open water.

Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellie street, and N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 200 South Spring street.
For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker
Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 205 South Spring street.

217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 53 Washington street, and the Auditorium Annex For sale in Minneapolis by M. J. Havanaugh, 60 South Third street.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1208 Parnam street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S. For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th street; V. C. Alden, Postoffice cigar store; F.

street; V. C. Alden, Postoffice cigar store; F.
R. Godard and C. H. Myers.
For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News
Co., IT West Second South street,
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand, and Ed. Brinkman,
Fourth and Pacific avenue, N. W.
For sale in Colorado Springs by C. A. Bruner.
For sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton &
Eendrick, 906-912 17th street; Louthan &
Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and

Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence exceets; J. S. Lowe, 1520 17th street, and Julius Black.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 47; minimum temperature, 39; pre-cipitation, .02 of an inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and occasion ally threatening, with light rain at intervals; winds mostly southerly.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1903.

CALUMNY WELL ANSWERED.

The report of Messrs. Conrad and in its exposition or elucidation. It locates responsibility for the frauds fully breathe in obscurity, if to be his lapse and fearlessly, precisely as the character of the men making it guaranteed it would do. If it errs at all, it is on the side of zeal. The only complaint we shall hear is the same complaint we heard about the original Tulloch charges and the recent Bristow report. Everybody concerned will protest against the injustice and promise to clear them-

But in what shape do these official reports leave those high-minded and pure-souled patriots who boldly announced that the Administration had protected, was protecting and would continue to protect the postal offenders? How about the precipitate retreat the President would beat as soon as Hanna began to intercede for Heath? How about the continual charges of complicity directed at Postmaster-General Payne, who, this report says, has done everything in his power to facilitate investigation? How about the kind and gentle treatment accorded Machen | tion and still account himself its friend and Beavers? How about the ominous and champion; that being a Senator and suggestive and damning silence as and all the term implies, he was free to to Perry Heath and Charles Emory

Smith? None of these baseless and malicious lies, accusations, and inuendos is found things-either confess their own malice and the baselessness of the charges, or else stand convicted of a craven meanness even greater than the original of-

_ A NEW NAVIGATION ACT.

Navigation acts, imposed by a home or mother country, upon a dependency, are dangerous things, as our Revolunary history should remind us; but for all that, the Washington dispatches indicate a great expectation that Senator Frye's bill restricting Philippine trade to American bottoms will be passed at the present session of Congress. The move, it is needless to say, is prompted not in the interests of the Philippines, but in the interests of American shipowners. The Islands are to suffer inconvenience, loss and probable discontent, for the benefit of our few transportation lines, which are notoriously unable to handle the business, If this step is taken, it can only result in confusion, disgrace here and heartburnings at Manila.

The present situation is that the navigation laws of the United States, limiting domestic traffic to American vessels, are held to apply to the Philippines and would so apply, but for a suspensory act of Congress. In the case Huus vs. the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision under which no vessel not built and owned in the United States can navigate between the various islands of the Philippine Archipelago or between the Philippines and the United States. The islands are "domestic." Trade with for drinking shops of any class. them is "coastwise," But the act of March 8, 1902, provides that until July lie. This suspension will expire by its own limitation next July, unless re-en-

acted by Congress in the meantime. We have not the full text of Senator Frye's bill, but we assume from the tive legislation that he has the humanity to withhold from its purview the interisland trade. That is, we make bold to hope that while he proposes to "limit the Philippines to American ships after July 1, 1994," he has conceded to the isltheir internal trade with the vessels, and the only vessels, now or likely for head we have the assurance of Secretary Root that "unless there be a further suspension of the navigation laws

Nor is the situation regarding the \$13,863,000 of exports from the Philip-

per cent, and of the exports from the saloon, to the exclusion of others, on United States to the Philippines approx- more than one down-town block. imately 90 per cent were carried in foreign vessels. The Commissioner of Navigation is able to find only 17 vessels, with a total of 145,000 tons' capacity, which may be available by the close of 1904 for this trade. Secretary Root ventures the opinion that by July 1 next "there will probably be a sufficient supply of American ships to do the freight business between the Pacific ports and Manila." If this should prove a correct forecast, there is nothing to prevent the American ships from doing the business. If not, the trade must languish, and business be driven to foreign ports, either in Asia or in British Columbia.

