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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southeast erly winds YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

perature, 58; minimum temperature, 35; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

GOOD SERVICE FROM DEPEW.

An argument for the statehood bill has appeared from an unexpected guarter-that mirth-provoking son of Momus, the junior Senator from New York. It is the fear of Mr. Depew, so the dispatches say, that the admission of new states might swell the demand for popular election of Senators. He is there fore moved to resist their entrance to the Union.

This is the first meritorious appeal we have seen on behalf of Arizona and New Mexico. The others are nothing. It has been said that their Senators will be unobjectionable; but this does not signify, for four men in ninety-six would not constitute a majority of very grave menace to our institutions. Doubtless the Senators from Arizona and New Mexico would be as progreseive as Hoar, as self-sacrificing as Gorman, as high-minded as Quay, as wise on great questions as Platt of New York.

Mr. Depew's expedient illustrates the extremity of the opponents of statehood; for if the un-American character of the territorial population falls to move the Senate, certainly the partisan danger can have little weight, inasmuch as the new states are pretty certain to find their interests aligned with Republican rather than Democratic policies by 1908 if not in 1904. A desire to keep Quay and his associates from making money is not sufficient motive for political action, and is measurably offset by the palpable fact that railroads and have been forced by striking object-les development work generally will soon sons of military inefficiency to conput American capital and settlers in struct a better fighting machine, both

as clerk, asks a further allowance for "blindness." Truly, says the journal above quoted, "It would be hard to imagine a more conscienceless outrage upon the principle which underlies the pension system of our country."

It is not that this case is worse than others, or that the recipient of such favore from Congress and the Government is guilty of fraud, in a legal sense. But it can emphatically be said that the circumstances of this case are fraudulent. And the worst of it is that there is reason to believe that much of the special pension legislation enacted is not more worthy. The general pension laws of the United States are so exceedingly liberal that there is no excuse whatever for maintaining a special pension system. Let claimants "measure up" to the requirements of the statutes and the department. Otherwise let their claims be disallowed and dis-

missed. Old soldiers who are honorable pensioners of the Government owe it to themselves as well as to the country of which they are patriotic and loyal citizens to insist, through the voice of the organization which especially sente them-the Grand Army of the Republic-that the special pension system be entirely abolished, eince it clearly represents favoritism based upon polit ical influence, and not upon honorable service in the ranks or upon disabilities sustained by reason of such service. The Kansas City Journal, it may also be said, is a consistent and unflinching Republican paper.

ARMY LEGISLATION.

The rejection by the House of the conference report on the Army appropriation bill because of its provisions for the retirement of Civil War officer at an advanced grade is to be regretted, for these veterans of the Civil War are all of them at least 60 years of age, and in view of their long service and their having passed the age of efficiency in the field, their retirement with an advanced grade at three-quarters pay is in the line of public justice and Army efficiency. The four years' service during the Civil War was of exceptional and continuous hardship; the Indian wars which followed the Civil War were incessant and severe for fifteen years; the service in the Philippines has been of a trying character, and the retirement of these few surviving veterans of the Civil War at an advanced grade is but a simple act of justice. The difference between the full salary of their present rank and the three-quarters pay of the next grade is not an extravagant acknowledgment of long and arduous service of over forty years.

These officers make room for younger men and increase the present working efficiency of the Army instead of waiting some three years until they reached the age limit of active service. The Senate, in justice to the officers of the Civil War already upon the retired list. has passed a bill advancing one grade all retired officers below the rank of Brigadier-General. This is but justice, and deserves to became a law. Very likely, however, this desirable legisla tion will be defeated, for it is most difficult to enact desirable Army reforms. Army reform has to encounter in our

Congress the opposition of the economic jingo, who is playing the anti-extravaance, "buildog of the Treasury" act to his constituents, as well as the oppo-sition of the Demo-Populist demagogue who never loses a chance to make th chost of militarism walk to the sound of his blatherskite music. The wonder is that we have succeeded a adopting any measures of salutary Army reform. We would not had it not been for the fact that since the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 we

in peace to prepare for war. We have never bestirred ourselves until we were roused from apathy by the lash of pres ent emergency and necessity. It will always be so under our form of government, for we never cease to be partisans until war, knocking at our doors, compels us to be patriotic soldiers. Secretary Root has utilized his opportunity for Army reform as much as possible and our Army today is a better organization than it has ever been before in the history of the country. Something of this good work will be destroyed th moment the Democrats obtain control of both houses of Cugress and elect the President, for the bugaboo of militarism is always employed by the Democracy

to stir the people into needless alarm, WEBSTER ON NULLIFICATION.

