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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

deg.; minimum temperature, 26 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

JUST ONCE MORE.

Recurring to the subject of the Associated Press, it is admitted by the Portland Labor Press that it knows little of the workings of the association; and as if to put this statement past dispute, it proceeds to say:

Four franchises are issued for the City of Portland, two morning and two evening, for a radius of 50 miles around the city. At one time the Oregonian held the exclusive privilege for Oregon and Washington

These statements are wholly errone our. The Associated Press possesses no franchises, and of course issues none. The Oregonian has no franchise. A franchise is a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual by a grant from government or through operation of law. There is nothing of this kind in connection with the Asso ciated Press, even in the remotest degree. There are no "four franchisee" of the Associated Press at Portland, nor any franchise of the Associated Press anywhere. One more extract:

The Oregonian is a good paper, has don much for the state and expended large sum of money in labor and improvement, but it is hig enough now to stand upon its merip and let others in who are willing to add their energy and money in building up our city and

The Oregonian neither expects not desires to stand on any other basis than its own merits, such as they are or may be. So it has always stood. But it is unwilling to provide news for other newspapers, or to share with other newspapers the news facilities it has organized or created, the sources of news that it has developed, the connections for news that it has established through great effort and heavy ex-pense; and it will not do so. The whole field of news is as open to all others as to The Oregonian, and the same telegraphic rates are open to all. The Oregonian would be a peculiar and special idiot if it should help others who may want to publish newspapers here to provide and to carry the news they need. They may get their news as The Oregonian gets its newsthrough their own industry and enterprise, and at their own expense. And the telegraph companies will be glad to carry their business, at the same rates which The Oregonian pays. They are here as common carriers for all on equal terms. The Oregonian provides its own news. Other newspapers mus

provide theirs. The news that a newspaper collects for publication in its columns is its own property; the news that any association of newspapers collects for publication in their columns is equally their own property. The news reports of the Associated Press are collected, not for sale, but for publication in the newspapers owned or represented by the members of the association. Sale of ese reports is not allowed, because if sold their value would be lost to those

who collect them. Once more: The Oregonian is in the business of gathering news for publication in its own columns. It is asso ciated with other newspapers in the same business, But neither The Oregonian nor its associates will help to gather and carry news for persons who may desire to start other newspapers, any more than Ladd & Tilton will furpish the capital to start an opposition bank. These matters may as well be understood; for this, brushing all fooleries aside, is the ultimate.

If the Oregon Legislature is of an inquisitive turn of mind, it might find food for reflection in the sight of that splendid steel ship Alsternixie now lying a wreck on Sand Island. There is a compulsory pilotage law in effect at the mouth of the Columbia River, but apparently it is compulsory without compelling so far as keeping pilots on their station off the mouth of the river is concerned. Last Winter, after banging around the mouth of the Columbia for a fortnight in search of a pilot, the French bark Ernest Reyer finally piled up a total wreck on the Washington coast, and the British bark Pinmore after a similar experience was abar doned, and cost the underwriters about \$60,000 to reclaim her. In giving a reason for not appointing a certain pilo last Winter, one of the commission was quoted as saying that the applicant "was not satisfactory to the othe There is a possibility that the reason for the entrance to the river being left unguarded during one of the worst months of the year may be due to the fact that the weather was "un

the board should be where they could have immediate supervision over the bar pilots. This may be all right in theory, but it is lame in practice. Reasoning from analogy, the residence of all three of the commissioners in Astoria might be expected to produce a service that would be so satisfactory to the pilots that they would remain inside all the time during bad weather.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU.

It is fourteen years since a new chair was added about the President's official table, for the Secretary of Agriculture. Now the eight already there must make room for yet another in the person of George B. Cortelyou, of New York, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. The creation of the new department has been of doubtful wire dom, leaning as it does toward superfluous bureaucracy and ministering, in some degree designedly, to that propensity of business as well as of labor to trust in Government aid and care for the results that are to be achieved only through individual perseverance and enterprise. As Congress has taken the step, however, the thing to do is o contemplate the merits of the undertaking and endeavor to make the most of them. Commerce is advantageously recog-

nized by a Cabinet office in other governments, and our similar action has doubtless come about largely from the consciousness that the governmental framework of the infant republic of farmers is inadequately planned for the vast community of the present day, stupendous in manufactures, trade and finance. A decided practical benefit of the act is to relieve at once the overburdened and embaraceed Treasury Department, whose work is annoyingly and expensively behind. The bureaus of the new department will include Bureau of Corporations, Bureau of La bor, the Lighthouse and Steamboat Inspection, the Bureaus of Navigation and of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Surveys and the Immigration Service and the Shipping . Commission, Bureau of Statistics of the Trespury Department, Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department, Census Bureau and Fish Commission. By the terms of what is known as the Nelson amendment, authority and power are given to the new Bureau of Corporations to require specified returns from large corporations, and provision is made for publicity as to their affairs to a certain