SENATOR FORAKER'S ERROR.

It is disquieting to apprehend so able a debater and accomplished an orator as Senator Foraker descending, as he did on Thursday, to a level some kilometers below the standard of Senatorial acumen and dignity. His failure to cut the proper Senatorial caper must have been humiliating to the Senate as a whole and in particular to Senator Hoar, most immediately concerned.

The offense will appear the less excusable if we compare the honorable gentleman's conduct with the correct rocedure of Senator Spooner the day before, and remember that Mr. Foraker erred with this shining example directly before him. In a somewhat heated passage-at-arms between Spooner and Teller, the latter had driven the Wisconsin man into an uncomfortable hole, when by one skillful stroke the man at bay turned the tables (if that is not mixing metaphors) and effectually closed Teller up (if etc.) so that he hadn't another word to say.

Mr. Spooner's coup consisted in nothing more than a simple appeal to the principle of Senatorial courtesy. Teller had intimated that Republican Senators who had changed front on the Cuban bill had yielded to influence from the White House. This would have been a mortal sin, for the word Senatorial is nothing if not a synonym for infallible. To confess being affected by knowledge. reason or appeal addressed to a Senator from mere ordinary humanity outside, Presidential or otherwise, would be to admit some slight divagation from the Senatorial perfection. Spooner was indeed in an extremity of danger. By a happy inspiration, however, he turned the Senatorial sanctification upon his Colorado antagonist; for was not the implication of Teller itself a reflection upon Senatorial impeccability? Was it not in reality "discourteous to his fellow-Senators" for Mr. Teller to intimate that a person once endowed with the Senatorial omniscience or second Bonaparte, special attorneys, on the blessing could be reached by influences postal scandals, is so complete and self- from without? The shot went home. illuminating that there is little to say Teller retired discomfited. He was thankful to be allowed to live and

into lese majeste were forgotten. We are now prepared to view the offense of Mr. Foraker in its true light. Senator Hoar had been inveighing against the Administration's Panama policy. His honest soul revolted at the perfidy and sharp practice shown by the President. It reminded him of the policeman who should hold a pedestrian for a footpad to rob and then insist upon a share in the spoil. Senator Foraker was obtuse enough to take this as an attack upon the Administration. He did not see that the policeman illustration was a deft compliment to the President. He coarsely assumed that when a Senator ranged himself with the Administration's antagonists, used their arguments and answered the Administration's arguments, he was against the Administration and for its foes. He had not the grace to perceive that Mr. Hoar, being a Senator with all that implies, was entitled to attack the Administraenjoy the glory of independent criticism and at the same time disown and escape any regret or displeasure from those he had attacked and abused. I true now or has been true or justifiable hit you, it was Senator Hoar's privilege at any time. The papers that have been to say, because I think just as you do. guilty of them can do either one of two I spit in your face, because I am your devoted adherent.

Senator Foraker, like the untutored son of the West he is, disregardful of Senatorial, Pickwickian and Poloniusian courtesies, privileges and sanctification, took Hoar at his word, held him for what he said. It was not dignified, it was not in keeping with the article that the elect can never sin, it was not Senatorial. No Senator, he should have reflected, can ever put himself in a position where he is justly censurable by another Senator. No Senator can possibly do anything which at a subsequent time he might regret having done. Whatever a Senator may say is to be commended for the pleasure it gives those who agree with him, but not on any account to be reprobated or called in question for the contrary effect upon those he attacks. One hardly knows whether more to admire this sublime philosophy of the Senatorial Mahatmas or the sturdy spirits of big-fisted Balley and Tillman, whom it drives to blows.

HIGHER LICENSES FOR SALOONS.

Once more the City Council now working under the new charter, is wrestling with the problem of raising the license for saloons. This has been an open question since 1897, when a prohibition amendment was submitted to the voters of Oregon and decisively defeated. In Multnomah County public sentiment ran to high license as against prohibition. Interviews with representative men not interested in the liquor business directly or indirectly, published at that time, showed a large majority to be in favor of \$1000 a year as the lowest

