitt absolutely ceased, and Mr. Hewitt regarded the idealization by the American people of Cleveland as one of the strangest psychological phenomena in the history of the Nation. Neverthess, ex-President Cleveland was announced to be one of the speakers at the Hewitt memorial meeting. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that Hewitt and Cleveland could not agree, Mr. Hewitt was a man of extraordinary nervous irritability of temper, and Mr. Cleveland was by comparison phlegmatic. Such extremes of temperament seldom agree. Hewitt probably thought Cleveland was duil, and Cleveland thought Hewitt altogether too intense upon occasions.

John C. Davey, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and his wife President Roosevelt took the Executive and daughter, and Judson Lyons, Register of the Treasury, were present with members of their families at the White House reception in honor of Congress and the Judiciary on the 22d inst., to the made possible by the support of some of deep indignation of several Southern the Democratic members. When the matmembers of Congress. The negroes referred to are Federal office-holders in gated to the rear by Senator Aldrich, on the simple plea that, as it could not be Washington, and they were invited ac-Washington are always invited to the state receptions. The President is right. He cannot afford at state receptions to enforce a rule of exclusion against a Federal official because of race or color, It would be not only bad politics, but would be a repudiation of his policy of equal public recognition of all decent, reputable Federal officials, without regard to color. If Crum is fit to be Collector of Charleston, despite his color, then surely the President cannot exclude from state receptions at the White House a negro resident Government official on the score of race and color.

Some one gave that great foe of trusts, guardian of the people's rights and champion of an unfettered press a oill with a joker in it, and he offered it to the State Senate at Salem with the solemn assurance that it was mere minor correction of a defect in present laws. So the bill passed. Then it was to teach lawbreakers of any sort that found that the measure created a nice, fat job for some one at a remunerative salary. Senator Pierce had, he said, forgotten the name of the person who persuaded him to father the sneaking little enterprise. There are times when it is better to forget, and there are things that would better be forgotten. There are things also that it were better for Senator Pierce not to forget, and one of them is that the twenty-nine other Senators are not fools.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is willing that British Columbia should shut out the Chinese, but warns that province that exclusion of the Japanese would be disapproved by the federal authorities for "imperial reasons." The imperial reasons are that Great Brtain and Japan have become military and naval allies for offensive and defensive purposes against Russian aggression toward Corea, and, of course, the home government is hostile to a Japanese exclusion policy in a Canadian province, since it would be resented by Japan. British Columbia will find out on trial that it will not pay to exclude the Chinese only to have their places taken by the Japanese, for as a valuable industrial force the Chinese are better than the Japs.

Negligence may be a common human infirmity, as Chairman Gray, of the Anthracite Commission, avers; but this need not impede such measures as seem designed for its measurable discourage ment. The man responsible for the Tucson holocaust, for example, would experience a powerful stimulus to memory from a term in the penitentiary. The extensive vogue of forgetfulness must not interfere with approved means for its eradication.

profitable the vocation of those teachers who summer at Newport, should it not similarly edify and instruct those who prefer Seaside or Bandon, or Bingham Springs? And why should the benign work be limited to lectures anyhow? Can't we have an appropriation for grand opera for those who prefer it, and a state kindergarten for the rusticating infants?

It is fitting that Professor F. G. Young, of the University of Oregon, should head the Lewis and Clark Commission appointed by the Governor. The historical aspect of the celebration could have no more worthy exponent. He will serve the state with intelligence, dignity and usefulness.

The Tucson operator's wits are quick enough now. He has made his escape while the rival Justices quarrel over jurisdiction. Arizona justice seems unaccountably to resemble that of the Massarhusetts town where President Roosevelt's guard was killed by an elec-

The Tucson catastrophe may also remind us that the extensive use of oil as fuel contributes a new peril to commerce. The necessity that rallroads should find adequate means to cope with this new and horrible danger is obvious. The appeal of Mexico for the gold

standard is a pertinent, if unfeeling, footnote to Bryan's recent visit there. "The enemy's country" seems to be getting pretty extensive. Minister Wu complains that the Chi-

ness fare lucklessly here. Well, who compels them to come? What China and Mexico ask for is

the gold standard; for the only "stable standard" is gold. Oh, no; fuel oil won't burn. It didn't

at Tucson.

Campaign Promises Recalled.