extent. Not the least benefit of the new de partment will be the elevation of Secretary Cortelyou to a place of great responsibility and usefulness. talent of this man for dispatching business, his keen insight into men and meneures and above all his singlenees of purpose and fidelity of soul are such as to inspire the most sanguine expectation of his administration. The qualities that go to make up greatness have been most conspicuously exemplified in the smaller places he has hitherto so ably filled; and he is pretty certain to demonstrate anew the truth of the old maxim that the only perfect way to fit oneself for a large. place is to discharge faithfully the duties of the small. It means much for the Department of Commerce that its course and tradition are first to be formed by so efficient a head. Along the lines it will be directed by Mr. Cortelyou, it can hardly fall of great usefulness and honor. Fate has been kind to the experiment in intrusting its early years to such hands.

WILL MAKE RAPID PROGRESS.

Arrangements for the Lewis and forward. The director-general will be chosen by the executive committee today, or at farthest within a few days, as the matter of selecting a general manager for the enterprise is important and may require considerable deliberation. But a short time will elapse be fore the beginning of work on the site. By June 1 the plan and scope of the Exposition will be ready for the approval of the state commission. Meanwhile the standing committees of the local company, of which Mr. Corbett is president, will lay out their work under the resolution presented by Mr. Wolfe to the directors at their meeting last Friday, and shape themselves for the great task before them. Everything indicates a maximum of progress and a minimum of delay.

Director Wolfe's resolution provides

for permanent and effective organization along sound business lines. All the standing committees are required to submit estimates of their probable expenditures to the finance committee, which will make up the budget and submit it with recommendations to the executive committee, final approval resting with the board of directors. No one expects the budget to be absolutely correct, as there is no guide to follow but it will be conservative and the final reckoning will show it to be approximately correct. To guard against deficiencies, the executive committee is ordered to create a reserve fund of between \$100,000 and \$150,000, which shall be available at all times to meet the obligations of the company. It will be the pendulum between the estimated income and the estimated outgo, and it gives assurance from the very outset that the odium of repudiation will never rest upon the Lewis and Clark Ex-position management. If it cannot be preserved until the close of the fair it must be used to meet honest debts. If it can be preserved intact until the gates are closed, so much the better, for it may be diverted to one of several legitimate ends. No more gratifying use could be made of this fund than to apply it to enlarging the Lewis and Clark Memorial building, towards the cost of which the state commission is required to appropriate \$50,000 and the local company at least \$50,000 more. The historical aspect, which will be the underlying feature of the Exposition will be emphasized by the memorial building, and the larger and more beautiful the building the more creditable If \$190,000 to \$150,000 could be added to the fund available for this purpose, we should have a building that would stand for ages and be an enduring emento of the first centennial of the exploration of Oregon. The chief resuit of San Francisco's unhistorica Midwinter Fair ten years ago was the beautifying of Golden Gate Park with

the funds of the fair association. An auspicious sign of the times is th spirit of harmony that marked the informal meetings of the state commissioners with the board of directors and the executive committee of the Portland company. Though the two organizations are as separate and distinct as

000 to spend at Portland, including the \$50,000 for the memorial building, and \$50,000 more for an Oregon exhibit at St. Louis next year. It is a little too early to estimate the funds of the Portland company, but there will be ap--proximately \$500,000 from stock sales and donations, and fully as much more from admissions, concessions, privileges and other sources. With the Federal Government's appropriation of \$2,000,000 and separate state exhibits added, we shall have an exposition costing well into the seven figures. To these immense proportions has grown the modest "Northwestern Industrial Exposition." which the Oregon Historical Society resolved at its meeting in December, 1900, to hold in connection with the erection and dedication of a monument to Lewis and Clark on the site of Fort Clatsop in 1905.

TO REGULATE CRIMPING.