The late Judge Matthew P. Deady, who shaped much of the legislation of 1, 1904, neither of these restrictions shall | Oregon with great wisdom, had a welldefined opinion on what Portland should do to regulate the liquor traffic so as to minimize drinking and at the same time put the largest possible sum into the City Treasury. His plan was mere fact of the introduction of posi- to permit only one saloon in a block, the lowest license to be \$1000 and the highest whatever the traffic would stand. He believed that the number of saloons would be decreased about oneall trade between the United States and | half, and that the city's revenue from this source would be increased at least one-third. While his plan would not ands the poor privilege of conducting suit the wishes of distillers, wholesale liquor-dealers and brewers, he argued that whisky-selling would soon get into a long time to be available. Upon this the hands of men who are satisfied with the legitimate profit on whisky. Free (to build lines to Hudson's Bay, which from the menace of opposition at the fact attests the confidence of Canadian hands of any rascal who secured "two or other legislative relief, consequences | barrels, a plank and a bottle of fusel very disastrous to the islands will re- oil," they could well afford to conduct their business without illegal and semicriminal adjuncts, and at the same time trade between here and there much bet- refrain from selling impure liquor. ter. In the fiscal year 1903, out of the Judge Deady expressed the opinion that \$5000 a year, perhaps more, would be

It is not likely that the present Council will undertake to make effective Judge Deady's plan; still, as the matter of raising saloon licenses is now a live question, it is interesting to recall the views of a distinguished man who took cognizance of everything that tended

land,

THE COLOMBIAN MORALITY. The character of the Colombian politicians who had charge of the canal negotiations is thrown into strong relief by an anonymous writer in the Out. look, the editors of which vouch for his intimate knowledge of canal affairs and for his reliability and fairness. It did not matter to these Colombians whether It was a corporation or a nation that they thought would "stand for the graft," and they made efforts to hold up both the French company and the United States, meeting with no success in either case. In the first stage of the negotiations Colombia twice committed itself to the proposition that the new Panama Canal Company might sell its rights to the Government of the United States.

This having been done, when the Hay-Herran treaty came before the Colom-bian Congress for ratification it was represented to the Canal Company that the treaty would not be favorably regarded unless the sum of \$10,000,000afterwards reduced to \$5,000,000-was paid by the corporation to Colombia. Naturally the French company would not accede to such a preposterous demand. Its right to sell had been clearly established, and the price of \$40,000,000 it was to receive was rather under than over the value of its property. This country backed up the French company in its refusal, and the treaty was summarily rejected by the Colombian Con-

gress This blackmailing scheme having been foiled. Colombia, fertile in resources, bethought herself of another. French company's concession, which originally was to expire in 1904, had been extended to 1910 by an executive act when the country was in a state of revolution. For this extension the company paid \$1,000,000. The Colombian Senate now proposed to annul the extension, and, when the concession expired in 1904, to take the property of the corporation, with the explicit intention of dividing the value of the resultant boodle between the United States and Colombia.

In view of these attempts at blackmail and robbery, Colombia has been treated not with too scant consideration but with too much.

CANADIAN ELECTION AND PROSPERITY The Canadian election, now near at hand, is likely to result in victory for the present Laurier government, which will base its appeal to the constituencles upon the prosperity issue. After eighteen years of control the Conservatives were beaten by the Canadian Liberals in the general election of June, 1896. In the Fall of 1900 the Liberals "went to the country" and were again victorious in November of that year, In the normal course of events the next election would occur in 1905, but the Liberals intend to appeal at once to the country for indorsement of their record and policy. If they win their possible tenure of office will be extended for five years from the date of election, unless they again appeal to the country and secure a still further tenure. Under the Canadian system the party in power can precipitate an election for the purpose of extending its term of office, choosing a time when it feels confident of victory. It can cling to power if the signs are unpropitious, until the expiration of its normal term of five years, and then fight its critical battle.

The development of Canada under the tended that this development has been entirely due to the policy of the Liberal party, but the figures of Canadian progress during the Liberal regime are so impressive to the superficial examination and scrutiny they are likely to receive from the majority of the voters that they are likely to make Sir Wilfred Laurier's "calling and election" sure. These figures show that under the Liberal rule the total foreign trade of Canada, its total exports, the gross earnings of its railways and railway freight tonnage for 1902 show an in crease of 75 per cent over that of 1896. On these figures the Liberal party will ask and will probably obtain the approval of the people of Canada in shape of a continuance of the control of the