St. Paul Globe. The existing National Republican Administration is now being brought face to face with the need of living up to its speclous promises during the campaign to revise and readjust the tariff according to the commercial needs of the country. The promise was good enough for political uses, without the slightest concern as to its possible fulfillment. It is not alone the local situation which is thus bringing ome to the popular understanding the falsity of the attitude of the party, ir power. From all directions come remind-

SMASH THE SENATE RING.

Kansas City Star. The successful combination made by lenator Quay in promoting the interests of the statehood bill has demonstrated the fact that all that is needed to bring the Senate ring to account is good generalship and political courage, Aside from the legislation that is likely to result from this organization between a minority of the Republicans and a number of the Democrats in the Senate, its effect toward breaking up a coterie that has controlled legislation for some years No one familiar with the power exer-

cised by certain leaders in the Senate can belittle the achievement of Senator Quay in bringing the obstructing Senators to terms. At the same time it has seemed strange that these men, in defiance of public sentiment, of party instruction and of administrative appeals, have been permitted, year after year, to control legis-lation. A particularly flagrant case of obstruction may be recalled from the history of the last session of Congress. President McKinley promised that the Cubans should have trade concessions. post he made a special point of reducing the Cuban tariffa A bill making a reduction passed the House, after the Senate coterie had done all it could to obstruct action. The passage in the House was ter came up in the Senate it was relewashington, and they were invited ac-cording to custom. The families of negro officials of the Government in that was not the reason. Everybody in Washington knew the reason, and how personal it was as far as Aldrich was concerned; but the Senator from Rhode tator on measures of that class in the Senate, and his word prevailed with the coterie, and the coterie easily and the coterie easily and the coterie easily and the coterie easily and the coteries and the coterie easily and the coteries and the coteries and the coteries easily and the coter the situation in general.

There is no reason to doubt that this ring has been preparing to defeat the duction in the Cuban tariff, and to permit only the mildest sort of anti-trust public sentiment, party policy and ad. ministrative recommendations. Senator Quay has at least shown one way it can mendations. Senator opposed. When a few men get too ig for the party it represents, then it them. If the statehood bill is passed by the Senate as a result of the Quay organization, then some one should organize a movement to make a reduction least 50 per cent in the Cuban tariffs and to enact anti-trust legislation that will mean something, and the help of the Democrats should be invoked, if the support of the Senate ring is denied,

This course would add to the strength of the Republican party in spite of the personal and factional feeling that would be aroused for a time. The party would, at least, stand before the country as an organization capable of doing something and not above permitting the Democrats to participate in the credit. The power of the Senate ring is confined to the Senate. It does not control the National politics of the party. Indeed, the faction now opposed to it represents the states that make Presidential nominations and elect Presidents, and, what is more, this faction will grow in strength as it shows its ability to cope with the old combination.

IMPROVING THE ERIE CANAL.

Chicago Tribune.
The question of enlarging the Eric Canal is again before the New York Legislature. It is conceded that something will have to be done speedily or the canal may as well be abandoned. Undoubtedly the railroads with which it has competed would be pleased with this solution of the problem. It would not be acceptable to the commercial interests of New York City or to Western producers, who believe the canal has served to keep down freight rates and secure them better prices. The roposition that the canal be so improved that 1000-ton barges may use it Buffalo to New York City will meet approval in the West. That is the plea which is most favored by New Yorkers who desire the preservation of the capal. The cost is the great obstacle. A hill has been introduced authorizing the expenditure of \$81,000,000 on the canal. This is not so much perhaps as a 1000-ton barge | the plan will cost before it is completed, but it is enough to alarm the taxpayers, especially in the rural districts. But while a state hesitates to spend ten millions of follars on a single public work, a railroad corporation betrays no such hesi-tation. The Pennsylvania Company is about to spend \$50,000,000 to get into the city of New York. The railroad com-State of New York will profit by the im-provement of the canal. The state is timid and the corporation is courageous. Conditions have changed wonderfully since the canal was built. Then states alone could venture upon such undertak-ings. There was little capital in the country at the command of private indi-viduals. The states had credit and could borrow abroad. It was because the states could get money while private individuals or corporations could not that Illi-nois and other states went into the con-struction of railroads and other public works which would be left now to private enterprise. The states were not influenced by "municipal ownership" the-ories to embark in undertakings which

were generally unprofitable-as in Illi-The credit of New York is such that it can get all the money needed to make the Eric Canal of great value to the state and to the West. If the state will not do the work, nobody else will. New York ought to have the courage to appropriate at least \$80,000,000 to modernize the Eric Canal. Small appropriations for trivial improvements will be money thrown

away. Seattle Post-Intelligencer Please Copy.

and wheat. Speaking Saturday at a meet-

ing held in St. Paul he said; ing held in St. Paul he said:
Now, I sam not a free-trader by any means, but we can modify our conditions. Possibly somebody could tall me why we should collect a duty on Canadian coal, when all the coal Canada has, that is in the populated and older settled portions of the country, is way down in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The only result that this tariff works is to make the people of the Atlantic Coast pay more for their coal.

