8

#### a Chinese wall about the city at once. The Oregonian. oduce should come in or dise get out. -

SHEARING THE SENATE OF POWER

In another article on this page we have treated the historical aspect of the Senate's surrender to the House in the matter of the Cuban treaty. Something

remains to be said concerning the bear-ing of this action upon future legisla

tain that such course will prevail as is demanded by the needs of the country

and as is made necessary by the Sen-ate's own action. We are likely to tend

aree of the Senate, in antagonism of

the arrogance of the British

resistance to public opinion, almost ce

House of Representatives pick up the

dominance of the House of Commons. It is to the discredit of the Senate that

it surrenders to the House upon a mat-ter wherein only the public welfare is

acrificed and nothing whatever of its

private desires or Senatorial privileges

Ail the hifalutin about the dignity and

the exclusive rights of the Senate van-

ishes into air, intechin air, in the pres

ence of a chance to serve the protected

corporations a little longer, and for yet

little while to keep poor hapless Cubi

an insulted and betrayed suppliant at

the door of the American people. The

Senate is willing that reciprocity treat-ies be turned over to the House for ad-

them anyhow. We should hear a differ ent song from Allison and the rest h

these treaties involved the Senate's

power of patronage or menaced the

wrongs of unanimous consent or made

seats in the Senate for their retainers.

The Senate's surrender, therefore, is

not, prevent the enlistment of its con-

cession in the interests of progress, 'or

what is precisely the same thing, in im-

pairment of the Senate's power. Provi-

dence sometimes uses the wicked, to speak in a time-honored terminology, to

erve its ends. It is something for the

House to participate in reciprocity treat-

les; for while no good treaty is likely to

their representatives in the popular

branch of Congress, as "an outside

torial privilege, and felicitates itself

equally upon the spectacle of the people

on "the cold outside"; never imagining, just like its British prototype, the

House of Lords, that the situation

might some time be reversed and leave the Senate itself with a fall-

ing barometer and 0 hours of sunshine

It does not suit the Senate to change

members to popular vote, or receive ex-

it by the real representatives of the peo-

its rules, or submit the election of its

cept with disdain the measures sent to

All this will bring its proper harvest

in due season; for geometry still rules

the Senate to the contrary notwith

standing, that no part is greater than

the whole, and it will not be possible for

the aforesaid part to maintain itself for

ever in dignified and disdainful super

lority over President, Cabinet, House,

people and State Legislatures. At las

we get participation by the House in

reciprocity treaties. Next we shall, if

necessary, find ways to bring other

treaties under the action of the House.

It enjoys the blaze of Sena

a stone for bread.

ody."

ple.

ditional hazing, because it doesn't

tion. In a general way we may be

# Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mail (posinge prepaid, in advance)-, with Sunday, per month. , Bunday excepted, per year. , with Sunday, per year. Bunday, per year The Werkly, per year. The Werkly, 2 months. To City Subscribers-that week, delivered. Sunday excepted.15 week, delivered, Sunday included.20

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexic 0 to 14-page paper. 8 to 25-page paper. Foreign rates double.

either in the direction of greater, or els News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-by "Editor The Oregonian," not to the nam f any individual. Letters relating to adves of less, participation in treaty ratifica tion by the House; and the present thaing, subscription or is any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or slories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this numerous tainly points to more power for the House. The more the Senate approxi-House. mates House of Lords, the more will the

stern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 ine building, New York City: 510-11-12 ine building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

ritions building, Chatern representative. pecial Agency, Eastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Les, Pai-For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Les, Pai-For sale in fina Francisco by L. Z. Lee, Pai-see Hotel news stand; Goldemith Bros., 256 fautze street; P. W. Pitts. 1065 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 766 Market street, near the Palace Holel; Foster & Orear. Ferry news stand: Frank Scott, 50 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street. For sale in Les Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 556 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 566 Houth Spring street. For sale in Kanass City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Kanass City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Chacago by the P. O. News Co., 257 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald. 50 Wathington street. For sale in One and by Barkalow Bres., 1612

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam sireet; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308

armain street. For sale in Ogden by W. O. Kind. 114 25(b freet; Jaz. H. Crockwell. 242 25(b street. For sale in Salt Lake by the Sait Lake News 0., TW west Second South street. For sale in Warbington. D. C., by the Ebbett

For sale in Denver, Cola, by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventsenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book and Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawyence streets; A. Series, Sizteenth and Curtis streets. it more difficult for corporations to buy not to the House, but to its masters, the trusts. And yet this does not, as it can-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, followed by ight rain or snow; easterly with

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 35; preserature, 41: mi

## PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 14

### OLD HUMAN NATURE.

There is only one step from the sub lime to the ridiculous, or from solemalty to ludicrousness. We are all liable to especially when we take ourselves or things about us too seriously. Just now we have in mind the indignant ienial of one of our School Directors, that he was present at the prizefight He declares he never did attend or would attend either a prizefight or a football game, for they are equally brutal and very brutal.