government. But the wonderful progress of Canada during the last seven years is likely to be enormously outdone in the next decade. The Dominion has but a small population today, but if that population does not show a remarkable increase within ten years the most sagacious men of business, both in the United States and Canada, will have proved but dull prophets. The valley of the Red River is estimated at 432,000 square miles, a vast tract capable of producing 500,000,000 bushels of cereals. The Saskatchewan is navigable for light craft for 1500 miles, and the "hard wheat" of this valley is the best in the world. The millions of acres of wheat lands of this valley have been barely prospected in an agricultural sense. The Peace River Valley will produce millions of acres of wheat. Last year at Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie River, a few miles east of Great Bear Lake, a very fine wheat crop was raised, being sown and harvested within ninety days. Fort Providence is above the 62d parallel, 1150 miles north of Montreal. Along James Bay Spring wheat is grown. The cultivation of wheat is possible through the vast territories of Athabasca, Slave and Mackenzie Rivers.

The Dominion government, if Hudson's Bay should prove a feasible route for grain shipments to Europe, will rapidly utilize this route for all that it is worth. It is believed that it is possible to traverse the waters of this great bay for almost five months of the year, carrying the produce of the Northwest to market immediately after harvesting the crop. If the channel is navigable for a sufficient period of the year, this is the shortest and most direct route for Canadian wheat to the markets of the world. The Dominion government has already granted charters to no less than eight different railroad companies capitalists in the destiny of Northern Canada. These railway lines are projected from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. They have already been pushed into the new wheat regions and will be extended northward as fast as traffic warrants. It is probable that Hudson's Strait will not be

first of October, but even if this route be found not available for grain destined for the markets of Europe, there would still be abundant traffic to jus-

tify using the route for the period of

The distance between Liverpool and Vancouver via Hudson's Bay is 4568 miles, a saving of 1300 miles—all in rail toward the moral improvement of Porthaul-over the present Canadian Pacific route. In the forests around James Bay there is more timber than in Minnesota and Michigan put together. It is mostly large spruce and tamarack, and the areas available for the manufacture of pulp are immense. It is confidently predicted by Canadian men of business eminence that within ten years Canada would be able to supply all the foodstuffs of the United Kingdom, and the eagerness with which American capitalists invest their money in Canadian enterprises proves their faith in

the rapid growth of the Dominion. So far as American interests are concerned, the policy of the Liberal party, now in power, is more favorable to reciprocity with America than is the policy of the Conservatives, who favor raising the Canadian cariff to the level of that of the United States, with a preference to England and the British colonies.

American Medicine expresses a novel

view of the physician's duty in prescribing for patients. The magazine asserts that the effect of the treatment should be considered not only as regards the patient but as regards the patient's famlly. Instead of sending the more or less needy father of a large family to Colorado for the benefit of his lungs, the idea seems to be that he should be left at home to work until his growing family was able to shift for itself, when he could quietly shuffle off his mortail coil. In the case of a father in moderate circumstances, American Medicine points out that were he to go to a better climate his children would have to fight their way through the world, and the result might very well be one sick father and several sick children. American Medicine is placing too heavy a burden upon the physician. He is responsible for the father's visit to Colorado. Having explained the situation to his patient, he may leave the decision to the sick man, who evidently knows more about his pecuniary affairs than the physician. The article also advocates treatment adapted to the patient's "social position and financial position." In this connection a curious statement is made. "By the employment of inexpensive drugs in the place of much higher-priced articles," says American Medicine, "the same effect can, in nine cases out of ten, be produced upon the patient's state of health, and a proper discrimination in cases of this kind may well be classed within the humane office of the experienced physician." Are we to understand from this that only the experienced physician may venture to prescribe an inexpensive drug where there is a chance to prescribe a higherpriced article?

The Bureau of Statistics of the Agricultural Department makes the announcement that the acreage of Winter wheat seeded this Fall was 32,000,000, a decrease of about 5 per cent from the area estimated to have been sown in the Fall of 1902. It may have been only coincidence, but the wheat market has declined about 3 cents per bushel since the report appeared. It was probably fortunate for the wheat holders that the Government did not announce a heavier decrease. It has been several weeks since special agents of the Agricultural Department visited the Pacific ton and Idaho was fully 30,000,000 bushels under the Government estimates, but as yet no attempt has been made by the department to right the wrong starter toward a more valuable set of Itude rather than concern. estimates for next year's crop, but the decline in the market would indicate that the trade accepted it with the usual lack of confidence that has been shown Government wheat reports for a number of years.