That is just the effect of the customs duty on coal; and yet the most that our New England Senators at Washington are willing to do, even in such as pinch as ow obtains, is to propose the removal of the coal duties for only 90 days.

Washington Post.

Why is it that politicians, white and black, cannot leave the negro alone? Why must somebody be forever experimenting with this quiet, contented toller, who makes his own livelihood with his hands or his brains, as the case may be, and or his brains, as the case may be, and neither appeals nor needs to appeal to-doctrinaires or agitators for anything he really wants? Why must the negro be exploited, discussed, treated as an awful example here, poked and prodded and in spected as a problem there? Why not merge him with the general mass of the population, label him as a plain American citizen and leave him to work out his own destiny in his own way?

No Place for Idle Heroes, Sloux City Tribune

There isn't much in being a hero when the Navy Department is one's boss. Hob-son has been notified that he must go to work or get out of the Navy. The de-cision would be easier if he were just certain about the Congressional situation in

THE BOOTLESSNESS OF WEALTH

Indianapolis News The administrator of the Fair estate says that at Paris a \$30 imitation sable cloak was substituted for the real thing-one of the most valuable cloaks in the world-among Mrs. Fair's effects; also that Mr. Fair was in his lifetime, to use a slang phrase, "just puddin' " for Parislan jewelers, who sold him what was supposed to be valuable strings of pearls, but which turned out to be imitations. It seems that it takes experts to tell the

difference. At which the average com-ment would be "what's the olds?" Aesop has a fable of a miser who got all his store in the shape of gold which he buried in his garden. He was wont to visit it and gloat over it. At one visit finally he found the hole empty, and he "troubled deaf heaven with his bootless cries." A friend, hearing him, inquired the cause, and then gave this piece of sound advice: "Just put a stone there and think that it is your gold and it will do you just as much read." do you just as much good." present case, what is the difference be-tween sham sables and real ones? The one will keep the wearer just as warn as the other, and be, so to say, just as sightly. And the same thing is to be said for the imitation pearls. them comes under the head of produc-tive capital. Aside from the question of covering as clothes, which does not co in here, both belong to the barbaric gory of ornamentation, in which the last development of humankind see touch the first. The luxury of ally reached the level ethically and artistically of the display of barbaric tribes A necklace of diamonds finally approxiclaws or scalps-unless, indeed, the lat-ter represents valor in the acquisition

out by the birth of a Vanderbilt baby re-cently suggested to the London Spectator a discussion of the bootlessness of riches. ing has been preparing to defeat the latehood bill, to prevent a reasonable reto the value of millions. They are too valuable for use. They are kept locked away in safety deposit vaults. The owners wear paste jewels for the most part ade in cunning imitation ornaments, and except on historical occasions, so to speak, leave their gold plate under bar and bolt and dine off silver or china. And what if they did not? How long would it take for one to become as surfeited with a pure gold dinner service as any other-it will not stimulate an appetite any better than "iron stone china Burslem, England." The Apocalypse rep resents gold as so common in heaver streets are made of it-and it is probably poor paving material at that So why should not the legatees of the Fair estate take Aesop's advice to the miser and be just as happy with their sham sables and imitation pearls?

A Co-operative Failure. Providence Journal.

The announcement from Pittaburg that the American Window Glass Company has withdrawn its project of dividing 5000 shares of stock among its employes can hardly be called a failure of a stock-sharing plan. The scheme was promulgated in 1901, and the company made no secret that it was part of a bargain to secure certain promises from the Window Glass Workers' Association, through its presi-dent, Simon Burns. In return for the offer Burns was to furnish sufficient skilled labor to keep the works running during the Summer months, and thus lay up a surplus which would help the company control the market for window glass, The men wanted to work as they pleased, and the dissatisfied ones withdrew to form another association. Burns was made a director of the company, but was unable to carry out his agreement. While the plan fell through six months ago, official announcement was not made of the fact until last week. The stock was quoted at 58 when the plan was abandoned, but Burns insisted that the men had an op-portunity to make something and threw

Help for the Merger Man.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. J. P. Morgan says that he gathered in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad because he wanted to prevent John Gates from making it an instrument of his evil purposes. His only thought was to serve public. This is a touching example of the merger man's sheer love of his kind. But isn't it curious? In the course of his touching transactions he touched the stockholders for \$2,100,000 for the house of Morgan. Curious, yes, but the coinci-dence is manifest in all these mergers. They are all conceived in the purest spirit of benevolence, achieved in the noblest motive of "otherdom" and consummated with huge profit to the merger man. What was unselfishly intended for the good of all falls unaccountably into the possession of a few.