Which we are not disposed to question. Fut our average citizenship does take a great deal of interest in both, and there is little use to file protests against a very general inclination of the human As well mock at it as to rail against it. Better not take such matters too seriously.

The prizzfight is indeed a good deal der the ban, and football may yet be. Here is Professor Hollis, who is chairman of the Harvard athletic committee, suggesting in an article in the Graduates' Magazine, that the football contests between Hervard and Yale ought to couse for several reasons, mostly of a moral kind. For example, the effect on good fellowship between the schools is bad. Professor Hollis

The students of the two universities are. The students of the two universities are, in the main, friendly to one another, but this game seems to aroune their worst impulses. Bungleions are rife, bets are on, and studies are practically susponded during the entires week preceding the game. The graduates, too, have their period of excitement, and are, in large part, responsible for the fewerish strain under which the game is played. On the whole h the game is played. On the whole It would be a good thing to have the game given up and the Fall schedules shortened by that much, or another less strenuous game ich, or another less strenuous game

But there is more. The same culti-

use of their effect on the revenues The tenacity with which the Senate al-ways clings to its real or assumed powers is attested by the fact that the clusion it has reached to submit the Cuban treaty to the House for approvi was rejected at the previous ression.

FIGHTEENTH CENTURY DESPOTISM

The Cuban treaty has been amended out of all pretensions to justice, and ou of all capacity to produce the ends os-tensibly aimed at. The purpose of the American people to free Cuba from op pression has been deflected into a pur pose to serve solely the protected cor-porations of the United States. Ratification of the treaty has been made possible only by acceding to the deme of sugar for statutory perpetuation of its protection, and by the agreement throw the whole matter into the House This is not a victory for Cuba. blow at Cuba, struck by the Govern ment that went forth sword in hand five years ago to rescue her from misgo roment that paralyzed her industrial efforts. Without privilege to make products and buy and sell, the freedom we have given Cuba is nothing better than a Dead Sea apple, crumbling to

shes in the touch, This same cruel policy of avarice and greed is displayed in our treatment of the Philippines. Among the successful Senatorial conspirators against the welfare of the Spanish Islands is Senator Dietrich, who is prominent in the Cubar negotiations and the failure of Philippine legislation. It is his proposal that the Filipinos be compelled to abandon the cultivation of sugar and tobacco be cause we wish to raise these things in the United States. They are told that they must turn their attention from to bacco and sugar to coffee, hemp, gutta percha and other articles which are not raised here. Senator Dietrich says:

raised here. Senator Dietrich mays: Let us by protection encourage the Filipino people to supply us with the \$70,006,000 worth of coffee which we ainually import, the \$37. 000,000 worth of rubber and guita percha, the \$17,000,000 worth of rubber and guita percha, the \$17,000,000 worth of stal grass, the \$6,500,000 worth of cocca, the \$3,500,000 worth of cabines woods, the \$2,250,000 worth of cabines woods, the \$2,250,000 worth of copal, the \$1,000,000 worth of copra, the \$1,000,000 worth of indigo, and the various other tropical prod ucts which they can grow and which we im-port to the combined value of about \$200,000, 000 a' year and exchange with them ou products dollar for dollar as nearly as pos-sible, and not continue the unstatemanilic policy which we are now pursuing with Hrs policy which we are now pursuing with Bra zil, viz., buying 82 per cent more than we sel The deep damnation of the Dietrich

merge from the Senate to the House, the proposals lies in their point of nothing concerns him how the Fillpinos fare. His whole thought is the emolubad treaties may in this way be blocked. The emasculation of the present treaty ments of the Oxnard aggregation. The with Cuba and the perilous convention with Colombia are worthy exploits of end in view is our own advantage, at the body that kept us for years hanging whatever cost to the Spanish islands over the abyss of the silver basis, sells for whose welfare and prosperity we out every tariff bill to the protected have given bonds to civilization. trusts, and now offers the dependencies this mercenary and merciless gramme, dependencies cannot be held It does not suit the Senate to comply They will rebel, and justly. They will with the wishes of the people of the United States, It regards them, through have Burkes and Chathams to defend them in the American Congress, and

justly. Their wrongs will be the theme of sympathetic protest in every capital of Europe, and justly. If we are to hold these telands merely for the exploitation and usufruct of our protected corporations, the sooner they are given up the better. If Dietrichism is to be patriotism, then let us all become antis. these corporation agents are to run the Republican ship, then let them at once hoist the black flag of piracy and Dietrich at the helm steer straight to the rocks of perdition, whither they are at present headed with all calls set and a spanking wind astern.

On

JACKSON'S BIRTHDAY. The second annual dinner of the american Patriotic Club will be given this evening at the Hotel Portland in honor of the birthday of Andrew Jackson. Its first dinner was given last year in memory of the birthday of Lincoln The memory of Jackson deserves honor, for next to Lincoln he was our greates President whose political career and influence belong wholly to the history of our Federal Republic. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin, Madison,

ngton no President save Linc enced so strongly the fate of this coun-try as Andrew Jackson, a man of some great infirmities of temper and judg ment, but on the whole a man of herole mold, who always rang true metal in all the great emergencies of his wonderful career.