Bills providing for the passage of a law opening the south half of the Colville Indian reservation for settlement are now before both houses of Congress and are being vigorously pushed by the entire Washington delegation. The opening of this part of the reservation will provide a field unusually rich in agricultural resources. The development of these resources will supply business for the railroads now passing through that country, and will cause the construction of others. The Colville country has a railroad, but much of the best land up there is tied up in the people who have repudiated him. the reservation. Central Oregon has no rallroad, but plenty of land already available for development. The two cases offer an excellent illustration of the fact that railroad building and agricultural development go hand in hand, and that it is impossible for one to prosper without sharing that prosperity with the other. And there are many localities throughout the Northwest which are in need of railroad facilities and some places where the railroads are in need of a little more agricultural development.

British underwriters in some cases have come to the rescue of the unfortunate British shipowner, and are discriminat-ing against French ships and against the cargoes they carry. The French mer-have it. If \$165,000 will not build it apthe cargoes they carry. The French merchant marine has come into prominence under "forced draft" and their vessels are of poorer construction, and as a rule more poorly manned and officered than the British ships. This has undoubtedly been the cause of so many disasters to French vessels, and the underwriters have recognized it and increased the rate on French ships and cargoes. Even this will not prevent British ships from showing losses on most routes at the present time. The world is suffering, or at least the shipowning world is suffering, from an oversupply of tonnage, and until this supply is cut down or the demand increases, there will be little or nothing in the way of profit for the shipowner.

A charming spectacle is that presented in Chicago, where a force of police was necessary to restrain the mob from attacking the driver of a hearse. It must inevitably follow that a corpse permitting itself to be conducted to its last resting-place by a nonunion driver shall be declared "unfair" and be boycotted by all faithful members of the embalmers', the hearse-drivers', the grave-diggers' and the ministers' unions. It may even be that the departing soul, too, shall be branded unfair, and be scornfully refused admittance by the union janitors of the celestial garden and basement, to mope forever office he proposes to obstruct justice pines to the United States, nearly 97 paid for the privilege of conducting a found navigable for more than three in the limbo of the independent toller. fairness by his own arbitrary rolling.

months, from the first of July to the SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

His Eminent Qualification.

Myrtie Point Enterprise.

Brownell wants to be Oregon's next Congressman from the First District, A candidate's success nowadays depends more on his cheek than his merit. Therefore Mr. Brownell should not be regarded too lightly by other Congres pirants.

He Is Being Heard From.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Leonard Wood is in the toughest fighting district of the Philippine Islands doing his duty like a man. His enemies are in Washington making accusations against him in comfort before the Congressional committee. It would be well to reserve judgment until one hears from

Educational Need at Seattle.

Olympia Recorder, The officials of the University singgery and bouncing and install therein an athletic professor whose duty it should be to teach the younger classmen the finer points of ruffanism, using the while a hickory club to point his lecture. drive home his deductions.

Not Portland, but San Francisco.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. An unknown Chinaman walked into the Chinese theater in Portland on Saturday and commenced firing at the musiclans, killing one of them. The musicians were probably doing their best, but any one who has heard Chinese music will hardly admit that this was a good rea-son why they should be spared.

Bible in the Schools.

Boise Statesman. A Kentucky Judge has decided that the Bible may be read in the public schools, He helds that it is the foundation of all Christianity and that its reading cannot be regarded as sectarian teaching. He is right. All should be willing to have it read in the schools maintained by the Such reading cannot affect the sectarian leanings of any pupil. The Bible is the great book of our language, and it would be distinctly beneficial to have it read where children gather together in

Coos County's Standing Grievance.

Coquille City Bulletin. We are a day late this week on account of a shortage of paper. This paper was ordered from Portland six weeks ago, and the shipping receipt was received nearly a month ago. But our paper has not yet arrived. If the business men of Portland want the Coos County trade they should see to it that we have better facilities for transportation. A majority of the mer-chants of this place have been damaged many dollars' worth because of freight ordered from Portland and delayed there for want of steamers to carry it.

Wants Its Share.