It has the air of the providential that while a bill in regulation and restraint of sailor boarding-houses is pending at Salem, some of the representatives of that active and vigilant profession have furnished in Portland and Vencouver an object lesson in its most objection able line of effort. The assault upon the Riveredale seaman, whatever becomes of victim and assailants, will tend to open the eyes of the Legislature to the need of some such measure of control as the proposal at Salem embodier:

The business of chipping sailors is a legitimate, as that of any employment agent, provided it is legitimately pursued. It is, in fact, more necessary than most if not all other employment agencies, both because of the usually helpless character of the seamen and because the ehlp about to sail must have its men without delay at whatcost. Next week will not do as well for the loaded vessel as for the section boss or the hotel-keeper in search of help. It must get its quota of hands at once, and experience shows that masters and owners are eager to employ an agent who can supply them on short notice, and that they are also willing to pay well and even handsomely for the service

Nobody hap ever been able to instil into poor Jack tar the brains and backbone necessary to take care of himself. If the experiment were to be successful, the invigorated patient would not long be found before the mast, but at home on land with his head in a comfortable bed at night and his legs under a comfortable table three times a day. As it is, he is the prey brutality on the sea and the helpless dependent on other men's initiative on land. His business engagements are the resultant of the strongest forces operating upon him, and these forces are unfortunately those that commend themselves to a low order of intelligence and a highly developed capacity for wine, women and eong, not to men tion the creature comforts that are accounted desirable in the forecastle, All that stands in the way of the sailor's shipping himself is his own incapacity; and hundreds of years of vain expostulation, court discipline, missionary labore and, upon occasion, violent contact with marlinspike affoat and fierce liquors ashore, indicates that this incapacity is insurmountable.

Yet it goes without saying that the sailor's business helplessness cannot be permitted, in a humane land, to subject him to the assaults of robbers and cutthroats. There must be law for his protection from physical abuse, and if sossible from extertionate contracts. Shipping agents are evidently indispensable, but they must be governed by the police power of the community, Clark Exposition will now go rapidly and those who demonstrate their unfitness by violence and crime must be for bidden to ply their craft. This is, as we understand it, the purpose of the bill pending at Salem; and it should be enacted without longer delay. The fair name of this port has suffered long enough from these disgraceful manifestations of crime. The etate has a duty here which it cannot with credit neglect.

> WEBSTER'S HABIT AS TO DRINK. The Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, a famous Unitarian, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, a famous Presbyterisn, have each published "Recollections" of very busy and useful lives. These fine old clergymen have both entered into their 81st year but continue to write with vigor and freshness of style. It is an interesting fact that both of these clergymen knew Daniel Webster in his prime, and directly contradict each other as to the matter of Mr. Webster's intemperate use of alcohol. Rev. Dr. Hale, who was the schoolmate and classmate of Webster's son Edward, who was killed in the Mexican War, has this to say touching the intemperate habits imputed to Daniel Webster:

Daniel Webster:

Between the years 1826 and 1852, when he died, I must have seen him thousands of times. I must have read thousands of letters from him. I have been I know not how often at his house. My father, as I say, was his intimate friend. Now, it was to me a matter of the utmost personal surprise when I found gradually growing up in this country the impression that Mr. Webster was often, not to say generally, overcome with liquor in the latter years of his life. I like to say, therefore, that in the course of twenty-six years, running from the time I was 4 years old to the time when I was 30. I never had a dream or thought that he cared anything about wine or liquor-certainly I never supposed that he used it to excess. What is more, I know that my own father, who lived to the year 1864, heard such stories as these with year 1864, heard such stories as these with perfect disgust and indignation.

In spite of this asservation of Rev. Dr. Hale, who certainly saw a great deal of Webster, that there is absolutely no ground for the imputation of excessive indulgence in etrong drink, the Rev.

Dr. Cuyler says: The simple truth is that during his visit to England in 1840, he (Webster) was so lionized and feted at public dimers that he brought home some convivial habits, which rather grew upon him in advancing years. On several occasions he gave evidence that he was somewhat under the influence of deep potations. I once saw him when his imperial brain was raked with the chainshot of alcohol.

John Sherman, in his "Memoirs, described a dinner on "Forefathers day" in Plymouth, Mase, at which he as a young man was present. He had accepted the gift of a ticket for the dinner in order to see and hear Web ster. On this occasion Webster sat with a group of his friends and drank heavily. His potations showed in his voice his color, his whole countenance, bu when he rose to make the farewell speech of the occasion, there was no lack of dignity in his bearing, no lack of gravity in his thought. It was a fine, serious, stately address and the man's brain at least was not intoxi-

an attempt has been made to locate two of the pilot commissioners in Portland and one at Astoria, the point has always been raised by the Astorians that this was all wrong, for the majority of The state commission will have \$450,-

of such occasions without stimulants. for he was naturally a grave man of phlegmatic temperament. Dr. Hale met Webster in his family, and found him always sober, while Dr. Cuyler met him only at public banquets and political gatherings, where he was sometimes

keyed up by alcohol.