Alcoholism is on the increase in the French Province of Normandy, where children from their very birth appear to be fed some form of alcohol. After the christening a spconful of cider is given; then cider brandy is liberally administered to "kill worms." The young schoolboy is given alcohol in his ing coffee. If he is delicate, alco hol is the universal remedy. At a sin-gle family feast where eleven persons were present, 104 litres of cider, plus five litres of brandy, were drunk. The litre is a little more than an American quart. The adults of the department of the Eure each drink about ninety-six litres of brandy in the year, or about ten little glasses a day. There is one liquor shop in this department for every eventy inhabitanta. The daily bill of well-paid workingman for food and drink on the 17th of January is quoted as follows:

Three little glasses, 6 cents; coffee prandy, 11 cents; two absinitions, 10 cents; two bilters 10 cents; Madeirs, 5 cents; food (eggs, bread, cheese), 22 cents; coffee with brandy, 15 cents; two absinities and two little giases, 24 cents-in all, 54 cents for drink to 22 for food. That a workingman on such a diet can

continue "to live and move and have his being" would seem to support Professor Atwater's contention that alco hol in a limited sense is food. In this department of Eure the average mortal ity has risen from twenty-two to wenty-six per 1000 inhabitants. Fifty years ago there were tweive suicides to the 100,000 inhabitants in that country province; now there are forty-six, as against twenty-two for the rest of France. In 1890 there were forty lunatics in the asylum at Evreux; in 1898 there were 200. These conditions have followed the development of alcoholselling since the abolishment of all iquor licensing by the Republic in 1870. Before 1870 an equal population in the Eure only got away with 20,000 hectolitres in the shape of drinkable alcohol; in 1880 the inhabitants augmented their capacity to 30,000; in 1890 to 56,000. The average consumption has mounted from seven to sixteen litres (alcohol 100 degrees) per head of the population,

The friends of the Cuban treaty were vise in accepting the amendemnts offered and submitting it to the House for approval, for, through the habit of that body of burying a treaty if a few Senators object to it beyond hope of res urrection, it is easy for the opposition to prevent a treaty from ever reaching a vote or even being considered outside of a committee-room. Such was the fate of the Kasson reciprocity treatles, such probably will be the fate of the Newfoundland treaty, which has been hung up by Senator Lodge because of ostillity of the City of Gloucester, the h Mass. The Senate can talk all Summe if it chooses to do so, so the Cuban treaty has had a lucky escape. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of a treaty, but the Senate as a rule violates international courtesy by refusing to bring treaties even to a vote. The Senate's constitutional right to amend treaties before inally accepting them is clear, but there is no rational excuse for failing to act either affirmatively or negatively on treaties. If our Government asks a foreign power to negotiate with the executive department of the Government a treaty, ordinary international decency demands definite action upon the treaty instead of pigeonholing it. .

Observe the industrial note in vester lay's press dispatches from Spokane concerning disaster that has overtaken one of the important business interests of that enterprising city. "The O. K., were conspicuous statesmen before the which has been running fourteen formation of the Union, while Jackson games," "The Owl, the largest gambling-house in the state outside of Seattle, has discharged ten of its dealers." 'Five big houses are still running and employing about 200 men." These backsets to commerce are chronicled in exactly the same spirit that is aroused by the chutting down of a sawmill or a furniture factory. By some mysterious moral and commercial astigmatism, many well-disposed people are unable to see the difference between profits made by converting raw material into the finished product and the gains plied up by vice; between wages paid for honest toll and salaries to criminal parasites. In Seattle and in Spokane the notion prevails that gambling creates prosperity; common sense teaches that gambling is the creature of prosperity. Still, in the two cities mentioned the new law which transfers the keeping of gaming-housee into the felony list will ever be regarded as a serious industrial blow.

# TWO AMERICAN STATESMEN.

Philadelphia Public Ledger tor Hoar, of Massachuset stands almost, if not quite, first in the fast thinning ranks of those American statesmen whom their country delights to honor for their unselfish patriotism

Des Molmes Register. Senator Allison's statement of the his-tory of the appropriations of the Fifty-seventh Congress as compared with those of the Fifty-sixth hus been printed by order of the Senate as is public document. A brief résume of what the Senator said was sent out by the Associated Press at the time. But many may be interested in a fuller statement of the financial trans-citions of the Government, in view of the fact that the Fifty-aeventh Congress has passed the billion and a half mark. When old-fashioned integrity and "grand of wisdom of sincerity," said to the students of Armour Institute, whom he addresses the other day: "You are not in this world to make money. Far higher is it to make the man than to make money." Few men have worked harder or longer for their country or given it more faith-ful and valuable service than Mr. Hour, and now, in his 77th year, his country-men cannot say of him that he has made money, but they, friends and foes alike, can and do say that he has made a man, achoiar, sublicit, statesman, in whom can and do say that he has made a man, scholar, publicist, statesman, in whom every American has just and great cause for pride. Senator Hoar during the last 40 years has, both in and out of Con-greas, by what he has said and by what he has done, been making history, dis-tinguishing it by his wise, pure states-manship and profound scholarship. As he approaches the end of a life of noble thinking and doing of courageous devotion and high ideals of manhood, he says that all the income-producing prop-erty he has in the world yields annually a little less than f1580. Until quite re-cently he could not afford even to rent a

cently he could not afford even to rent a house in Washington, but last year he bought there a modest and simple dwell-ing of a few rooms to pay for which he borrowed the money from friends in Worcester, Speaking of the purchase, Mr. Hoar said: Hoar said:

District lumbia Fortification ....

