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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy to partly soudy; variable winds becoming southerly. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temture, 50 deg.; minimum temperature, 35 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 16.

WASHINGTON'S EIGHTH LEGISLA-TURE.

The record of the Eighth Legislature of the State of Washington is a fairly good one, when the circumstances under which that body was working are considered. A warm factional fight in the ranks of the dominant party was conducive to best results on all problems which were presented for solution, but the most of the Democratic members of both the House and Senate took a higher ground than is usually the case when they happen to be in a position to aid the party in power on road to destruction. From a political standpoint, the few Democrate in Legislature had everything to gain and little or nothing to lose by standing to one side and permitting the factions of the majority to fight to a finish. It is to their everlasting credit that they tied up with neither faction. Neither did they remain passive; in-stead, they joined with the better element of the majority party, and aided in passing the bills which possessed rit, and turning down those which had none.

There is always an element of uncertainty about a new law, and, accordingly, the test of time will need be apto some of the important bills which were passed at Olympia at the session just ended. Pre-eminent in importance among the long list of bills which successfully ran the gauntlet down to the Governor's signature may be mentioned the new road bill and the tax commission bill. The former, framed for the purpose of improving the public highways, if it fulfills the expectations of its promoters, will not only succeed in that respect, but will at the same time reduce the cost of id-building and repairing throughout the state. It certainly should have some appreciable effect in wiping out that old judice between the city and country as to where the money should be spent. for city members of the Legislature were completely routed when they attempted to secure an amendment which would permit them to expend 25 per cent of the road and bridge funde in the limits of the city district where it was collected. The country members demanded all of it and got what they demanded. The road bill also provides for a better distribution of funds.

The tax bill provides increased facilities for getting more taxable property on the rolls. The bill is undoubtedly superior to the railroad commission bill, for the reason that it provides that not only the rallroads shall be made to pay their taxes, but all other corporations must do the same. It has, to a large extent, eliminated the possibility of the commission's getting very far into politics, which was the chief objection to the railroad commission bill, and if it proves as successful in its operation as similar laws in other states, the people of Washington can forgive the Eighth Legislature for many of its shortcomings.

The aggregate amount carried by the appropriation bills shows Washington be an expensive state to operate. The appropriations made for the educational, penal and reformatory institutions and for handling the machinery of the state in other departments ran up very close to \$2,000,000, while an additional \$1,000,000 is called for for other purposes. This is a large amount of sey, but Washington is a big state, and her very "bigness," in more ways than one, has caused the heavy demand on the public purse. It is many hundred miles from the ranches forests and mines in the northeastern part of the state to the fisheries and fruit farms of the southwest. A wagon-road or me other public utility may seem of vital importance to the members from the northwest, and, taking the sponsor's word for it, the southwestern man as sists in putting it through. Reciprocity practiced on the same lines. In this way, considerable money is appropriated which might not come out so easily if the state were smaller and it was easier for individual members to take an unbiased view of the matter. Aside from the two bills mentioned, there was the usual large number of measures of lesser importance, many of which, however, if interpreted as the members inding them expect them to be inperpreted, will aid in increasing the revnues of the state, and decreasing the

If decrease in crime means a reduction in city and county expenses and

extenditures.

the effect of these laws, and they remain measures of unusual merit. With gamblers and maquereaux subject to punishment as felons, Washington should shortly discern an improvement in the moral tone of the entire state. The Eighth Legislature of the State of Washington might not have been a model in all respects, but its work on the whole will average up well with that of its predecessors.

IMPRACTICABLE IDEALISM.

There is an excellent newspaper pubished at Wilmington, Del., by name Every Evening, with whose good purposes we sympathize, but with whose working hypothesis of public life we find it impossible to agree. Says this well-meaning but imperfectly aware's new Senators:

Mr. Allee, whose name on the roll call of "the highest deliberate body in the world" now somes between the names of Aldrich and Alli-son, is a man absolutely without the slightest qualification for the position. A modest tradesman of Dover, his political horizon is bounded by his election district. His knowledge of pub-lic questions is an unknown quantity.

We shall not dispute the implication that Mr. Allee's ignorance of questions is on the whole to his discredit, but the further idea that this fault impairs his fitness for the United States Senate is certainly a most curious and perverted reading of the situation. Whence could Every Evening derive such a conclusion from the history of its own state? They had one man in the Senate with a knowledge of public questions, Thomas F. Bayard, who is dead, and another man with a knowledge of public questions, George Gray, whom Delaware turned out of the Senate for a nobody named Kenney. It is apparent that Delaware prefers Addicks, who knows nothing but corrupt politics, to Gray, a statesman of the Bayard school. It is absurd to suppose that Addicks could corrupt a state that didn't want to be corrupted.