In the recently published "Letters of Daniel Webster," edited by C. H. Van Tyne, his speech on the conscription bill, delivered on December 9, 1814. shows that he at that time advocated a doctrine hardly distinguishable from nullification. Among other things Webster said on this occasion is the follow.

The ation of measures thus unconstitu ional and illegal ought to be prevented by a esort to other measures which are both consti-utional and legal, that is to say, by nullifica-ion. It will be solern duty of the state gov-raments to protect their own authority over here we will be own militia, and to interpose betwee their citizens and to interpose between their citizens and arbitrary power. These are among the objects for which the state govern-ments exist, and their highest obligations bind them to the preservation of their own rights and the liberties of their people.

Webster wrote his brother, Ezekiel, that he had decided not to publish this speech on the conscription bill. It has remained unpublished until now. At that time John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay were warm supporters of the war policy of President Madison's Administration, and all its measures; but in Jackson's first term, when Calhoun made a powerful argument for nullification, Webster answered it, sustaining President Jackson and ignoring what he himself had said in 1814. In his speech of 1848 Webster bitterly denounced secession as worse than nullification, because more insidious and because it asserts that this Union may be severed without breach of law. In this speech Webster expressed regret that Calhoun should have mooted the possibility of secession. Peaceable secession was impossible; rebeilion and revolution might come from the oppression of a minority by a majority, but peaceable secession under our form of government was unthinkable. The Webster of 1848 was clearly not the Webster of 1814, ready for nullification and secession in his furious opposition to the conscription bill. It was about this time that James Russell Lowell wrote of Webster that "the suddest sight this world has to offer is that of great faculties debased from their legitimate functions and frittered away in the base uses of the world, 'of genius given and knowledge won in vain,' of the eagle

turned buzzard, and claiming only a buzzard's inheritance in that sky where he should have soared supreme." Webster lived to repudiate his nullification views of 1814 in 1832, and some of the anti-imperialists of today may live long enough to become expansionists and justify our acquisition of the Philippines.

Though not taken up in the interest of humanity, the effort to secure the enlargement and improvement in various ways of the United States prison at McNeil's Island, in Puget Sound, is disincity humane as well as practical. The disclosures in regard to the total inadequacy of the prison buildings and defenses for the purposes for which they are used, when some months ago a num-

to reside in the country and identify themselves with its social and industrial life, and the conference agreed that the landlords should continue to enjoy all sporting rights over the lands they sell. The tenants may become peasant proprietors on payment of terminable annuities in lieu of rent, which shall be from 15 to 25 per cent less than the existing "fair rents" last fixed by the Land Commission Courts. Under the agreement of this conference the land. lords are to get more than the market price and the tenants are to give less than the market price. The difference will be paid by the British taxpayer In return Great Britain will get some thing through the large reduction that will be possible in the cost of the 12,000 Royal Irish constabulary that now are required to police Ireland.

Ireland is entitled to some equivalent for the increased imperial tax she will pay for elementary schools in England under the new education law. Finally, Ireland has for many years been gross ly overtaxed, and the excess ought to be in some way repaid. The leaders of the extreme landlord party are hostile to this agreement reached at this recent Irish landlord and tenant conference, and are seeking to upset the existing better understanding between landlords and tenants.

The Montana Record urges the Legislature now in session at Helena to enact a law which makes holding up, robbing or attempting to rob a train within the limits of that state punishable, upon conviction, by death. It cites in support of such a law the fact that two trains have been held up in that state within a few months, the engineer of one being killed and a mail clerk on the other wounded. While it is conceded that the murderer of the engineer will. if captured, be dealt with properly by the present law, which makes death the penalty of murder, it is cited that the trainrobbers now in custody in Butte can only be convicted of assault with a deadly weapon or assault with intent to kill, or perhaps trainrobbery, whereas they were in intent equally as guilty of murder as if they had killed instead of merely wounding the man who resisted their bold attempt to rob the mailcar. Following this line of argument, the Record says:

What is wanted is a law that will act as viat is wanted is a law that will act as preventive as well as punitive; a law that will make the penalty for trainrobbery, or even attempted trainrobbery, so severe that holos and thugs and robbers will be afraid to ply their vocation in this state. The conviction of any criminal of the crime of robbery of a train or attempt to hold it up and rob it should be followed by a death sentence. If the robbers do not commission of do not commit murder in the commission of their robbery, it is not through any virtue of their own, but because the robbery is submit-ted to without resistance. The man who will the to without resistance. The man who will hold up a train for the purposes of robbery will not hesitate to shoot any one, trainman or pas-senger, who interferes with his programmic. He should be considered as a murderer from the moment he embarks in the profession of trainwoldber and the considered by the moment he trainrobbery, and the penalty should be such as to deter him from any attempt to practice his chosen profess

The facts in this statement cannot be questioned, and the inferences therefrom are legitimaet. The Montana Leg. islature, not having a United States Senator to elect this session, may perhaps get down to business and enact a law sufficiently stringent as to penalty to make trainrobbery in that state, if not a lost art, at least of relatively in-

frequent occurrence. As an experiment at least such a law would be worth while, especially if it included malicious trainwreckers in the category with murderous trainrobbers.