Good Riddance in Most Cases. Indiananolis News.

Dr. Felix Adler is scared about the future of this country because so many of its heiresses are marrying foreign titles, but the doctor needn't be alarmed. There is no class of citizens we can spare better. It is the girl who would rather stay here that is the best kind to keep.

Organized Labor and Saloons.

Indianapolis Journal. One of the statements in President Mitchell's address Monday night which will attract wide attention is that saloons nerous in localities where labor is well organized than those where there are no labor organizations.

The Little Country Paper. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. It's no sixteen-page edition that expresses big

men's views.

And it's not filled up with pictures, nor with telegraphic news;

It isn't printed dally, with an "extra" every And the editor's not bragging of his influence

and power.
It may have faults and errors, but all these I will forgive,
For It's printed in the country, 'way back where I used to live. It is only issued weekly, and it's not made up

for style,
But when it arrives I gladly put the daily by
awhile.
I don't read in its pages what the wise and great men say, But I see that "Slias Jiggers brought some

wood to town today' And that "Grandma Parks is better," or that "Old Bill Jones is dead," And it tells just w sermon said. what the parson in his Sunday

I see again the faces of the friends I used to I see again the taces of the literast races to know.

In the dim and distant funcies of the happy Long Ago;
And I read up in one corner that the Fall winds how and blow.

And that "Uncle Nathan Smith predicts an early fall of snow";
Or that "our dehating club will give a sociable next week.

next week,
At which our fellow-townsman, Abner Brother ton, will speak."

There are never learned essays on the question of the day, But it says that "folks are looking for another rise in hay"; I can see no giaring headlines of the last elec-

tion fight.

But it says that "Tom Shaw marries Ella Edgerton tonight":
And my thoughts somehow grow fonder when
the old folks' names I see,
Telling that "Reverend Tompkins was invited there to tea."

It may be crude and homely-that same little country sheet,
And the make-up of its pages may be rather
obsoleto;
It is damp when I unfold it, and the print is

sometimes blurred; Yet it's always more than welcome, and I read its every word, And no reading to a city man a greater joy he used to live."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now get braced to meet the tax col-

Wu Ting Fang seems to have broken

out in a new place. Perhaps, before it is over, all of us will

get a complimentary vote. Mr. Quay is still permitting the Senate chaplain to say his prayers.

It isn't a still Hunt that our new Chief of Police is making, anyway.

The Chinese New Year becomes a trifle aged before the celebration of its birth is

Because of sheer jealousy for this column the weather man is now trying to freeze us out.

The announcement that Adelina Patti intends to make another farewell tour of the United States has led the newspaper paragraphers to paw over the files. Adjutant-General C. U. Gantenbein,

since he printed that list of missing volunteers, who had medals and money coming to them, knows what the other end of a charge of the Second Oregon is like. LaFollett's bill for a hop inspector was re-

rted favorably today by the comm griculture. Paulsen of Clackamas, chairman .ulem news dispatch. If the members of Oregon Legislature

eep on jumping from one candidate to another the new inspector will have his hands full right at home. The assistant hangman in a Spanish

own, coveting higher office, gave a condemned man a pistol and persuaded him shoot the chief executioner on the scaffold. Thereupon the new official celebrated his promotion by solemnly hanging the murderer. The government has put him in jail. It doesn't want such a man hanging around.

Somebody is circulating a libel on Seattle, and it ought to be headed off before it goes any further. It concerns the story of a Seattle man who died and went to the hereafter.