Representative Kay is right in his contention that there should be a means of compelling employes of the state to pay their debta. His bill on the subject of garnishment is evidently intended to reach such public officers as employes at the state institutions rather than persons who hold elective state or county offices. There is, however, good reason why money in the treasury should not be subject to garnish ment proceedings. Great annoyance would ensue if the salary of every bad debtor employed at state institutions were to be garnished in the hands of the State Treasurer. Perhaps an answer to this is that if their wages could be garnished, state employes would pay their debts and there would be no trouble. The question has two sides, and perhaps more, so that it is not to be wondered at that the Legislature is having trouble with it. On the one hand, the state should not shield its employes from their creditors, and, on the other, the state should not be subjected to the annoyance of having its officers made parties to legal pro ceedings. The demand for a remedy in this class of cases is of long standing and should not be entirely neglected. If it be against public policy to permit public officers to be made parties in garnishment proceedings, might not the remedy be provided in another way by prohibiting the employment of persons who refuse to contribute a reasonable proportion of their salaries to the payment of their debts? Refusal to pay just debts might well be considered sufficient cause for dismissal. A wrong exists and there should be a remedy.

Railroads are making excellent progees in China since the end of the Boxer disturbances. The German Shan Tung Raliroad completed 160 kilometers by the end of 1901. The great trunk line from Pekin to Hankow, on the Yangtee, is making steady progress, and the road from Pekin via Tien Tein to Niu Chwang has 901 kilometers in operation. In 1901 the treaty port of Ichang, a thousand miles up the Yangtse River, was visited by 348 steamers with a carrying capacity of 300,000 tons. The shipping trade of China for the year 1901 amounted to over 48,000,000 tons, entrances and clearances, or about three times the annual shipping trade of the port of London. Nearly half the steamers were under the British flag; Japan was represented by 66 steamers and Germany by 44. Coal, equal to the hest Welsh article, is retailed at Chung King, in the very heart of China, at from \$3 to \$4 a ton. The tonnage of Shanghal in 1901 was 10,781,185 tons, three-fifths as large as that of the port of London, the greatest port in the world. And the commercial and industrial possibilities of China are as yet hardly touched.

Indefinite postponement without debate is a pretty good way to get rid of a large number of the bills etill remaining upon the calendars of the two houses of the Legislature. There are only five working days left and this time will not be sufficient for consideration of half of the bills awaiting final action. Oregon is not nearly so badly in need of legislation as one might think if he judged by the number of bills that have been introduced. In the last days of a session, when all is hurry and excitement and each memante to get through, a few careful members who watch the proceedings closely and see that no improper bills are passed are of great value to the state. Better that a few meritorious measures be defeated than that vicious legislation be passed. Everyone who has been around the Legislature has seen the lobbyist with an innocent looking bill that afterward proves to have a graft in it. Such measures consider the last days of the session their accepted time,

Through an error in classifying Sena tor Deboe, of Kentucky, as a Democrat instead of a Republican, in the table of new Senators published in The Oregonian of February 4, it is made to appear that the Republicans have gained two seats in the elections so far held for the Senate which takes office on March 4. Mr. Deboe is a Republican and is succeeded by Mr. McCreary, a Democrat. The summary will thus stand: Old Senate-15 Republicans, 10 Democrats, 1 Populist; new Senate-16 Republicans, 10 Democrats; Republi-

In pursuance of a law recently enacted by the Australian Parliament every adult woman will be permitted to vote at the Federal elections in 1904. In New Zealand women have voted since 1893, and in South Australia since 1894. In Australia, of the 1.827,000 voters 973,000 will be males and 854,000 females. In Victoria the women will be able to cast, if they choose, 10,000 more votes than the men. In the great city of Sydney the women will have a majority of 20,090, and in Melbourne 26,000.

The only Russian troops for whos fighting qualities the Turks have any respect are those of the Imperial Guard. The Turkish army is far better than it was twenty-five years ago, and it was good enough then if it had been well supplied with able, scientifically trained commanders. The Turks repulsed all the frontal attacks of Skobeleff at Plevna, where the great military engineer, General Todleben, turned the position of the Turks by his skillful operations.

Every one will agree that Oregon can get along splendidly with two less normal schools. The only question upon which there is disagreement is, Which two?" In his annual message the new Governor was emphatic in his demand that two normal schools be discontinued. Cannot the Legislature find a way to pass up to the Governo the question: "Which two?" The Governor raised the question-let him anewer it.

Resignation of office-that last device of the sorely pressed Federal office holder-is not always allowed to cover an enforced retreat. Peremptory diemissal is sometimes used in the premises with telling effect.

> Much the Easier Task. Modern Society.