The Virginia Legislature is convinced that the time has not come when it would be wise to present a statue of General Lee to Congress for Virginia's vacant niche in the Statuary Hall in Washington. The friends of General ber of prisoners escaped and were re-Lee at the South as well as the North turned to prison, are remembered as would do well to remember that there shocking to humanity and a disgrace is such a thing as crowding the me ers. Let the dead on both sides continue to bury their dead, to deck their graves and keep their memory green, without recantation of faith between the sections that fought to the last ditch and settled finally by arms a question too burning to be patiently settled by debate. The Civil War was a very eincere, bitter battle on both sides, and it is exceedingly stupid to attempt to de-nationalize the political significance of the issue of the war for the Union by making Grant and Lee play Damon and Pythias on the stage of recent American history. Grant and Lee in private life were both worthy of respect, but we suspect that they would be disposed to look down from the clouds and mock us if we pretend to believe that "God only knows which was right" from Sumter to Appomattox.

RE-ENSLAVING THE NEGRO.

New York Evening Post. A Republican committee of a Republi can-Senate devoted Lincoln's birthday to the shutting of one more door of hope in the face of the slaves whom Lincoln freed. Dr. Crum has been pronounced unfit to hold Federal office-simply be cause he is a black man. It is agreed that his character is above reproach and his ability out of the common. He is the type of those "very intelligent" ne-groes upon whom Lincoln wished to confer the suffrage, long before his parts was ready to, and upon whom he would by necessary inference, have been glad to bestow office. Lincoln could not have failed to sympathize with Sumner's later position-namely, that a fit colored man in a proper office was a "constant testi-mony and argument" for equal rights. wonder that our latter-day recreancy to the principles of Lincoln should i called from Archbishop Ireland in cago yesterday the indignant words, uld hav "To announce that the citizen who is black must not aspire to a political life, must not approach the ballot-box, is to war against American institutions.

The two things go together. Disqualation for office means, for the negro, disfranchisement. The New York is bold enough to speak out openly what nany are saying privately. It would have the ballot taken from the black man. To have given it to him at all was, it says,

a blunder. Senator Hoar tells us of a Re publican colleague who goes further, and maintains that it was a mistake to have abolished slavery. That is logical, for the movement to deprive the negro of his political rights is really a movement to reenslave him. People talk glibly about preserving to him his "civil rights"-the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of ppiness-after his political rights are extinguished, but this is to fly in the fac of history. Have we got to argue over again the Reconstruction debates of 1867? Must some new Summer arise to tell us that "a righteous government cannot be founded on the exclusion of a race"?

Disabilities cannot be effectually re by conferring privileges loved except There is no half-way house between a slave and a citizen. Every attempt to stop short in the process of freedom is a confessed failure. Look at Catholic emancipation in England. It began with the removal of positive stigma, of political pains and penalties inflicted upor Catholics as such. But for a long tim the disqualification to hold office re re Against that lingering injustice humane lovers of liberty had to contend. To say that Catholics had all their civil rights, yet could not hold office, was felt to be an absurdity. "What have you done?" asked Wilberforce, whose sym-pathles for the oppressed knew no white

or black. "You have let then but you still compel them to prison, wear prison garb.'

Herein lies the portentous importance of Dr. Crum's case. In him the preju-dice of caste strikes at his whole race. His rejection confirms Secretary Root's description of the mighty question that is soon to confront this republic. The of aid South, with an alarming amount of aid and comfort from the North, is determined to drive colored mon from office, and to rob them of the ballot. A mem-ber of a Republican Cabinet stands up before the veterans of the Union Lengy Club and tells them that negro suffrage is a failure. No outcry follows, no pro tests are heard. No champion black man arises in Congress to make a flaming appeal to the fundamental prin ciples of democracy, or to the memories of our heroic age. It is left for a Cathof our heroic age. It is left for a Cath-olic prelate to tell these conspirators against the negro's political rights that they are striking at the heart of this na-