But where does Every Evening get its working model of the Senatorial stature? Did the Bland-Allison sliver law reveal any great knowledge of public questions on Allison's part, or does the Aldrich bill to relieve Wall street point to learning of the Bayard order? What is Platt's view of the Monroe Doctrine or Quay's theory of banking currency? From what repository learning does Senator Hanna derive his philosophy of "stand pat" and the "full dinner-pail," and does Every Evening look for ultimate truth in Senator Foraker's brief for the Union Pacific in the

Supreme Court? Yet we would not in injustice deny to the dominant type of Senator such a "knowledge of public questions" as it undoubtedly possesses. There are aspects of our National problems in which the Senatorial research has been wide and deep. We have the solemn and troublesome race question at the South; and the mere ordinary man can never hope to know as much as Alger and Hanna have forgotten about capturing negro delegates to National conven tions. We have the obecure and everpresent tariff problem; and if any one knows more certainly how to work the protected corporations successfully through tariff monkey-work than Allison and Gorman, his place is in the Senate if he is not already there, have the money question, and on the most effective application of Treasury notes and bank notes to voters and Legislatures we have an impressive array in the Senate, from Aldrich of Rho Island to Clark of Montana. We have the great problem of the trusts, and Depew understands the railroad end of them, while, for the industrials, the superior knowledge of Mr. J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and Henry O. Havemeyer is always at the Senatorial

Give Mr. Allee, good Every Evening. a chance. He is young, and time may lead him up to the dizzy heights of echolarship apparently inaccessible to Gorman, Dubois and Tillman. If he is a successful as well as a "modest tradesman," his calling has well fitted him for the traffic in which he will now participate on a somewhat larger scale; and if he has thoroughly mastered "the horizon of his own election district," he is on the direct road to the pinnacle of statesmanship; for in such humble beginnings did the great careers we have mentioned take their rise. We are a practical people. The man who can't "get next" to the "workers" in his own ward is devoid of the rudiments of Senatorial statesmanship. It is rather to Mr. Allee's advantage than otherwise has resolutely turned his back upon the soft and seductive ways of knowledge and intellectual attainment to improve his mind in study of man's baser nature, that he may deftly play upon its secret springs.

IS HILL BEHIND KEENE?

If the Harriman-Keene difficulty over the Southern Pacific were merely a stock jobbers' quarrel, the country could afford to treat it with indifference. But there is reason to believ that the full significance of Keene's attack is not revealed in his petition for injunction. If it should be found that James J. Hill is the real inspiration of Keens's movement, few people would be

No secret has been made of the fact that Mr. Hill has not cherished a warm regard for Mr. Harriman since the little game in Wall street two years ago, in which Mr. Harriman forced recognition from the Great Northern magnate and prevented him from working his will with the Burlington and the two Northern transcontinentals, Mr. Hill has carried a knife in his sleeve since that time, and has neglected no opportunity to make conditions hard for Mr. Harriman. Last Fall he began a systematic bear campaign, and was an important factor in depression of Southern

Pacific stock. Harriman had taken \$75,000,000 of that stock at about 65, and when it went down to 56 it became a very heavy load. Hill could see nothing but a blue future for everything, and he took pains to get his views abroad where they would do the most harm. But Harriman managed to stand the strain, the stocks recovered, and Hill's calamity howl took a vacation. Now Keene appears with a basketful of legal complications for the Harriman people, and these carry a strong odor of the wily railroader of

St. Paul. On their face the allegations against the Harriman control of Southern Pacific appear to have merit; it would be useless to go into court without this appearance at least. As a matter of fact, they may be supported, and Harriman may thus be turned out of Southern Pacific, though this will not establish disinterested good faith on the it undoubtedly does—the "moral" laws part of Mr. Keene. By the success of passed will gave the state large sums. this move, Mr. Hill would obtain a vic-

to be supposed that would end the war. Serious conflict between these trusts eems inevitable, and we may be at the beginning of it. There is ground for the euspicion, however, that Mr. Hill will not emerge from the battle wholly

POR A GREATER NAVY.