HOMER, HORACE AND MR. CARNEGIE

New York Commercial Advertiser. If Mr. Carnegle possesses one trait which more than any other endears him to the heart of the public it is his cheerful willingness to favor that same public with a positive opinion on any subject whatsoever. Not long ago he was giving out long interviews about the Philippines and international politics in general, Everybody knows that he is an expert on the subject of iron and libraries. When recently inaugurated as Lord Rector of a cottish university he favored the world at large with a varied assortment of opin national wealth, Japanese textile products. Danish eggs and the commercial products. Danish eggs and the commercial conflict of Europe with America. On Thursday evening, over at the Stevens Institute in Hoboken, he turned with easy versatility to the field of Homeric criticism, which he traversed completely in

It will come as a surprise to many of re to learn that Mr. Carnegie has ever bestowed his valuable time upon reading what he casually styles "extravagant tales of mythical pagans." But such apwhat he casually tales of mythical pagans." But such as tales of mythical pagans. He told his aud ience that a few days ago he had picked up a book at random and that it proved to be Homer. Now Mr. Carnegle had rend Homer before but apparently he had forgotten just what the hexameters contain; for, as he said, "I tried to get some en-joyment from reading it." Mr. Carnegie was disappointed. He got no enjoyment from Homer at all. To quote him further: When I read of Achilles, praying for the cess of his country's enemics because his own schemes went wrong, it was too much for me and I put the book away. It would be a good thing for the universities to banish the antique heroes upon whom they have been feeding their atudents for

Thin, of course, is the end of Homer. Carnegie locutus est, causa finita est. It may be permitted us, however, to con-sider Mr. Carnegie's dictum somewhat more fully in order the better to underetand the general principle which un-derlies it in all its ramifications. Homes represents Achilles as turning against his own comrades and allies because of per-sonal resentment. Therefore, Homer is to be put askle and to be no more read. But Shakespeare also has represented Coriolanus as doing precisely the same thing. Hence it behooves us all to figh chy of Shakespeare, or, at any rate, view him with suspicion. Moreover, if oush this principle a little further, it will nterfere rather seriously with the study of history. A history of Germany, for intance, edited on the Carnegie plan would blot out all mention of the career of Wal-lenstein. American history would have to uppress the episode of Benedict Arnold why draw the line at freason? Ther are other faults and errors and crime which mortal man is liable to commit and record all human whether it be annalistic or quasi-fictitious is full. Must literature make no men tion of any men whose sins and weak nesses may serve as monumental warn-

Curlously enough, another "pagan" or discussed this question of Achilles and of Homer, though in a somewhat different spirit from that which inspired the Scotch millionaire's remarks. This pagan is our old friend, Horatius Flaccus. In one of his inimitable epistles he tells a friend that during his leisure hours at Praeneste he has been re-reading Homer-precisely, you see like Mr. Carnegie. Horace even completes the parallel by dwelling of the story of Achilles; and he observes that Homer, in this one narrative, has worked out for us with wonderful vividness and in consrete form the terrible effects of un restrained ambition, self-indulgence, wrath And he adds that this story is and lust in reality, a moral lesson, taught more effectively than any philosopher, such as Chrysippus and Crantor, could teach it by any amount of abstract ethical instruction. Here we see, says Horace, how the wickedness of a single man can bring de-struction to a host of innocent persons, and he ends with the famous sentence, Whatever the Kings do in their folly for this the people have to suffer." I really looks as though there might be

something after all in Homer upon which even the most modern students could be "fed" to their advantage; for Homer seems to contain a practical philos life which possibly has escaped the notice Mr. Carnegic. At any rate, Horace thought so; and Horace is just as modern as any human man in Pittsburg or in Glasgow in this our 29th century. Perhaps in his devotion to Homeric study, the Scotch ironmaster has somehow over looked the great Venusian. we venture to commend to Mr. Carnegie's notice a casual perusal of the epistle to which we have referred.

The Private Claim Raid.

Kansas City Journal.

It is to be hoped that the Senate, and if not the Senate, then the President, will make a firm stand against the represen-tatives who are trying to raid the treas-ury with bills for claims, most of which would be outlawed by any respectable statute of limitations and many of which bear upon their faces the evidence of their fraudulent character. Forty-five "private claims" bills were passed by the House in committee of the whole, Friday. They were opposed by Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means; by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, and by other Republican leaders; but the raiders, who were both Democrats and Republicans, and were led by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee the nominal Democratic leader, were too many for the opposers, and they were defeated. The defenders of the treasury are not likely to have any better success when the time comes for the House finally to pass on these bills. A combination of Republicans and Democratis members for "log-rolling" purposes is notoriously hard to beat. Each individual in it is actuated by selfish motives to help the others, regardless of the badness of his bill and of theirs. It is in this way that the worst river and harbor steals are put through; and the "private claims" steals now being attempted will doubtless be successfully made unless the Senate or The President has the courage to prevent

Chicago Evening Post.