Negro suffrage a failure? So, with a of cars and engines and unable to pro-cure new ones as fast as they are wanted, much evidence, is Irish suffrage in this much evidence, is Irish suffrage in this country a failure, or German, or Polish, or Italian suffrage. But does any one propose to take the freeman's weapon-the ballot-from the men who have come to us from foreign lands? Munici-pal suffrage as a whole might be said to be a failure in this country. But for this are we going to disfranchise cities? That is not the democratic way. That is not the national the Christian the Rails for the repair and extension of tracks are also difficult to obtain. The Goods cannot be moved as rapidly as they are offered, although the roads have made heroic efforts to make their equipment sufficient for all demands. These eviis not the patriotic, the Christian, the fying, but if the people of any part of truly enlightened way. If any class of the electorate is ignorant, it is our busi-ness to see that it is educated. If it is the country have to go without so ness to see that it is educated. If it is a prey to designing politicians, we must not throw up our hands, confess that itrickery is too much for honesty, and ration. ant a commodity as flour they will naturally conclude that prosperity has its discomforts. At the worst, however, any such deprivation can be of but short ducall for the disfranchisement of voters whom opportunists can debauch, but whom we are too lazy to persuade. We get down to the fundamentals of democ-racy, in this business. "We must teach our masters to read," said Robert Lowe, when the extension of the suffrage in England was carried in 1867. That is the secret of democratic progress; of the cumulative amelioration of conditions. The reason why this country has been, as Goldwin Smith has said, a vast hopper into which all sorts of races have been poured and come out citizens of the republic, is that there has been this con-stant appeal to the intelligent classes to defend themselves against the ignorant and the degraded by educating and ele-vating them. Strip the black man of his political rights and you cut the nerve of negro education. Yes, and why educate him at all, if the natural fruits of education are to be de-nied him? Dr. Crum of Charleston is admitted to be an educated gentleman. He stands head and shoulders above the ple of his own race. He represents colored man who has risen, as the disfranchisers say they would like to sea all negroes rise. But how can they be expected to want to rise when they see the ordinary recognition and reward of ability and character withheld from a man who has risen, simply on account of the color of his skin? We involve our-selves in all sorts of embarrassments and contradictions the moment we depart from the plain democratic principle of opportunity and a career open to talent irrespective of the accident of birth. If we will not let men freely rise, be they black or red, the only alternative is to keep them in slavery, or to thrust them back into it if they have temporarily es-caped from its miseries. It is a tremendous issue that is forced upon us in this new oppression of the negro. It is big with the fate of parties and of the nation itself. We can only allude to it today, but it looms large on the horizon as the question which, in the next few months, will be a supreme test of the Republican party, and will show whether it has indeed turned its back upon its founders and martyrs.

NOTE AND COMMENT. OREGON'S GOLD OUTPUT IN 1902 San Francisco Mining and Engineering Review.

200,000 400,000 50,000 90,000

50,000 25,000

\$1,580,290

............

so much below the actual output of the state that it will be necessary to enter

into details to show what the state's out-

The following figures of production

gathered in Southern Oregon are very

nearly correct, and in this section alone the gold output was almost equal to the

the entire state with. The district em-braces but two counties, Josephine and

In Eastern Oregon there are 57 quarts

nills with 758 stamps in operation, and

there are a number of placer mines oper

ating in the Summer months. The North Pole in the Sumpter dis-

trict is owned by the Barings of London and information is hard to obtain, but

from miners who have worked at the

North Pole and who are now engaged elsewhere enough has been learned to

state that the mine produces at least

The Red Boy has produced an enor-nous amount of rich ore and is now in

mous amount of rich ore and is now in operation, having declared a dividend

Baker City, is now producing from \$20,000

to \$25,000 monthly, and it produced for a

The White Swan, an old producer, is

is now running on low grade ore taken

from the old workings, and a great deal

of high grade ore from new ground is being stoped so that next year it will help

Much of the ore from the mines of

Eastern Oregon is shipped out of the

tion, of that section for 1902 would be

In the Bohemia district in Central Ore-

gon there are several producing mines

and \$500,000 is a low estimate of the

Eastern Oregon Central Oregon Santiam, Blue River, Trout Creek

Total

siderable anxiety prevails lest bread be

fact is that the business of the country

industrial expansion are grati-

has outrun its transportation facilities

ong time nearly double that amount.

again on the list of producers. The

The Virtue, another big mine

\$190,000 in bullion and about \$20,000 in con

amount which the Mint Director

Galico mining district Briggs-Soldier Creek district..... Grant's Pass district Mount Reuben-Northern Josephine

ower Regue and Curry districts ...

Western Jackson districts

put has probably been.

Jackson:

districts

Grave Creek district ...

Other Jackson districts

low Creek

Total

centrates monthly.

last month.

of high grade

1902 is as follows:

and other sources

Santiam.

\$4,000,000.

swell the production.

Theoretically the telephone is instananeous; practically-but profanity is not printable.