England never would tolerate a great standing army, but she maintains the greatest naval establishment in the world. Her opposition to a great military establishment to based on the the ory that it might be used to control the government, or at least to limit the free political action of the people-and it is a rational apprehension; but no fear like this has ever been felt in England in relation to the navy. We are folformed journal, speaking of one of Del- lowing much the same course. Every proposal to increase the Army of the United States evokes, and ever has evoked, hysterical protest in the name of "liberty." But we are building up a navy without any outcry of this sort against it. And yet a modern sailor could be made to serve with great ef-fectiveness as a soldier, and a single battleship might control a great port and city and direct the course of a rev-

However, neither the United States nor Great Britain needs a large standing army, for they have government through opinion and no habit of rebellion against its decrees. But they both have need of naval establishments for the outer world. Till recently, deed, this was not so much a need of the United States, but our people now, substantially with one accord, agree that we must maintain and increase our Navy. We have entered within recent years into new relations with the world at large, and we should be strong enough at sea to maintain our new po sition, and, moreover, to discourage any aggression upon the Monroe Doctrine. All parties virtually concede this; and Democrats as well as Republicans give their support to the new naval policy.

In the last hours of the late session of Congress, the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$81,877,291.43, was passed. It was the largest naval appropriation ever carried through Congrees. In addition to current expense, it provides for no less than five new battleships, besides many smaller craft. These battleships will be among the greatest ever constructed, and of types carrying all the latest improvementa Of those of the type of the Oregon, so perfect and so famous a few years ago, it may be said that, though they are not by this time old junk, merely, yet great expenditure will be necessary to bring them up to present requirements.

No definite programme as to extent of naval increase or expansion has been adopted by Congress, but the Naval Board has formulated a plan which fixes forty-five battleships of the first class as the naval strength necessary to protect our coasts, our outlying possessions and our growing foreign merce. The programme includes, further, a proportion of cruisers, scouts torpedo-boate and auxiliaries; that is to say, to every four battleships there uld be two armored cruisers, four fast torpedo-boat-destroyera etc., besides other classes. This programme may or may not be adopted by Congress; but it is argued with much force that it is a very doubtful policy in a matter of so much moment to depend haphazard on the variable temper of Congress from year to year.

THE NEW TAX LAWS.

There will be many complaints in the Fall of 1904, when the taxpayers are called upon to pay a second tax in one year. For the time being it will seem almost like a double taxation, yet every one knows that the tax burden will be no greater because of the change in the time for paying taxes. Heretofore the people have paid their taxes in March and April, but in 1904 a new law ture will go into effect, requiring that taxes be paid on or before the last day of December of the same year the assessment of property is made. In March, 1904, prop erty-owners will pay their taxes due upon the assessment of 1903, and in December of the same year they will pay upon the assessment made in the Spring of 1904. After the first year there will be but one tax to pay annually.

The change in the law was made in response to a demand that has been heard for several years, especially in the rural districts, where both the farm ers and merchants have more money in the Fall and early Winter than at any other time of the year. As propertyowners may have an extension of on half of their taxes until April if they pay the first half in December, the new law presents as equitable a plan as is possible. The farmer who wishes to hold his crop until Spring before selling may do so without great inconvenience so far as payment of taxes is

The reduction of the rebate for prompt payment from 3 per cent to 2 per cent seems to have been well advised. During the past two weeks the property-owners in every county in the state have been crowding the Sheriffs' offices to pay their taxes within the time limit, and thereby save three cents on each dollar. No penalty has ever been so effective in securing prompt payment as this rebate plan has been, and it is well that the rebate was not abandoned. At the same time, it is quite certain that the payments will be nearly as large with an allowance of 2 per cent rebate as with a deduction of per cent, and the public treasuries may save the difference.

The payment of a large proportion of the taxes in December of 1904 will start all the counties and the state with a good sum of money in the treasury at the beginning of 1905. Some of the counties that have been keeping a little behind and have been paying interest on warrants may be enabled to get even with the world and start anew. The accumulation of money will be but temporary, however, for, as said before, the total amount of revenue will be no greater, but will merely be received After the change has been effected and the people have forgotten the temporary inconvenience of being required to pay taxes twice in one year, the new arrangement will give almost universal satisfaction.

Governor Chamberlain's pardon of A M. Humphrey is clearly based entirely upon sympathy. Judge Burnett fairly stated the case when he said in his letter that, although shrinkage might account for the shortage of wheat Humphrey's warehouse so far as the crop of 1898 was concerned, still this did not excuse the conversion of wheat of a subsequent crop. The fact remained that the wheat had been disposed of, and the farmers suffered the loss. Perhaps one could not be human ting the financial factor from | tory he has long sought, but it is hardly | and harden his heart to the pleading

of a faithful wife and mother of five mall children, yet those who know only the facts in the case must feel that th scales of justice up at Salem do not hand occasionally tips them off the balance. The oft-repeated argument that to imprison the criminal is to inflict the punishment upon his innocent family is fully answered by saying that the offender should have thought of this when he committed the wronga strange law which save that the mar without a family shall be punished, while the man with a family shall not. The establishment of such a rule creates a still greater inequality before the law, for it means that the man whom family can make a personal plea stands in a more favorable position than one whose family resides at a distance. Since Humphrey has been pardoned, it may be said that no warehouseman has ever been punished for the larceny of wheat in Oregon.