Worcester. Spenking of the purchase, Mr. Hoar axid: "Mrs. Hoar and I have spent 30 years boarding in Washington. I do not feel that it is asife that either of us should be exposed to the ills and infirmities of advanced age where, if either should be ill, strangers would be called upon to minister to us. A woman friend of ours is to have charge of the house." Senator Hour has been active in politics since 1850, when he was elected City So-licitor of Wircester. Later he was sent to the Legislature, first to the House and afterward to the Senate, subsequently was chosen a Representative to Congress, and, after an interval of retirement for needed rest, he was elected a Senator of the United States, taking his scat in 137. After such long, devoted and useful serv-ice to his country and party. Senator Hoar is in his venerable age a poor man, having had no time to make money. He was then how mothers a mark having had no time to make money. He was kept busy making a man. Another conspicuous statesman and Senator of the United States, who, it was

said in the Senate on Monday, is most astute collician in the country, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania. Unlike associate from Massachusetts, he has time to make, and has made, money. has been as strenuous a worker, and a longer one, in the political field than Mr. Hoar, and has tended and shaken the plum tree so often and hard that many and rich are the plums which he has gar-

the two years just past as follows: and rice so often and many bink has gur-nered. The Pennsylvania statesman en-tered official life four years earlier than Mr. Hoar, in 1856 when he was elected prothonotary of Beaver County. From that time to this time, Mr. Quay has never been out of public office, except for a brief interval during the war, and in all that time his official compensation has probably not averaged his present saiary of \$5000 a year. Since 1857 Mr. Quay has been a Senator of the United States, but the students of history will look in vain through the Congressional Record for the great speeches delivered or the great acts done by him. They will find that once, in an effort to amend or defeat the Wilson tariff bill, he made, in the way chiefly of reading to the Senate Army Diplomatic and consular ...... District of Co-lumbia. Fortification ..... Indian the way chiefly of reading to the Senate statistical and other extracts from news-papers and official reports, one of the longest obstructive speeches on recerd, and that, on another notable occasion, to his infinite honor be it said, he perform an heroic, wise and provident act statesmanship, that of defeating the Isthmian canal. famous "force bill," so called, for the resubjugation of the South. But to find Mr. Quay's triumphs of statesmanship the curious must look not among the records of Congress, or the speeches and deeds of American statesmen, but among chronicles of sordid, practical politics Unlike Mr. Hoar, Mr. Quay has not be obliged to live in Washington boardin houses during his Congressional life; nor has he been compelled by circumstances to content himself with one small, sim-ple house in the capital. Mr. Quay has a

priations Total appropri-ations by Congress . magnificent mansion there; he has an-other in Beaver, another in Marietta, Pa-The comparison shows that for the two and a noble pleasure house in Florida, the land of sunshine and flowers, to which he resorts when the stormy winds of years 1968 and 1994 there is an increased ex-penditure of \$112,619,673. It was this increase which Senator Allison took occa-Winter do blow too roughly and coldly, sion to explain. when he relaxes from his arduous Sen TB LO DI

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

GROWTH OF THE NATION.

Des Moines Register.

passed the billion and a half mark. When

passed the billion and a nati make, which the billion-dollar Congress was a sensation Thomas B. Reed shid this had become a billion-dollar country. The recent Years of prosperity and enormous commercial growth find their reflex in the beyond-the

proven min and a service appropriation bills billon-dollar-mark appropriation bills which even the watch days of the Treas ury have been compelled to concede hav

Not everybody is interested in bare sta-tistics. But the following tabulated state-ments bitting the relative cost of Govern-ment during the present year and 1004, as compared with the two years just past, to the set more classic during the present

to the eye more clearly than a more ex-tended statement would do. The Filty seventh Congress provided for the presen and coming years as follows:

Title of act.

and

of Co-

Arriculture

Army Diplomatic

consular

lan

Savy

Total

Total

egislative, etc.

tary Aca

discellaneous ...

printions

Total, regular

nual appropria-

Total appropria-tions by Con-

regular and permanent

Title of act.

Military Academy

River and har

Total, regular annual appro-priations

Permanent an-nual appropria-tions

Grand total of

permanenti annual appro-

Sundry civil ..

Navy

Total ...

Total ....

Agriculture

Grand total

Fiscal

year 2904.