The estimate of the gold output of Oregon by the Director of the United States Mint for 1992 is \$1,\$69,465. This is Just as we do get a few nice days Messrs. Warde and James come along with their "Tempest."

> Improvement is the order of the hourand some of Portland's streets look as if a ballast ship had just finished discharging in them.

Old maids, male and female, may rest with contented mind in Idaho. The State Legislature has just smothered a bill to tax them.

It is doubtless merely a coincidence, but simultaneously with the opening of Alaskan navigation comes the report of a remarkable gold find.

One faction of the Montana Legislature accuses another of cutting the light wires to suppress debate. So much noise that one cannot hear himself think is common but whoever heard of it being so dark that a man can't see himself talk?

Professor Mommsen, the German hisorian, whose flowing white locks caught fire at a gas jet in his library a few days ago, is 85 years old, but has lost little of his physical and none of his mental activity. Twenty years ago he was almost cremated when the valuable library in his house at Charlottenburg was destroyed by fire. In the more recent accident his face was somewhat scorched and the profemor remarked whimsically: "It is all over with my beauty."

A negro who had had the misfortune to mistake a polecat for a house cat, and thereby was temporarily ostracized by his fellows, took his troubles to his

master. "Wha' wuz de mattah wif dat cat. massa?"

"Your cat was a skunk." "Wha' foh'd he fro out dat unobstruss-

ful puffume?" "You must have scared him: it may his

state to smelters at different points and altogether a safe estimate of the producinstinct of preservation. "'Stinct of prisubvation-dat was it,

massa, and it's de most powahful smell at evuh wuz."

POOR LO.

rom the big city calaboose: Too old to go

Discomforts of Prosperity. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

gold

Of times before the white men came

come as scarce as coal was a few weeks ago. The trouble is due to a lack of freight facilities, the railroads being short

Too wide across for me to fle No fairy boat Have I to float

To argue with the Great Type. Down in the earth somewh

Hoston books say hell's aglow.

Where a dead-broke siwash can go. OLD MAN OUT OF A JOB. February 12, 1903.

Behold in me, so rack'd with woe, The fallen chief, Brown Buffalo, For know the same production last year in that district. mine, the Helena, paid last year \$129,500. Besides the sections named about \$100,-000 came from the Santiam, Blue River Was once the name of him whom Bostons call Poor Lo. and Trout Creek district in Crook County These figures are lower than the es-timates of well-informed mining men in I'm dead broke now, an' just turn'd loose the several districts of the state, so that a careful and conservative estimate of the total gold production of Oregon for To Idaho To hunt the buffalo an' moose. Look to the East-the Bostons own The land an' on it crops are sown. The grazs is gone. An' hogs root on 4,000,000 500,000 150,009 The swales where camas once was grown. ...\$6,230,290 Look to the South-behold the same is a graveyard for siwash game,

An' slickens fill Each sparkling rill The latest cause of agitation in Bos-on and other Eastern towns is a flour famine. There isn't any famine yet, but stocks of flour are running low and con-

ook to the North-No room up there. For King George men claim everywhere, And from that hreed Came the great greed To which the Boston man fell heir.

Look to the West-Ah! there's the sea,

To some isle where I would be free.

A siwash is no angel, see? No wings have grown on such as me. So I can't fly Up to the sky

Then woe is me, For I can't see

nd New Mexico so that they will be fit for statehood if they are not

That is to say, it has never yet been shown that the statehood question affects us nationally. Neither the Quay boodlers nor the Quay haters, neither the specter of new Democratic Senators nor the menace of un-American populations in Congress and the electoral college, has risen to the proportions of a serious consideration. Senator Depew leads us to infer that possibly after all there is a National bearing to this controversy. If the new states will help bring direct election of Senators to pass, let them be admitted at once. Nothing is more important for the country than the substitution of men in the Senate for corporation lawyers, patronage-brok-ers and rich nobodies,

THE SPECIAL PENSION FRAUD.

The Kansas City Journal takes the following special pension bill, which, having been read twice, is now in the hands of the Senate committee on pensions, with every prospect that it will be reported favorably for passage, as a text for a sound and logical sermon on the vice of the special pension system:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-ca in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized of the interior be, and he is neresy, autorused and directed to place on the pension roll sub-ject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin O'Connor, late of Troop H. Second United States Cavalry, and Sergeant, general service, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month, in lieu of that he is now rec

This bill seems innocent enough upon its face, but the following letter, received by one of the bureaus of the Interior Department, written by an old oldier whose name for obvious reasons is not given to the public, throws what may be called a high light upon it. We quote:

This applicant for Congressional pension is a clerk in the Treasury Department at a salary of \$1200 a year. In the first session of the pres-ent Congress he was given a pennion of \$50 a month. He found it so easy that he now asks \$72 a month for blindness. This blind clerk has sympth enough to fill a clerical position under the Government. Congress it is that is blind-blind as a hat-and the fraud is not O'Connor's but the Senators' and Representatives' who em-act such thieving legislation.