Mr. Brumble, of Cameron County. Pennsylvania, and the father of eleven children, recently introduced in the Legislature of that state a bill to subsidize large families and to provide gold medals for mothers of large families. The bill provides prizes ranging from \$10, a medal to cost \$10 to \$50, and a \$50 gold medal to mothers of families ranging from nine to fifteen children. The enth son or daughter born within the state is to be educated at the expense of the state, the provision for this purpose not to exceed \$500. The act shall not apply to any woman who has been separated or divorced from her husband. Mr. Brumble should have gone farther, since he engaged in the business of supervising the family af-fairs of his constituents, and provided premium for intelligent, responsible fatherhood. Motherhood is, after all, but half the battle when it comes to peopling a state with citizens worthy of the name. When we read that there are now 25,000 children between the ages of 10 and 16 years who are working in the coal breakers and factories of Pennsylvania, of whom their fathers merely take an inventory as of stock in pinchng, paltry trade, we are forced to believe that an added volume of juvenile life is not so much needed in that state as is parental responsibility that looks to the care, training and education of the children now in hand. Besides, a gold medal is about the last thing that he mother of "from nine to fifteen children" needs. Stationary washtubs in the kitchen and money to fee a stoutarmed laundress would be much more to the point, as Mr. Brumble would know if he were Mrs. Brumble.

The late Legislature of Montana cre ated a bureau for the prevention of cruelty to children and dumb brutes in that state. As an inducement for the prose-cution of persons guilty of such cruelty, it is provided that one-half of the fines imposed for violation of the law shall be paid to informers. The State Humane Society is made a bureau for carrying out the intent of the law, and is empowered to appoint state and local agents to assist in the work. The bureau and its agents must report annually to the Governor, and in order that sentiment favorable to the protection of children and dumb animals may be created and fostered, the annual report is to be printed and distributed under the direction of the board of directors, of which the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General are ex-officio members. The secretary of the board will be appointed by the Governor, and will receive a salary of \$1200 a year. One-half of the fines imposed will be turned into the state treasury, the other half being given as a bonus for information. The latter provision is depended upon to make the law answer the purpose of its creation—the former to reimburse the state for expenses in conducting the bureau and securing prosecutions. The plan is indorsed by humane people dent Ro throughout the state as meeting a demand of humanity that has been too long overlooked. Since women were bewere not included in the category of offenders who fall under the ban of this

The owner of an orchard who is not now spraying his trees has but little claim to the title of "fruitgrower." He is more of a fruit-destroyer than a fruitgrower, for his own trees are gradually yielding to the ravages of pests and are spreading diseases to other orchards. Spraying is an expensive operation, but it is essential to the proluction of an excellent quality of fruit. Though trees may bear crops of clean fruit for a few seasons without spraying, it is only a question of time when the product of such an orchard will command a second or third-class price in the market. Besides being directly profitable to the individual horticulturst, spraying helps the fruit industry of the state by improving the reputation of our product in the markets of the country. Every farmer should spray his fruit trees. He should try to induce all his neighbors to do likewise. If any of his neighbors have diseased trees from which his own are likely to be infected, he should see that that neighbor either cleans his trees or digs them out. Better to lose your neighbor's friendship than to lose your own fruit trees, for if he is willing to endanger your property his friendship is not worth having.

The President has left The Dailes out of his oute of travel when he shall visit the Coa The Chief Executive ought to visit the Coast. The Chief Executive ought to visit the route of the proposed canal and locks upon which several millions of dollars of Government money are to be expended. The Commercial Club might serve the city a good turn by putting forth an effort to get the President to visit.

The Dailez.-Times-Mountaineer. By all means, the President should make the trip from Portland to The Dalles, and make it by the river. Such river scenery is presented nowhere else in the world. Nor is there any other such scene in the world as the rapids where the canal and locks are to constructed. Let us all join in the endeavor to induce the President to take a day on the Columbia River.

Germany has "claims" against Russia similar to her claims against Venezuela, but she doesn't bluster and proceed to selze custom-houses and to collect the claims. There would be trouble. Germany, as the bully of Europe, is more a coward than ever France was when she was the bully of Europe.

It takes the Seattle Post-Intelligences a page, more or less, to tell what that lown is doing in the way of preparation for President Roosevelt's visit. We merely mention the matter, on the chance that something similar may occur to somebody here,

NOTES OF VARIOUS KINDS .