\$,647,497 00 7,388,416 22 8,512,560 47

8,512,399,41 37,556,543,56 653,248,67 31,877,281,43 139,847,500,00 133,401,549,75

24.1

The Fifty-sixth Congress provided for

Fifty-sixth

1,849,428 76

8,500,259 94

Fiscal

year 1502.

Fifty-seventh Congress

. \$ 5,978,190 00.\$ 5,298,960 ( 78,138,752 84) 91,730,136 (

1,986,350 69 1,957,935

138

82,272,955 10 60,163,359

\$596,082,625 82 \$596,800,474 21,561,572 47 28,650,007

\$617, 544, 198 29 \$623, 850, 451

2620 594 198 29 2676 703 276 53

132,589,829 (0) 123,921,220 (

\$1,554,108,514 84

\$ 4,582,420 00 \$ 4,023,500 115,734,043 10 114,220,055

5,564,507 50 7,564,611 60 8,547,471 69 8,545,568 85 772,653 68 674,306 778,100,794 60 165,245,200 1133,752,688 75 113,655,548

61,795,998 21 65,319,915 45

\$582,072,890 38 \$557,948,010 15,917,446 94 15,688,330

\$597,990,337 32 \$573,656,841 7,990,018 67 3,802,301

\$605, 990, 355, 99, 3577, 438, 643

124,358,220 00 132,712,230 00

\$730,838,675 99 \$710,150,862 88

\$1,440,489,438 87

Fiscal

year 1963.

8,544,479

71,442

2,722,795

Congress

Fiscal

year 1901.

1.771.168

7,577,369

63.

Mr. Harriman's care to keep the lumber traffic of Northern California does not in-dicate that that is very unprofitable railroad business, even if cars do need to be hauled empty one way.

California is outgrowing some of its foolishness. The Legislature has re-Barber Examiners, which, after a trial of four years was found to be very ex. ensive and otherwise objectionable.

Fifty-four years ago this month Presient James K. Polk signed the bill that made Minnesota a territory. Alexander Ramsey, who was appointed its first Governor and was subsequently Governor of the state, then United States Senator, and afterward Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Hayes, still surviv

"We must not think too unkindly even of the east wind," said Nathaniel Hawthorne. "It is not, perhaps, a wind to be loved, even in its benignest moods; but there are seasons when I delight to feel its breath upon my cheek, though it be never advisable to throw open my bosom and take it into my heart, as I would its gentle sister of the south and west.'

Up to date there are 15 postoffices in the country bearing the name of Roosevelt, That is only two less than the number bearing the name of McKinley, and Roosevelt has been on deck only 15 months. President Cleveland has more postoffices carrying his name than any other President, 32 in all. In this respect Cleveland is two ahead of Washington and Monroe, and one ahead of Lincoln.

The surviving soldiers who served under enerals Taylor and Scott in Mexico, in 1846 and 1847, are invited to be present at the 37th National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in San Francisco, next August. The pension rolls show that 2900 still live, and 1000 dwell on the Pacific Coast. The managers hope to attract at least 400 of them to the reunion, believing that it will be the last they will ever attend.

In England, under an old law still in force, the swan is a royal fowl, as whales and sturgeons are royal fish. All swans the property whereof is not otherwise definable, when within the British dominions, belong to the King by virtue of this prerogative. When swans are lawfully taken into the possession of a private person, such person may be said to have a property in them; but if they be at liberty they belong to the crown.

The daughter of a Massachusetts Sena tor told the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale that in her younger life she went with her father to one of the regulation dinners at the White House, General Jack, son himself took her out to the dinner table. There was some talk about the light of the table, and the General said to her, "The chanticleer does not burn well." She was so determined that ahe should not misunderstand him that she pretended not to hear him, and asked what he said. To this his distinct reply was, "The chanticleer does not burn well."

Some of Keene's allegations against the Harriman control of the Southern Pacific have a familiar sound. He says Harriman is using Southern Pacific earnings to put the Central Pacific in good shape, with the design of adding the Central to the Union Pacific system and then buying in the "milked" Southern Pacific for a song. A few years ago the story was frequently told how the Southern Pacific system was built and equipped out of the earnings and equipment of the Central Pacific, then a Government property. Reversing the operation ought to contribute to poetle justice.

It has at last been decided to pull down the wall around Paris which was erected half a century ago as a defense. It is 20 miles in circumference and 60 feet tall. It proved ineffective as a war defense in important item is the \$50,130,000 but it has remained and its only 1870. service was to facilitate the collection of taxes on all articles entering Paris. Next to the wall is a strip of land a quarter of a mile wide reserved for use in connection with military operations at the wall. That strip is covered with a lot of huts of squatters who were suffered to live there. With the destruction of the useless wall permanent structures will occupy the strip and Paris will expand as she has long desired to do.

vates the ungenerous, that is, the brutal side of human nature. On this point Professor Hollis proceeds to say:

On the football field it is customary to w On the football field it is customary to weak-en an opponent by bruises or otherwise. Good generalship seems to direct all the hard plays at a single valuable player of the opposing side, particularly if he is a good punter. In case any man shows distress he must be vig-orously attacked in order to drive him out of the game. This is called strategy. If it is chivalry, why, then, chivalry was a poor kind of stuff, and we may thank God it is long past. One is painfully disaponined with the cases. is painfully disappointed with the passa very season over the absence of chivairo foct (in football).