The bureau to which this letter was sent verified the statements therein to the extent of finding that Martin O'Connor holds a \$1200 clerkship in the Treasury Department. Comment would eem to be unnecessary upon the case here presented. Unfortunately it is not an isolated case, or one that occurs infrequently. It is typical rather of an see that from small beginnings, injudiciously permitted, has grown to the proportions of a gigantic fraud.

It is plain that this pension claimant has either received \$50 a month and asked for \$22 more under faise pretenses or else that he is kept upon the Treasury rolls as a cierk although wholly without ability to perform the simplest duties of the office. A man presumably able to earn \$1200 a year, since he is receiving it unquestioned, has already by

We D the Spanish regular was a better armed and better disciplined soldier than any of our Army of volunteers. We escaped defeat in Cuba by good luck, and we vere able to put a volunteer force of improved quality in the field in Luzon; but altogether our Army reform was accomplished through the pinch and pressure of necessity and the lessons of experience. Had we confronted the soldiers of any first-class power of Europe in Cuba or Luzon, our wretched extem porized volunteer Army, eked out with a few thousand fine regulars, would have been soundly whipped. Secretary Root has lost no opportunity to purge the Army of the veterans of the Civil War who have passed their years of probable efficiency in the field. Napo-leon said that while brave soldiers kept their courage far into old age, no man was fit to command a large army well at 60. Of course, there have been a very few exceptions to this rule; but it is

true that after 60 a general officer cannot endure long hours in the saddle and exposure to the weather, so it is safe to say with Napoleon that 60 is about the end of a General's usefulness in the field.

Of course in the War Office, away from the hardships of the field, an able oldier could still continue to render important and valuable service; but it should be the policy of every govern ment to eliminate from its active list all officers who are not equal to the hardshipe of severe service in the field. This has been the purpose and policy of Secretary Root, and he has been able to achieve considerable success because the times have been propitious for his undertaking. Not much further in the way of Army reform can be rationally expected. The pressure of necessity has come relaxed, and further reforms and purification are likely to be resist. ed. This has always been our experience since the days of our struggle for

independence. Washington only with the greatest difficulty and most incessant remonstrance was able to persuade Congress to reform the American Army and convert it into something like a respectable fighting machine. We had the same experience in 1812-14 until the humiliation of defeat and the pinch of

necessity persuaded Congress to drill and discipline our raw levies and create an Army that could defeat British regulars at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa. We rushed into the Mexican War so completely unprepared that we nar-rowly escaped destruction at Buene Vista, where nothing saved our Army but the professional ekill and valor of a few West Point artillerists, who redeemed the day when nearly lost by our volunteers. Bitter experience at Buena Vista made Congress willing to let General Scott drill and discipline

his forces of mixed regulars and volumteers into an efficient Army. The Mexican War found us without the percussion lock, the Civil War found us with the obsolete paper cartridge and smooth-bore Springfield musket; the Spanish War found us with obsolete muskets and black powder in the hands ecial legislation been given \$50 a of 200,000 volunteers. In our whole mili-welfare of Ireland demands that the will add that of this sum the conth, and, still retaining his position tary history we have never attempted present landlord class should continue ators will have to pay \$500,000.

to a penal institution of the Government. The action of Senator Foster in bringing the needs of this prison before Congress, though somewhat tardy in view of all the circumstances, is commendable, as is also that of Senator SInon in recommending the appropriation of \$75,000 for the purposes indicated. To rely upon weak and even crumbling walls for the detention of desperate men and then, when they "dig out" and are retaken, to confine them by way of punshment for many consecutive days and nights in quarters too small to permit them to lie down, is wholly without exuse in Government policy or decent sconomy. McNeil's Island is an important prison station. The number of risoners confined there has frequently been and doubtless now is in excess of the reasonable capacity of its buildings. The United States Government has outrown through enlightenment the prison appliances of a past age, of which the institution at McNell's Island is a

wretched survival. This appropriation sannot become available too soon. ----"The worthy poor" of the city of St. Paul are beneficiaries under the will of

the late Mrs. Cornelia Wilder Appleby to the extent of about \$1,000,000. The bequest is to be dispensed independently of organized charities, hospitals or other institutions, to the class designated, "without regard to color or re-ligious belief," through an administration from which politicians and public officials must be rigidly excluded. While the intent of the testatrix in this case was of the highest order of benevolence, it is not improbable that she made a mistake in attempting to dispense so large a charity on an inde-pendent basis. The type of charity that pauperizes its recipients is that which gives indiscriminately. To determine who are the "worthy poor" is the first duty of the almoner of so large a bounty, and to do this will require a great deal of time and a solid endowment of plain common sense properly infused with humanity. This is the business and this the endowment of organized charity.