How the whirliging of time changes things! A few weeks ago in New York coal brought anywhere from \$10 to \$15 per ton, and it was hard to get at that. Now some dealers are offering to sell their stock in bulk at \$4.00 per ton and can find no takers. One of these men says his coal cost him between \$3 and \$10 per ton, and at present rates he stands to lose \$100,000 on the stock he has on hand. Andrew Carnesis has come to the relief Andrew Carnegie has come to the relief of the "English language as she is spoken." He has pledged his financial support to a movement which will bring about reform and correct abuses in the speaking and writing of English. This is in pursuance of a desire of Mr. Carnegie to have Eng-lish the principal language of the world. The first step will be in the direction of reform and simplicity. The member the various philological societies w have been laboring for phonetic spe The members and the creation of a pronunctation alpha-bet aroused Mr. Carnegic's interest in the matter, and he will finance the under-taking until its completion to the extent of flo.000 a year.

The original carnation was a five-petaled bloom, native in the south of Italy. It was imported into England about the time of the Norman Conquest. As early as 1678 horticultural works gave minute directions for the cultivation of the flowers in Winter. The carnation industry has risen to considerable importance during the last ten years, according to Town and Country. As 2,599,000 of young carnation plants are sold each year and florists produce an equal amount, grown by themselves, which are not sold, the entire production of young carnation plants approximate 5,000,000 and upward a year. These plants are grown under glass during the Winter time for cut-flower purposes producing an annual average of more than 100,000,000 blooms. What becomes of this enormous number

What becomes of this enormous number of flowers is somewhat of a mystery. They are put to innumerable uses. Signor Pino, the Genoese engineer whose hydroscope, which it is said enables persons to see the bed of the sea, was recently experimented with in the Mediterranean, said recently in an interview that his invention would sllow a clear view over an area of several thousand square yards at a depth of from 400 to 500 yards. Signor Pino was reticent in regard to the construction of his instrument, but stated that he was able to see fish, plants, crustacea, and other objects even of the smallest size. He says his apparatus can be easily adapted to use on shipboard, and will enable a captain to see submerged reefs and banks from the main deck of reefs and banks from the main deck of his ship. The instrument was tested in the presence of delegates from the Min-istry of Marine. One of Scotland's widely known humble

citizens died the other day in the person of Robert Blair. Probably few men in the rugged northland had so many perthe rugged northland had so many pergonal acquaintances as Blair of Aberfoyle enjoyed. He was the last of the
family of Trossachs men who have been
intimately connected with the stream of
tourist travel that yearly flows through
the famous glen which Scott first brought
to the world's notice in his "Lady of the
Lake." Robert Blair was the owner of
the little shaggy horses that carried the
travelers over the hill from Loch Lomond.
For two generations he was to be found For two generations he was to be found at the "pony station," picking out the best animals for the women, the most suitable for the nervous, the children, the fat and the lean, or catering to those who enjoyed a little of excitement.

At the tidal power station of Plouman-ach, on the northern coast of France, the difference of tide level is about 20 feet. The storage reservoir is a natural pond of four acrea, having the form of a tri-angle, with the base toward the ahore, and in the embankment separating this from the sea are automatic gates, which from the sea are automatic gates, which open when the level of the sea rises higher than the water in the pond, and are closed by the weight of the water in the pond when the tide recedes. The two water-wheels of the station drive dynamos, which, aided by storage batteries, are used for electric lighting. A prominent British engineer, James Swinburne, foresees the failure of this and all other plans for refallure of this and all other plans for using the tides as a source of electric power on account of the great expense of work-ing turbines on variable pressure or any kind of storage.

An Unfortunte Failure.

St. Paul Pioneer Ereas.

The gravity of the wrong done by the failure of Congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill opening to the products of the islands admission to our home ports on more rational terms, is such as to occa sion regrets in some quarters that President Roosevelt did not include the House as well as the Senate in his call for an extra session. With their cattle gone as the result of a destructive epidemic; with long overlooked. Since women were be-fore this Legislature at different times in advocacy of "women's rights," it is somewhat surprising that wifebeaters dustries dormant, the Philippines need every encouragement the great Republic which has forcibly gathered them "under its wing" (if that be not too kind a sim-ile) can give. As the Portland Oregonian well says. Congressional inaction in such a crisis "will forever stand as a blot upon a crisis "will forever stand as a blot upon our record, for which no subsequent reparation can atone." The amount of unnecessary hardship, of business ruin, of demoralizing idleness, which must be faced in the nine months to pass before Congress shall again meet in regular sension is hard to compute. And then it is to be borne in mind that racial antipathles have not yet hear wholly component or the have not yet been wholly overcome, or the success of our Philippine experiment placed beyond dispute. American indiffernce, where sympathy was rightfully expected, may cause the antipathetic feeling to flame up in outbreaks ever more diffi-cult to handle than the "ladroneism" which today bears witness to the lack of industrial opportunity in the islands. The distribution of the \$3,000,000 relief fund voted by Congress will no doubt act in some degree as an emollient, but indus-trial opportunity is more valued than charity among the Filipines as among

"The Secret of Life."