There is perhaps something amusing in the presentation by Venezuela, penniless, bankrupt, helpless, of an ultimatum to the powerful allies, but the situation is not as paradoxical as it looks at first sight. Minister Bowen has the better of the argument, and one with civilization, right and decency is a majority. It is infimated, too, that the position he has taken as the representative of Venezuela is indersed by all of the "unallied" claimant nations, including the United States, ant nations, including the United States.

There is not the faintest danger, we imagine, of our Government entangling itself with any anti-alliance combination, and a good deal of the preaching and moralizing on that subject is sheer waste of effort. But there is nothing to restrain this country, one of Venezuela's creditors, from disapproving the arrangement proposed by Great Britain and Germany represent proposed by Great Britain and Germany consistency. ment proposed by Great Britain and Ger-many. The fact that several European powers entertain similar views does not make them our allies. A moral com-munity of interest is not an entangling, formal union of the sort forbidden by our interest and tradition.

Something New in Cheeky Raids. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Objection is raised to the application of the State Department for an appropriation to enable diplomatic and consular officers to pay the expense returning to America of such of our citizens as find themselves of such of our citizens as and themselves abroad without any money in their pock-ets. It would certainly lead to numerous applications for the benefits of the pro-posed fund—if it should be established—if a certain class of adventurers found they could go to Europe with just enough money to pay the outward passage and have a "high old time" in London and Paris, and then get free transportation back to their native land.

THE PEACEFUL CONTINENT.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The geologists long ago discovered that North America, as a land structure, must be regarded as older than Europe. Recent discoveries of the remains of primeval man in the Southwest indicate an earlier development of the arts of civilization upon this continent than in Europe. In 1894 Richard Wetherill, of Mancos,

Colo., thought that something of val-might be found by digging under the sto nouses of the vanished race who dwelt in the cliff caves of the Southwestern can yons. He did not find the treasures ne sought, but he did find that another and different race had lived in these caver long before the cliff-dwellers

Subsequent researches, and notably those of an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History, which has just returned, leave practically no doubt that these American cave-dwellers lived in glacial times. They were either con-temporaries of the cave-dwellers of the Seine and Thames Valleys, whom Haeckel dates 270,000 years ago, or lived even far-

Judged by their weapons, the American cave-dwellers were much older than the European. The latter had spears and arrows with points of bone and stone. In weapons the Americans had advanced no farther than the throwing stick. Whether this lack of development of weapons is to be taken as a sign of much earlier date or resulted from social conditions made weapons unnecessary, is uncertain It is certain, however, that the American opean in the industries and arts.

The American cave-dweller was better dressed than the European. He was able to preserve from decay the bodies of the in a manner equal to the art of the ancient Egyptian, process. He could make pottery, an art which no trace has been found among the remains of paleolithic man in Europe Judged by the remains of his clothing. his basketry, and his pottery, he was far ahead of the European cave-dweller in artistic taste.

From these facts the inference may be drawn that the North American Continent was then in a social condition similar in was then in a social condition similar in certain ways to the present. It would seem to have been a land of peace and industry, rather than of war. Its people had not felt the necessity of developing weapons, as their successors did, and as the European cave-dwellers did. They do seem to have been compelled to strug-continually with wild animals and with one another in order to live. had either time or temperament or both for the arts of peace.

Be this as it may, the fact remains that

the oldest specimens of the works of peace have been found in America. While the savages that inhabited what is now modern Europe were cutting one anoth-er's throats on every possible occasion these early Americans had managed to ind out how to live together without any extraordinary amount of homicide Though possibly earlier than the corresponding European peoples in time, they were immensely ahead of them in civilization as gauged by the absence of war.

Perhaps they were too cultured to last, for they passed away and ages followed. But the conditions But the conditions that abled them to develop industrial rather than military skill have been repr es. North America is today the peaceful continent above all others. Its people have proved that they as well as others on occasion, but they have also been able in greater numbers than any others to live together

It may be that the danger that threatens the American people is that to which their predecessors 300,000 years ago or so seem to have succumbed. They may become too peaceful, cultured, and weak to stand up against aggressive neighbors. The point, in view of certain recent tenencies, seems worthy of consideration However, for the present North America is, as it must have been then pre-em-inently the peaceful continent, and, thered to surpass Europe, as did then, in the arts of peace.