True enough, there is loud boast of and fair play; but as Pro fessor Hollis says, the conditions encourage roughness and even foul play, Football, he declares, has become "a war game wherein it is the business of each side to take every possible advantage. This is considered strategy in a contest from which the idea of fun has been banished." But can such a game over be anything else? The character of this play, like that of the prizering, is perfectly known, and the game is encouraged because spectators are eager to witness strenuous display of the very qualities which this professor repreends. The college boys wouldn't fight in this manner but for the applause of the spectators. It is the same motive that induced the gladiators in the Roman amphitheater to butcher each Let us accept the fact that the other. human nature that delights in such things is ineradicable, and not worry about it.

#### DISCREDITABLE FAVORITISM AND DELAY.

-

In another column appears a presenration of the situation in which the proposed Hillsboro street railroad finds itself. The City Council has deliberately acceded to the City & Suburban's proposals to close to the Hillsboro line every avenue of ingress to the city exsepting solely that by way of Kearney street. The right way, of course, would have been to force both lines to use the sime street between the boundary and Twenty-fourth street, but as this is now mpossible, by all authorities, it is Kearney street or nowhere.

This enterprise deserves well of the city, as it involves the outlay of some \$750,000 and rapid transit to the rich dis trict west of Portland. Without these connections with its surrounding country, the city's growth will be slow, Ventures of this kind must be encouraged, and the franchise, wherever it is located, must be granted by the authorities in the face of protests along the streets to be traversed.

Why is it the City & Suburban can wander freely at its own sweet will where it listeth over the city, and keep a monopoly of every public highway it fancies, but others desiring to come in with outside capital | legislation necessary to carry a treaty

ing money or legislation to make them effective may have to be invoked; but it can and will be done unless the Senate can in some other way be made responsive to the popular will. Every time the Senate blocks the way of prog ress it only helps on the movement to make it an automaton, ornamental perhaps, for its dignity, oratory and the "manly art," but for serious purposes of Government entirely negligible.

#### THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

The decision of the Senate to submit the Cuban treaty to the House for approval is a sound conclusion. The Hous has always asserted the right of that body to pass on all reciprocity treaties because of their effect on the revenue. but at the last session of Congress the Senate committee refused to attach this condition to the treaty. The precedents cited by the ablest members of the Senate support the view that action of the House on reciprocity treatles is necessary to conform to the Constitution. The House in the famous debate over the ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain, in Washington's second term insisted that the assent of the House was essential to the obligation of treaty, and disputed the right of the President to negotiate a treaty of commerce.

The provisions of the Constitution in regard to the treaty-making power are included among the questions upon which public men have differed ever since the adoption of the Constitution In Washington's day Northern Reprecontatives took the latitudioarian of these provisions, while Southern men were strict constructionists. In the de bate over the Jay treaty its opponents in the House claimed the right to refuse the means of carrying it into effect, and discussed the subject to the end of the session. It was upon this debate grow-ing out of the Jay treaty that Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, earned his reputation as the first orator of his genera tion. In the end the Administration triumphed and the appropriations for car-rying the treaty into effect were made after a sharp and long-continued discussion upon almost a purely sectional vote. only four members from all the states south of the Potomac supporting the resolution, which owed its passage largely to the support of John Marshall, afterwards the famous/Chief Justice. During the discussion of the Jay treaty the great questions involved were exhaustively argued in the newspapers by Hamilton, Jay, Gouverneur Morris, Madison, Rufus King, John Quincy Adams and others. The defense of the treaty was conducted by Hamilton, King and Jay. At this early date the

House asserted its view that it was within the constitutional right or power of the House to enact or withhold the ring to come in with outside capital legislation necessary to carry a treaty were set up by iniriguing oligarchies into affect. The ratification of treaties of have failed." Jackson was a most mem-ithout reserve or shame? Let us build reciprocity involve a different question or able man in our history. After Wash-

had but just reached his majority when Washington became President. Jackson's military and political career, be longs wholly to the history of our Re public. He was the only victorious soldier of the War of 1812-14 who held an independent command; he was the first American who was elected President by the overpowering verdict of popular ac-claim. He was the flow great American who was strictly a child of the pe ple, who rose up from the ranks without any adventitious aids of family, fortune or superior attainments of schol-

astic education and culture. There was no absolutely typical American President before Jackson, and there was none after him until Lincoln. He was a successful man in war and politics, without a break from the day when he was the first Senator from Tennessee in Washington's Presidency until his death in 1845. He was twice elected President, could have had third term had he desired it when he retired at 70, suffering from bodily infirmity. He dictated the choice of his successor and to the last year of his life he was honored, revered and consulted by the leaders of his party. His eight years' Administration included enormous progress in our National growth. The application of steam to transportation by land and water was rapidly extended over the country, the first great