Chicago Record-Herald. No one can read the illuminating state-ment concerning the solving of the secret of life which was made by Professor Jacques Loeb, head of the department of physiology in the University of California, the other day, without being wonderfully impressed. Having declared that he be-lieved "a scientific explanation of life's phenomena would be developed in the fu-ture," the professor went on to say that "the logic of selence must rest on the as-surance that a life phenomenon has been explained completely as soon as it is pos sible to control it unequivocally by phys-ical or chemical means or repeat it in all detail on inanimate material."

This is a plain, simple, straightforward This is a plain, simple, straightforward presentution of the case. Even a child should be able to understand it. How, then, can a college student remain in doubt? Furthermore, Professor Loeb said:

We cannot admit that there is any obstacle to

our complete control, and in coasequence our knowledge, of life phenomena. Every one, I believe, who recognizes the control of life phe-nomena to be the great problem of scientific in-vestigation will come to the same conclusion. Undoubtedly. When science can take a Undoubtedly. When science can take a handful of sawdust, a chunk of clay and a batch of pitch, and, after having mixed them thoroughly, make the mass a living, breathing thing, sensible to pain and capable of reproducing itself, it will be foolish for skeptics to stand back denying that the secret of life has been solved. This is all that remains to be done in order that Professor Loeb's theory may be indisputably established as the right one. Who can doubt, when so thin a veil hangs between us and the grand old secret?

A Strike Leader.

Buffalo Express.

That Democratic National Committeman who suggests John Mitchell as a running mate for Judge Parker in the Presidential campaign probably figures that Mitchell could win the Democratic strike against William Jennings Bryan.

A GRIEVOUS WRONG.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Despite the good laws enacted by the other than the congress, its closing days, were thamelessly wasted by the willful alaughter, through fillbustering, of many meri-torious measures which the people de-manded and which were entirely devoid of

partisan character.

Among such are the Philippine tariff bill, the Aldrich financial bill, the bill to protect the President, the pure-food bill, the Cuban treaty and the Panama Canal

Opinions may have varied about the Opinions may have varied about the merits of portions of these bills, but for most of them the popular demand has been unanimous. The Philippine tariff bill, for example, by which justice would be done to the Pilipinos and at the same time benefits secured to the United States, has encountered no disinterested opposition. How striking was this unanimity of favorable opinion was revealed by the press of the country. Chicago has been or tavorable opinion was revealed by the press of the country. Chicago has been united for it, while in New York papers with constituencies as varied as those of the Evening Post, the Sun, the World, the Herald, the Times, the Tribune and the American have stood shoulder to shoulder and spoken as if with one tongue. Here are some of their recent expres-

If a plebiscite could be had in favor If a plebiscite could be flad in favor of treating the Philippines decemity—and that is all that is involved in buying their products untaxed—the voices in favor would come up like the sound of many waters.—New York Evening Post, March 2.

The deplerable condition of those islands and the immediate need of what relief the tariff.

the immediate need of what relief the farm bill can give have been known to it (Congress) for a long time, and the factions obstruction to the parage of the bill has not even the poor excuse of party policy.—New York Sun, March I.

Any tariff against our "possessions" is an Any tarist against our possessions is an anomaly and an injustice. But if these concessions are the best that can be obtained the Democrate should join in passing them. It is a shame to that party and a policy that will give it a heavy handlenp in the next election that its representatives in Congress are so mole-eyed and licensistent as to obstruct Cuban recording and Phillippine relief.—New

This recognity and Pallippine relief.—New York World, March 1.

It would be a National disgrace if Congress falled to pass the bill reducing the tariff on products from the islands.—New York Herald, March 2.

This recognity to the bill reducing the tariff on products from the islands.—New York Herald, March 2.

March 2.
This measure . . . is the bill reducing the tariff on imports from the Philippines. The appeal of the Precident for its passage is strong and well founded, but we fear it falls on deaf cars. Again the greed of the protected interests stands in the way of humanity, justice, decency.—New York Times, March 2. Everybody whose judgment is worth anything Everybody whose judgment is worth anything declares that lower duties on Philippine proddeclares that lower duties on Philippine prod-ucts are absolutely necessary for the welfare of the islands and for the success of our ad-ministration.—New York Tribuns, March 1. If we are to hold the Philippines—and who new doubts that we shall?—common justice to their people demands that we treat them not as conquered subjects but as sharers in the benefits of American institutions.—New York American, March 1.