The Kniser and Higher Criticism.

New York Evening Post. Emperor William's open patronage of some of the most radical of the higher critics of the Bible is a proof rather of his versatility than of his caution. Even in Germany they are a little shy of seeing the Indebtedness of the Old Testament to e Old 7 Assyrian and Egyptian ideas laid bare. In theological circles in this country the name of Professor Delitszch has been one with which to affright the timid. There you see what you are coming to with your audacious inquiries—turning the book of Daniel into a Chaldean myth, and making out Jahaveh to be a Bahylonian conception! American theological students still go to Germany, however, on fellowships, though they are expected to return with-out the smell of heretical learning upon their garments.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is of the opinion that no man can work too hard. Possibly Professor Eliot has never tried it. Let him go to the country some day and take note of some farmer who has gone forth with his hoe at sunrise every morning and worked till sunset, and is howed, broken and rheumatic at 45 and dies in the 50s, leaving the farm he has paid for with hard work to some "young feller" who has continued to the president an hour, and when I got back to my room and attempted to make an inventory of what I had been maked to the make a been maked to the make an inventory of what I had been maked to the maked to feller" who has captured his daughter with a horse and buggy.

A Beresford Epigram.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C. B., produced on Wednesday night a maxim of wisdom which we beg leave to separate from the rest of his remarks to separate from the rest of his remarks to the pilgrims. "Battleships are cheaper than war." Was there ever delivered a finer or shorter speech in favor of adequate appropriations for the United States Navy—for additional sea power as a safeguard of peace?

when I came away I had reached the conclusion that I should never know the money policy of the President, and that it would never be known to Congress; for McKinley could not tell what it was, and if the Almighty knew it, he could not be expected to communicate it to Congress in a special message."

All Seem to Think Alike.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
When Democrats criticised President
Rooseveit's appointment of Addicks' man
Byrne they were denounced by Rooseveit partisans as actuated by "malice." Now that a Republican committee has recom-mended the rejection of this nomination. it would seem that Democrats are not alone in their crime of lese-majeste, whatever its motive.

"If I Were King."

Whilem, when Alexander reigned,
A man that high Diomedes,
Before the Emperor was arraigned,
Bound hand and feet, like as one sees
A thief. A skimmer of the seas,
Of those that course it for and nigh
He was, and so, as one of these
They brought him to be doomed to sile.

The Emperor bespoke him thus "Why art thou a sea plunderer?" The other one, newise timorous,
"Why dost thou call me a plunderer, sir?
Is it perchance because I car
Upon so mean a bark the sea? Could I but arm me with thy go I would be Emperor like to ther. What wouldn't thou have? From sorry fate

What wouldn't thou have? From sorr
That uses me with such despite
As I on nowine can abute.
Arises this, my evil plight.
Let me find favor in thy sight
And have in mind the common law;
In penury is little right:
Necessity knows no man's law."

Whereas the Emperor to his sul Whereas the Emperor to his sair.
Had harkened, much he wondered.
"And I thy fortune will commute
From bad to good," to him he said,
Aho did. Thenceforward Diomed
Wronged none, but was a true man, aye.
Thus have I in Valerius read,
Of Rome styled greatest in his cay.

If God had granted me to find
A king of like great-heartedness,
That had fair Fate to me assigned.
Stooped I thenceforward to excess
Or ill. I would myself confess
Worthy to die by fire at stake.
Necessity makes folks transgress,
And want drives wolves from the Necessity makes folks transgress.

And want drives wolves from the brake

NOTE AND COMMENT.

anyhow?

Anyhow, the Legislature has stopped one Drain on the treasury.

Some think that Morgan's long speeches for the canal delay it more than the railroad obstructionists

Who sent the infernal old comic thing

Don't gamble on early settlement of the Waterbury strike. It's one of those things that are not wound up in a hurry.

Latest reports, on unimpeachable testimony, show that no less than 17 different men are to be elected Senator the last night of the session. Yes, and with several counties yet to hear from.

Magnum, O. T., has some blue laws which would do honor even to Connecticut. Even the electric light plant does not run on Sunday because the manager was notified to keep it shut down under penalty of presecution for violating the Sunday law. Causing the electric light plant to shut down Saturday night at 12 o'clock and remain shut down until Monday morning is rather inconvenient, and attempts are being made to have the law modified.