"I don't see," he remarked, after a casual survey of his new quarters, "that Heaven is so much better than Seattle." "But this isn't Heaven," explained a

Anti-land tax journalists held a meeting on the 15th inst., in the Kniraku yen and passed the following resolution: "Whereas, The present Cabinet has disregarded its public pro ent casiner has disregarded its public promise, na well as its responsibility, and has jeopardized constitutional government, be it resolved. That we should make efforts to insure a change of the Ministry." The following agreement was also arrived at: "We should specially watch the Cabinet's action, and in case any impropriety is discovered, should not scruple to se-verely attack it. We should make efforts to open a grand meeting of journalists in Japan at a favorable opportunity."—Japan Daily Adver-

Isn't it a little injudicious of these warlike journalists to advertise so freely what they intend to do?

General Snowden Andrews, who died in Buitimore the other day, enjoyed the distinction of being the only man in the world who possessed a metal abdomen. Being punched below the belt he rattled like a tin pan. His entire bay window was shot off in the war and his bowels were spread upon the ground, "Here's another dead one," said the surgeons, gathering up the intestines along with a few handfuls of sand and piling them back in the body. The wounded soldier showed signs of life, and they sewed him up with a piece of tarred string. Later on he got a metal front, which he wore to the day of his death.

Peter Newell, the artist, was camping out in Colorado at one time, living in a tent. News came of a nocturnal murder in the neighborhood and considerable uneasiness was manifested by some members of the family. Mr. Newell thereupon cut out some silhouettes repre of the roughest Western type, all with pistols in their belts and in the attitude of men intensely interested in a game of poker. These silhouettes Mr. Newell fastened to the inner canvas of the tent. At night the family, stepping outside into the darkness to view the result, were entranced with its success. The shadows thrown from the silhouettes in the lighted interior indicated a tent filled with poker-playing, pistol-shooting desperadoes. Thenceforth the Newell family slept in pastoral peace. .

The poet, Walt Whitman, was, as is well known, dependent during most of his life upon the kindness of friends and admirers for support, making little or nothing on his writings. A few years before his death one of these friends called upon him in his little house in Camden, a suburb town of Philadelphia. "Well, Walt," he said, "how goes it this winter? Any subscription needed for Christmas?" "No," said Whitman, "No, I'm at work now, I'm in the employ of George Childs. He pays me \$50 a month." "You at work! May I ask your occupation?" "Why, I ride in the street cars. I fall into talk with the drivers and conductors, and find out which of them have no overcoats and guess at their size and notify Childs, and then he sends the overcoats. It's not hard work," said the poet. "And then, you know, it helps Childs along."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mrs. Newrocks-I'm determined that Cyn-thia's debut shall pass off with great eclat, Mr. Newrocks-What's colat, Maria-expense?-Mrs. Upjohn-What beautiful floors! How do

you keep them so nicely polished? Mrs. Gas-well (giving her the lcy glare)—I don't, I leave that to the housemaid.—Chicago Tribune. "I see by the papers that Beaumont oil spec-

"T see by the papers that Beaumont oil spec-hiators have gone under after selling a let of worthless stock to Virginia preachers" "H'm! That's one way of going into the ministry."— Baltimore News. Sunday School Teacher—Tommy, I'm glad to hear that you don't read dime novels. Why is it, though? Tommy—Cos I knows a place where I kin get 'em three fer a dime.—St. Faul Ploneer Press.
"What becomes of your defeated political

"What becomes of your defeated political candidates, Colonel? Do you relegate them to the rear?" "No, sir; they all take the lecture platform and get rich telling how it happened." —Atlanta Constitution.

Smith-I hear Short, the coal man, has com to a large fortune. Jones—Well, he's entitled bit. Smith—Oh, he is, ch? Junes—Yes. He's een lying in weight for it a good many years. Chicago Dally News.

Glden-You're cultivating rather extravagant tastes. Youngman-Oh, well, when I get a start in the world I expect to have all the money I want. Olden-Well, at that rate, you'll want all the money you expect to have.

Anxious Patient—Do you weally think, doctah, that I shall have a gween old age? Gruff Doctor—Unless you die young or acquire a little common gumption, you have before you a grospect of the greenest old age possible to humanity.—Baltimore American.

First South American—Faugh! Think of that man precenting to be a statesman! Why, he knows absolutely nothing of political economy. Second South American—I should say he didn't. Why, he couldn't tell a revolution from a North American college yell.-Judge.

Mr. Gotham-So you are going to settle in the United States? New Arrival (from South America)—Yes, sir; they've got to drawing things a little too fine in South America to suit me. Why, sir, it's got so now that a man can't even get a job at overthrowing a govern-ment unless he belongs to a Revolutionitis' Union and has paid his fees regularly for hix Union and has paid his fees months.—New York Weekly.