To the great discredit of our National Congress it must be said that the opinion that the failure of this legislation is due to criminal greed is as unanimous as is the demand for the legislation itself.

A Pack of Cards. New York World.

The ordinary playing-cards of today are derived from a stick game, supposed to have originated in this country. Fifty small sticks are a pack; the "game" was originally for the player to divide the sticks rapidly with his two hands, the opponent guessing which hand held the larger number.

Owners of sticks spent rainy days in carving them. The Asiatics borrowed the game and carved more elaborate counters out of ivery; those with different carv-ings grew to have different values; arings grew to have different vances, arranging them in groups of fours made it necessary to add two to the original number of ivory began to

For centuries after this all playing-cards were hand-painted at first, or ivory or metal, afterward on cardboard. The pictures, at first legendary heroes and la-dies, gradually became the fixed, woodfaced caricutures we now know. these, coming back to America in their westward journey around the world, find our Pacific Coast Indians still juggling the same kind of sticks their forefathers

Washington Star. We may well question the report that ent Eastern Democrats, with Mr. and at their head, are preparing to tr. Bryan for control of the Nehis state, but not of the Democratic machine there, and the machine will deter-mine the sort of men to represent the state at the convention. Mr. Bryan, as the Star has several times pointed out, should not only control but head that delegation. His presence at the conven-tion would add greatly to the interest of the proceedings. And if Mr. Hill will go as a delegate from New York, Mr. Gor-man from Maryland, Mr. Olney from Mas-sachusetts and Mr. Cleveland from New Jersey, what a battle will be fought!

Might Buy New England.

Toronto Star. Representative De Armond says he is quite in earnest in advocating the pur-chase of Canada. If he is, let him talk business like a business man. Let him amend his proposition by making a bid for Canada and put a price on the New England States, and agree either to buy or sell. This would be a business-like offer which would command respect and be considered. As it stands now, his proposition is a triffing one, but if Uncle Sam is willing either to buy or sell, a deal

A Chenp Falsehood.

Brooklyn Engle.

When you see the report that 30,000 clergymen invested in the racing concerns that promised sudden wealth, you may take the statement for exactly what it is -faise. We may have some clergys who are foolish, but to say that thousa of them are gamblers and knaves is absurd to refute. And sensationalists never tell the truth after they have print-ed their falsehood. They let the latter stand to disgrace its victims, and themselves.

Buffalo Express.

The legislation which the President has nost at heart was a series of acts for the better control of trusts. This has been only partially accomplished, but enchas been done to enable the Administion to claim substantial progress.

The most important of the anti-t bills, however, the so-called Littlefield bill, was passed only by the House. The failure to consider it was one of the most serious sins of the Senate.

When earth's last picture is painted, And the tubes are twisted and dried. When the oldest colors have faded, And the youngest critic has died.
We shall rest-and, faith, we shall ne
Lie down for an zeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen
Shall set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy; And those that were good shall be mappy;
They shall splash at a ten league canvas
With brushes of comet's hair,
They shall find real saints to draw from
Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting,
And never get tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise But each for the loy of the working, And each in his separate star. Shall draw the thing as he sees it. For the God of things as they are.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Heyburn of Idaho, the heaviest man in the Senate, appears to weigh well with the President, too.

Didn't Cuba suit Mr. Morgan? We exsected to see the island towed through Hell Gate and anchored in Wall street before this time.

What's the use of all this turmoil over drydock, its building and its location, when one of those empty reservoirs in the City Park would be just the thing?

The story about the Great Northern aiming for San Francisco, published in the local columns of The Oregonian Wednesday morning, has reached San Francisco and comes back in modified form this morning. It holds large possibilities.

In view of the fact that the Montana Legislature adjourned without providing for representation at the St. Louis exposition, the Topeka Journal suggests that the best exhibit possible would be the Montana Legislature itself in the act of electing a Senator. But Montana will not elect a Senator again until 1905.

Up to date the names of 30 states are borne by our battleships and cruisers, When the remainder of the states have pelled to admit more territories to statehood, in order to build the Navy up to our high alm. We ought to na ship Quay and then take it out and sink it.

The earliest extant manuscript of the Hebrew Old Testament is a copy Pentateuch, now in the British Museum and assigned to the ninth century, and the earliest manuscript bearing a pr date is a copy of the prophets, at St. Petersburg, dated A. D. 916, while the majority of the manuscripts belong to much later periods.