flow of immigrants from Europe began under Jackson, the lands of the West were rapidly filled up by the exodus of emigrants from New England and the Middle States. Jackson crushed the nullification scheme, and by the mouth of Webster raised his voice against secession and disunion; Jackson vindicated the honor and dignity of our country by bringing France to terms of decent consideration of our American claims. Jackson's heroic qualities, made him the idol of the Nation, placed him next to Washington in the hearts of the American people of his political day, for he had placed himself between the politicisns and the people. Under Jackson, so-called Jeffersonian principles of "state supremacy" were nullified by the new watchword of "Liberty and Union." Daniel Webster, hostile to Jackson save in the nullification contest, wrote to his wife that in personal dignity and

speech Jackson in the contest of 1824 was superior to any of his great rivals for the Presidency. Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, in his "Reminiscences," has words of the warmest praise for Jackson, and his vigorous independence of administration. He says that the eight years of Andrew Jackson's dynasty "were the

end of the halting pretense at republic-anism of the first fifty years of the Constitution. From that time down the max who have had the Nation behind them have succeeded. The men who

The Ameer of Afghanistan can hardly be regarded as a model ruler, but he has laid a strong hand upon the greed that corners grain to his realm. Among other notable edicts that he has recently issued is one directing that every one possessing grain in excess of what is absolutely necessary for the support of his family shall sell it. If he fails to obey this command, his whole supply will be taken away by force. If some such rule as this could have been made to apply to the coal supply in this country last Fall there would have been no coal shortage, with its widespread suffering.

The Keene-Taylor faction has never been suspected of humor; but after the sealous display in California's interests made by the Harriman people, to the disadvantage of their Northern lines. the prayer for an injunction to restrain the Union Pacific from sacrificing the Southern Pacific bears a close resemblance to a ghastly joke

If a church organization is shrewd, it does not put its edifice at the disposal of itinerants so imperfectly accredited that they find themselves in jail before their engagement is fairly over. Lecturers to audiences of a single sex are to be watched with especial care.

An unusually good selection is that of John D. Daly for Surveyor-General. He will make an honest and efficient servant of the Government; and it may be hoped that this bald statement of fact will not be taken as a reflection upon others.

The Hillsboro road should come down Northrup street, using it jointly with the City & Suburban, and it should be given clear title to that privilege. This may yet be done, and past mistakes thus be partly rectified.

and orange groves the gentle art of fishing. Mr. Hoar has explained in his ad-dress to the Armour students this differ-ence of these Senatorial conditions. He has had no time to make money, but who shall say that he has not made a man whose useful, honorable life, whose wise, patriotic services to his country are not parts and parcels of the treasured history of his country, the price of his admiring, grateful countrymen?

#### Colonel Watterson on Mr. Hoar. Louisville Courier-Journal.

We do not think the Northern people are really estranged from their Southern white brethren over the question of negro social equality. The whites of both secwhite brethren over the question of negro social equality. The whites of both sec-tions of the country understand one an-other pretty well in this matter, and are coming to understand one another better every day. It is mainly a few self-inter-ested politicians and hopeless fanatics who make the negro to any extent a dis-turbing element now. But Senator Hoar's address is particularly notable because it is the expression of the most distinctive New Englander now living; of one of the founders, and at all times a leader, of the party that emancipated the negro; of a man who in his eventful and patrictic public career embraced the most critical public career embraced the most critical period of the Result house the most critical public career embraced the most critical

public career embraced the most critical period of the Republic's bistory, who ex-erted a powerful hand in molding that his-tory, and who in the retrospect of his activities looks back on a nation's conactivities looks back on a nation's con-vuision and reconstruction, a people's division, hostility, misunderstanding and reunion. It was the address of a man who in himself personiled every phase of this period of the National life-of a man who, often a partisan, sometimes almost a zealtot in the passions of the houf, but always honest and carnest, now, in the steady light of his spiendid sunset, sees both the present and the past with clear both the present and the past with clear and broad vision. It was the address, not of a partisan, not of a sectionalist, but of a great American.

"I want to ask you, Mr. Jackson." be-gan the Judge, "what you would do if you were a Justice of the Peace and a case of felo de se were brought before

Case of teld do se were brought bente pou?" Mose didn't recognize the Latin term for suicide, and he scratched his head and pondered long and earnesily. He was bound he wouldn't give himself sway. at any rate. So, after duly considering the proposition from all sides, he said: "Weil, Jedge, it's my opinion that I'd

when, Steage, it's my opinion that it's make the description of the solid, brief and expressive names which now offend put the same question to the white man. "If such a case was brought before me," said the white man, "Id order a change of venue for lack of jurisdiction." And that's why he got the appointment.

that goes for the Panama canal the present year. The Secretary of the Treasury is now arranging for the payment to the French owners. The second important item is an inc