An Irish landlords' conference was held last month, in which representatives of the Nationalist party and of a majority of Irish landlords took part. The landlords included Lord Dunraven, chairman of the meeting, and Lord

Mayo, while Mr. John Redmond, Mr. T. W. Russell and Mr. William O'Brien represented the tenants. The conclucions reached by the conference were unanimously adopted, and the recommendations have been laid before the government. It is proposed that the landlords shall receive no less than thirty years' purchase of their rentals, as last fixed by the Land Commission

Courts, whereas the average price of agricultural land in Ireland at the pres ent time is about twenty years' purchase, the landlords to receive about 50 per cent more than they could now get in open market. The spokesmen for the tenants expressed the opinion that the

Booker Washington, at the opening of the Tuskegee Negro Conference on Wednesday, intimated that there are many things left within reach of the negro whose attainment would not be ffected by the loss of political suffrage.

James H. Tobert, assistant principal of the industrial school at Fort Valley, Va., in reply to the question whether the experiment of trying to uplift the negro by means of the franchise had failed or not, recently said:

When the white race prevents our race from buying and selling among ourselves, from lift-ing ourselves up from within, then they will have persecuted us. If they prevent none of these things, they prevent no progress.

This is sensible talk on part of these negro teachers, who see clearly, what some of the Southern political leaders do not yet see, that in the long run "aristocratic barbarism is no match for economic and industrial civilization." Abraham Lincoln in 1864 wrote Governor Hahn, of Louisiana:

I barely suggest for your private considera-tion whether some of the colored people may not be let in-as, for instance, the very intelli-gent and especially those who have fought gai-iantily in our ranks. They would probably heig, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom.

The abstract of militia returns sent to the House of Representatives by the

Secretary of War shows that in the United States, including the territories and Hawali, at the end of 1902 there was a total of 118,259 officers and men of the organized militis, and that 10,-\$53.396 men belonged to the "unorganized militia"-that is, were capable of military duty. Of the 118,259 there were 1059 Generals and staff officers, 1045 engineers, 4951 cavalry, 2828 heavy artil-lery, 4707 light artillery, 92 in machine gun crews, 101,537 Infantry, 834 signal corps men, and 1206 in the hospital corps. There were \$921 officers and 109,338 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Up to the time that the case was ubmitted to the commissioners, the Coal Commission had cost \$750,000. As the public, and especially that large portion thereof known as coal consumers, are seeking consolation at this time and in point of fact really need it, we will add that of this sum the coal oper-

Benefits of Rural Delivery.

President Lynch, in Typographical Journal. Rather an interesting contemplation is the effect that wireless telegraphy may have on the printing industry, as related to the newspaper field. If a message can be successfully flashed across the ocean, then even though the system may not be perfect now, its development for com-mercial purposes is assured. The cheap-ning and betterment of means of compapers, which in turn will call for the services of printing trade artigans. The rural free delivery system, improved and perfected with the passage of time, as-sures a greater field for the modern daily the more keen will be the competition to fill the needs of the newspaper reader. It may interest the casual observer to know that farmers in a territory representing 300,000 square miles of the United States have their mail delivered and col-lected by carriers. This area contains a population of about 7,000,000 people. More than 12,000 carriers are required in the service. The rural citizen in this territory can now have his favorite paper de-livered daily. We are interested, it would seem to me, in wireless telegraphy and used free delivery. rural free delivery.

Objectors Silent. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Occasionally it has been said that the United States spends too much money on naval construction. The remark was not indulged in at the beginning of the war with Spain, nor is it heard now.

The Telegram Mystery

Philadelphia Ledger. It is no new thought to force the pass-age of a debated measure by proclaiming that some unpopular power is opposed to it. The cloud raised in the present case seems intended rather to create an exag-gerated sense of the importance of legis-lation which bears the general aspect of insincerity. If there were a disposition to wage an actual and effective war against the "bad trusts," it would show itself in a movement for the reduction of monopoly protecting duties. Then the monopolists would not be content with telegrams of questionable authenticity. Their attor-neys would swarm in the lobbies and committee rooms, as they have always done, and without disguise, and we then should have something like a test of the sincerity of party protestations.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

An All-Wool Potentate. New York American. (The Sultan of Johors is soon to visit me United States.-News Item.)