The Municipal Art League, of Chicago, has a bill before the Illinois Legislature to give municipal authorities power to regulate the billboard nuisance, and the liposters declare they will spend \$100,-600 to defeat it. That sum of money, put where it will do the most good, will probably do the business. But it will also prove the need of popular agitation against this widespread abomination,

When the gift of \$1,000,000 to Barnard College was announced, everybody supposed that Rockefeller was the guilty man But the price of oil did not advance and people found it necessary to revise their first hasty conclusion, with the result that Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson is discovered to be the real donor. The gift was upon condition that she should not be known in the matter. Now that she is discovered, will the college lose the money?

The sight of a full-grown centinede is said by travelers in tropical lands to be enough to affect the strongest nerves. Ten to 11 inches is the average length, although larger ones have been seen. Lafcadlo Hearn, in "Two Years in the French West Indies," says the vitality of the centipede is amazing. He kept one in a bottle, without food or water, for 13 weeks, at the end of which time it remained as active and dangerous as ever. The hen attacks the centipede with delight, and often swallows him head first without taking the trouble to kill him. The cat hunts him, but is careful never to nut her head near him. She has a trick whirling him round and round upon the floor so quickly as to stupefy him; then, when she sees a good chance, she strikes him dead with her claws.

In a little world of her own Mrs. Jeffer. son Davis is living her remaining days in New York. She has an apartment on the 14th floor of the old Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth street. Her windows overlook the surrounding roofs, and or few occasions does she leave her rooms. She walks with difficulty, and does not have to visit, as her friends pay court to her as if she were a royal personage. Mrs. Davis uses a tall cane, as people did 100 bracka delegation to the next Democratic years ago, and the head is of tortoise National Convention. Such a step would shell and gold. She has as a companion be cortain to benefit rather than injure the silver leader. He has lost control of always with her. On Wednesday afteralways with her. On Wednesday afternoons the famous woman sits in a highbacked chair that came from Beauvoir. the Davis homestead, and then she receives the long file of admiring women who call. These are notable gatherings, and there are as many Northerners as women from Dixle land among them.

> Carter Harrison owes his political success in Chicago largely to the fact that at a critical time he was persuaded into a course that placed a moral obligation upon all decent citizens, regardless of politics, to support him. This was when the street-car companies, trusting in their control of the City Council, got a bill through the notorious Tanner administration authorizing extensions of franhises without terms as to fares. Mayor Harrison then blocked the game of the franchise-grabbers, and there was no serious opposition to his election for the next term, and at the end of that he was chosen by a large majority over his Re. publican opponent. But his administra-tion has developed so many weaknesses and abuses that there is now a general demand for a change. The decent people regard their debt to the Mayor paid, and they will vote for another man if he promises better government. Whether Graeme Stewart, the present Republican nominee, is that man is not entirely clear

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Motto of the Collector-Never put off until

Mrs. Springfield of Oshkosh fell down well yesterday, and, as usual, there was a woman at the bottom of it.—Baltimore News. "I wouldn't marry you if you were the last nan on earth." "Oh, yes, you would, for I hould ask you just the same."—Baltimore nan on earth.'

Mayore-I had 17 offers of marriage this Winter. Edyth-Aren't you afraid the fellow will get discouraged and quit proposing?-Chicago Dally News.

Jagson-I wouldn't stand for that if I were you. Why don't you cail him a liar? Wag-son-That's just what I'll do. Where, where is your telephone?-Detroit Prec Prem. "Do you really suppose that man Smoot has nother wife?" "He says he hasn't out one."

"I suppose that ought to settle it, but some men are so absent-minded."—Creveland Plain

Dealer.

"Yes," said the aggressive business agent
of the labor union, "arbitration is all right
in its place." "What do you consider its
place?" "Why, it always seems to me as
if we ought to strike first and arbitrate
afterward. We loss all the fun the other
way."-Chicago Evening Post.
Derborshop Proprietor-West was that you Barbershop Proprietor-What was that you put on your customer's face after you were shrough Shaving him? Wasn't it hair restorer? New Barber-Sure! "Well, you must be crazy." "I guess not. If it is what we crack it up to be, he'll be back tomorrow for another shave!"-Cincinnati Commercial-

Prist Golfer (to second golfer, who is caught in a bunker)—Well, Jones told me this morning he did this hole yesterday in four. Second Golfer (who simmwire)—If Jones s-suid he did it in four, he was a 1-1-1-1.— First Golfer—Steady, friend, steady! Second Golfer—Steady, friend, steady! Second Golfer—I he was a 1-1ucky begar!—Punch.