French owners. The second important item is an increase of \$33,377,221 for the postal service. This is not a new burden on the people, for the postal service is nearly self-sustaining, and the expenditure of this sum will make it more nearly so than it is now. Last year Congress appropriated in round num-bers \$123,00,000 to this service, while the postal receipts were fill,000,000. The third important item is an increase of in round numbers of \$30,000,000 for river and harbor improvements. Other items are an increase of \$17,000,000 for the Navy, \$10,000,000 for public buildings, \$3,000,000 to

where against any of these items as th-necessary, extravagant or dishonest. The Democrats have joined with the Republi-cans in supporting every one, while the most conservative men in Congress have been watchful to keep them within limit. The fact is this is not only a billion-dollar country, but a billion-and-a-balf-dollar country, but a billion-and-a-haif-dollar country. If present business conditions continue it will be a two-billion-dollar country. When will it two-billion-dollar country. Where will it stop?

Obstructionists in Way of Progress.

Obstructionists in Way of Progress. Tacoma Ledger.
The Portland Oregonian has a word in disapproval of certain citizens who ob-ject to the construction of a sirect-car line in front of their residences. The rebuke is expressed with mildness, and might have been more severe and yet fully deserved. The same spirit that would for a selfish purpose hamper the construction of a transit line would stand in the way of any improvement. The man whose house is so situated that be does not require the services of a street-car, and who begrudges to people who live beyond him the use of this vehicle, that may be almost indispensa-ble, forgets that he is but one in a com-munity, and that every good citizen munity, and that every good citizen

ble, forgets that he is but one in a com-munity, and that every good ditizen adapts binnelf to the conditions that work for the common good. In every progressive city there are certain thor-oughfares reserved as boulevards and kept free from tracks. If the city is large and populous, heavy traffic of all sorts may be forbidden these boulevards. This is not done, however, when the course would be to binder material de-velopment or to isolate the residents of the suburbs. As a rule the construction of a car line is a distinct benefit, and they who oppose are inspired by motives of pure selfahness.

# Signs of Too Much Culture.

Signs of roo Anda Culture. Philadelphia North American. Indiana is putting on airs. She wants the Government to recognize new names for certain towns the present appellations of which jar upon the sensitive Hoosler ear. Thus does the sudden acculation of cul-ture bring effeminacy. The solid, brief and expressive names which now offend

Texas even is beginning to robel against nepotism. Its House of Representatives the other day passed a resolution calling upon the heads of all state departments and institutions to submit under oath "a statement of the number of employes in their respective departments or institutions who are related, either by affinity or commanguinity in the third degree, to said chief or heads of departments or institutions, together with the amount of salary said cierks and employes receive; also that this sworn statement shall contain similar information as to the cierks and employes who are related in the same manner to the heads of other departments or institutions of the state government." The inspiration of this resolution, as appears in the preamble, is a desire to cure the "growing of nepotism in our state government," and it is plainly intimated that appropriate action will be

taken upon the report contemplated.

"I understand that it was pretty slow at Mrs. De Styles's party?" "Slow! Why, it was at alow as playing chess on a freight train going through Philadelphia on Sunday!"-Baltimore Herald.

"Don't you think that elections could be con-ducted without the use of money"" "Of course they could." answered Senator Sorghum; "but it would be impossible to guarantee the result." --Washington Star.

"It never pays to hurt people's feelings," re-marked the Riumane Chap. "Oh. I don't know," replied the Wise Guy. "Friend of mine makes a pretty rood living at it." "Who is he?" "A dentist."-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"I have heard that Miss Chopchin married

"I have heard that Miss Chopchin matried young Flimbers with the lifes of reforming him." "Well, she succeeded. He says he'll never marry again if he lives to be a thousand years."-Chicago Tribuns. "Tou hate him, then?" "Hate him! Why, say! do you know what I wish? "No, what?" "Well, I wish I had the making of his con-science. With what I know of his past, I could make a conselence that would drive to suicide."-Chicago Evening Post. "I want half a pound of water crackers," said Mrs. Newyome. "All-fird sury, ma'an," replied the country storekeepser, "but I ain't

said Mrs. Newcome. "All-fired sorry, ma'am," replied the country storekcept, "but I ain't got but two dozen of 'em in the place." "Well, Fit take them." "Jest wait 10, 20 minutes, H1 Peters an' Josh Blocum has been using 'em fur checkers, an' they're playin' the decidin'

Why Mose Missed a Job. Chicago Inter Ocean. Old River, Ark .- Mose Jackson, colored, Old River, Ark.-Mose Jackson, colored, of this place, is highly indignant because he was refused an appointment as Justice of the Peace the other day, and a white man selected in his place. All the trouble was due to Mose's ignor-since of Latin. The man who got the place was equally ignorant, but he didn't display his lack of learning. When the Circuit Judge of this county called at Old River to hold the examina-tion, Mose and Harding were the only two who applied for the office. The Judge sized both of them up and then decided to have a little fun. Mose was the first one questioned.