Hurrah! An all-wool potentate is coming to our ahore. this wise:

A monarch worthy of the name, the Sultan of

Johore! No brother of an Emperor, no ruler's eldest son, But, signed and sealed and certified, a genuine big gun, He con

es to see the blessings of the country of the free.

And journeys clear from far Johore, wherever that may be.

Let democratic eagles scream, let cannons boom and roar. Let citizens make haste to hall the Sultan of

Johore. Rather Biased. Baltimore Herald.

"This country's going to the dogs!" Is always on his lip. "This weather isn't fit for hogs, With coid rain's steady drip. Mad people fill this foolish ball. And everything's 'neath funeral pall"-But you mustn't mind his talk at all, He's the man with the Grip! Grip!

Gript An Admirable Chap.

Baltimore News, There's a chap we've admired While others have frowned-He is boosted by us When by others he's downed; We have jollied his game When the world cut him dend-He's the Man with the Cirhis Head.

cu-lar Saw Worse Than the Barber Shop.

Washington Star The man with wealth to give away Is sore perplexed; So many crowd about and say "It's my turn next."

Deplorable.

Washington Star. Great thoughts are oft allowed to pass, And scarce a mortal notes: While dollars are the things, alas, That sometimes get the votes. An Impossibility,

Washington Star, I do not trust to luck, he said; To thus accuse me is unjust. I never can be thus misled; I have no luck to which to trus

> A Speculative Cuss. St. Paul Dispatch. He was somewhat in doubt As he came to expire: The future looks bright, But it may be the fire,

Does a person get sick or ill? That is a question that is now raging from New Orleans to Manchester, N. H. A young man writing in the New Orleans Times Democrat says he prefers "sick" because it is the stronger word, and because "ill" has such a broad range. "Its synonymic relation to other words is extensive. 'Bad,' 'poor,' 'wicked,' 'low' and other simple words are synonymically related to 'ill.' Beside, 'ill' is variously used as a prefix to other words, as 'ill-conduct,' 'ill-bred,' 'III-mannered,' and it has even been used as a prefix to 'health.' If 'ill' is preferable to 'sick,' would it not be better to speak of a man's 'sick-health'? Health can as easily become sick as it becomes 191. 'Ill' when used as a prefix, means bad-bad health, for instance, which, by the way, is worse English. Health cannot be bad." This view of the matter is approved by the Manchester Union, to which it suggests the thought that other honest and serviceable words are fading from polite vocabularies. It proceeds in

this wise: It was not so very long ago that women were not supposed to have legs (at least, they were hot distinguished in speech from arms, but valued "limbs"), though they managed to more about with a fair degree of freedom. "Belly-acha" is a word by the use of which Young Hopeful risks rebuke, yet the chances are that he has what he says, and not a pain in his stom-ach. "Belly" is a good old word which we cannot afford to lose. And there are others, There is hope, however. Nowadays, when a woman meets with an accident we are seldom left in doubt as to whather she is carrying her arm in a silng, or, let us say, restricted to her apa we can hope that other useful words will be recalled from their banishment. Women should give credit to the bicycle

Women should give credit to the bicycle for the recovery of their honest legs as well as for the acquisition of much other good health.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I don't see anything funny about that sup-posedly humorous book of his: do you?" "Why, yee: it's funny how he found a publisher."--Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I am trying." said the poet, "to make the world happier and better." "Oh," replied the cynic. "Have you quit reading your verses to people?"-Chicago Record-Herald.

Lady Caller (to old family servant)-Well, Bridget, did Master Arthur shoot any tigers in India? Bridget-Of course he did. Shure we have the horns and the craythurs hung in the hait!-Punch.

Giggs-Don't you think you can hear excep-tionally well in the new lecture hall? Biggs-It ought to have some redeeming feature; you can't sleep in a single seat without being seen by the lecturer!-Harvard Lampoon.

Uncle John-I'm glad to hear you say you've got such a nice tencher. Willie-Yes, she's the best ever. Uncle John-That's right. Willie-Yes, she gets sick every other week or so, an' there ain't no school.-Philadelphia Press.

"The day isn't far distant when the man in the flying machine will look down upon the automobilist," said the prophetic soul. "And let us hope, too," replied the weary pedestrian, "that he'll fall down on him."--Philadelphia

Graspit-Yes, I'm a self-made man. Cynicus Well, I must say you are entitled to a great deal of credit for your charitable act. Graspit --What charitable act? Cynlous-Relieving the Lord of the responsibility .- Chicago Daily

"Can't I sell you an encyclopedia?" asked the affaable agent of the short-haired woman who meets him at the door. "I believe not," she answers, slowly closing the door: "I be-lieve not. I am President of our Culture Club, and I have heard all there is in all the encyclopedias several times over."-Judge.