The genus of editor that can still sling ink with breezy emphasis is going the way of the dodo, but specimens are still found. Mr. Bayse, of the Belleville (Kan.) Telescope, is one of them. A paper in a neighboring town criticised the gentleman who represents Mr. Bayse's district in the Legislature. The editor began his reply thiswise: "From time immemorial it has been customary for ants and fleas and files and fools, scoundrels and scalawags and skunks, Januses, jackasses and Judases, ligards, leeches and lice to assail mankind in general, and their superiors in particular. The attack last week," etc.

There is not a single newspaper man regularly employed on the Salt Lake Evening News. This is no reflection on the newsgatherers of that publication, but a simple fact. All of them are married. It has been just about a year since the News inaugurated a new policy. At the time it had on its local force three frolicsome bachelors-Eugene Lewis, W. S. Watson and Hugo Wells. One day the edict went forth that every reporter on the paper had to get married or walk the plank. When the story was printed in the Tribune it was denied by the editor of the News and treated as a joke. The three reporters also took it as a joke. Now their places are filled by married men.

John Mitchell told a story recently in the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, which was of a certain grim humor, Mr. Mitchell was in his first suit of evening dress. He was talking about the seriousness of life, and his story bore out his view. He said there were two sisters, scamstresses, who lived in a little room and carned their bread by sewing. They were young and pretty, but seldom laughed; they never wore comely clothes; they did nothing but sit in a stooped attitude, sewing all day and a good part of the evening. One night when she was quite worn out with labor the younger said to the older sister: "Oh, dear! I wish we were both dead!" The older sister's mouth took on a grim smile as she returned: "Be still and work hard, Business before pleasure,"

Reed and McKinley.

Washington special to the New York Sun.

Mr. Reed had convictions about money
and finance, and he had no sort of patience with those men in public life convictions disagreed with his or who seemed to lack all conviction. While he got along tolerably well wth President McKinley, on general grounds he early distrusted his stability as a friend of the gold standard, even after the election of 1896 and the following inauguration. The sion, in his opinion, was the money ques-tion. He was Speaker, holding in his hands, under rules prepared for the pur-pose of transacting business, the power to advance to law any policy adopted by the Administration. Mr. Reed did not find the inaugural address of the President easily convertible into a bill that would unequivocally establish the gold standard and banish all fear of free silver coinage. and banish all lear of the President To get at the purpose of the President he made an early visit to the White House, and in a day or two he repeated his call, staying rather longer on the second call than on the first.

room and attempted to make an inventory of what I had brought with me. I found that I had nothing but a recollection of having been talked to for about 50 minutes having been talked to for about 30 minutes by a most amiable gentleman, who told me nothing about any policy whatever. My second call was made with the deter-mination to do some talking myself. Well, I talked and McKinley talked; and when I came away I had reached the con-clusion, that I should never know the

They Walked Into the Ditch. Cincinnati Enquirer,

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is all right, of course, for the ailied powers to object to being put in a hole by Minister Bowen, but they should have gone about the Venezuelan business with their eyes open. They deliberately walked into the excavation, and this wakens their present objections. They have, at least, learned that all the "diplomats" do not live in the Eastern Hemisphere. live in the Eastern Hemisphere.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He-But poverty is no disgrace. She-Um-m, no: but there are no medals connected with it, either, -Judge.

it, either.—Judge.

Dolly-Gracious, did Mrs. de Styles refuse to beiong to the "490"? Folly-Yes; she wanted to belong to the "299". It would seen more like a bargain that way.—Lattimore Heraid.

Briggs—When Baxter says he would like to be a better man. I'm afraid he deceives himself. Griggs—That's all right. He'd rather cheat himself than cheat nobody at all.—Roston Franscript.

Boston Transcript. Phrapper (after his tenth miss)—Oh, hang the birds! Kepper-Gorry, sir, but we affit got no string; but if you likes to let me have the gun Fil shoot 'em for you.—Glasguw Evening Times.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, who had been describing a warship to the class, "how is the deck divided." "A deck is divided," replied the bright boy, "into spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs."—Philadelphia Press.

Ida—So you belong to an anti-swearing league. Have you accomplished much good? May—Yes, indeed. Why, we have persuaded some of the South Water street teamsters to may "Oh, fudge!" when their teams tangle ray "Oh, fudge!" when up.-Chicago Daily News.

up.—Chicago Daily News.

"This is what I call a gilt-edge investmont," said the persuasive agent. "Yes,"
answered Farmer Corntosee, "but that's just
how it was with the gold brick I bought. The
edges were fine, but the inside was a delusion and a suare."—Washington Star.

"This town," said the Western boomer.
"was practically built in a day, We do
things in a hurry out here." "No doubt," replied the man from the East, "but I am more
interested in receiving some assurance that
it will not disappear in a day."—Chicago Evenng Post.