The Dalles Chronicle. There has not been an expression in any paper of the Inland Empire opposing the portage railroad, and this is fair warning to members at the approaching spe-cial session to leave this matter as it is. The Supreme Court has decided that all public institutions must be located at the state capital, and Eastern Oregon, debarred by this decision of any expenditure from the state treasury for that pur-pose, should demand that the portage railroad receive the paltry sum appropri-ated, because it will benefit a region that is rarely named in the general appropriation bills of the state

In Mitigation of Race Suicide.

Tacoma Ledger. are infants in plenty. They are suffering for lack of sustenance. They are growing up in crime and ignorance. They are being developed to fill the asylums and the penitentiaries. In due course some of them will be hanged. The prob-lem is not as to more children, but as to what to do with the ones who are Coast and were convinced beyond doubt here. Certainly the couple who are not that the wheat crop of Oregon, Washinga wrong when they unload upon it a large family. Certainly the future of this race depends upon quality. There is no trouble about the quantity except in the excess. The fact is lamented that the ultrafash-The development of Canada under the seven years of the Liberal party rule caused by such bearish figures. This 5 ionable women do not have children. In been dealed admission to a white school in this circumstance there is reason for grat-Virginia for the reason that they are one-

For What It Is Worth. Tillamook Independent.

Notwithstanding the harmful reports daughter of a naked Indian, who cooked of the disgraceful condition of Tillamook's public and social affairs being sent broadcast over the country by Fred Baker as the accredited correspondent of The Portland Oregonian and as editor of the Headlight, there is not a place in the world that can boast of a better class of people, a place where property is more secure, where there is less idleness and drunkenness, as few "bad" people, where people pay their debts more promptly, where there is greater hospitality, that has better schools and churches than Tillamook. And the Independent denies all statements of Fred Baker to the con trary, and can say truthfully and without fear of contradiction, that the false and damaging reports that he fathers and chuckles and grins over are inspired by malice and a desire to be revenged upon

Treachery is Suspected. The Dalles Times-Mountaineer

There is a vague sort of a feeling among the people of Eastern Oregon just now that certain members of the just now that certain members of the Legislature who are clamoring for the repeal of the portage law may have been "touched" by rallroad "influence" in the matter and the fact that some members in Multnomah County as well as a few cast of the mountains are for repeal against the expressed wishes of the peo ple kenerally as well as the comme dies of Portland gives some excuse for such suspicion. If the members of the Legislature want to serve the people they will let the law stand. If they repeal it to serve the railroad company they propriate more. Build the portage and the canal will be assured. Repeal the portage law and the canal will remain in the same condition that it has for 15 years. Take the case of the Cascade portage and canal as an example and

The Complaint Against Hitchcock. Walla Walla Union.

After being in session less than half an hour, the jury in the trial of Asa B, Thomson, for alleged misconduct in the office of Receiver of the United States Land Office at La Grande, returned a verdict of not guilty. Every one who knows Asa B. Thomson believes the verdict of the jury to be absolutely true. His friends throughout this entire section will be glad to hear of his complete vindication, although it was anticipated. the circumstances they had a right to expect that having undergone a thorough examination in a competent court of jus-tice, where every opportunity to probe into the management of the Land Office under his incumbency, had been given, and a full and free investigation into all the charges that had been hatched up against him had been heard, and his complete innocence proven, his reinstatement would immediately follow. It ought to follow, but with an obdurate and unfair official like Secretary Hitchcock to deal with there is no telling whether justice will be done or not. Already he has intimated that nothing of the kind could be expect ed. Having been baffled in his efforts to convict Mr. Thomson of wrong doing in

HIS SERVICE TO RELIGION.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The Brooklyn Ethnical Society was really Herbert Spencer's child. It was formed by earnest Spencerians who saw how profound and radically his doctrine af-fected every field of knowledge and who sought to spread the study of his works and the fearless application of his law to every department of thought. For many years these meetings were held on Sunday evenings in the Second Unitarian Church. From that contact it was almost inevitable that the burden of the applica-tions of the doctrine made there should fall into the field of theology and religion, When the meetings began Spencer was still hidden in the shadow behind Darwin and to the general mind the whole Victo rian study of science was embodied in the "Origin of Species" and typified in the satirical phrase that Darwinians were

trying to prove that their grandfathers

were monkeys.

The theory of evolution of all life and thought from primary germs gradually took shape in the popular mind as something larger and more far reaching than this popular enlightenment. It was inevitable that the frank discussions of the evolution of theology should rouse criticism from conservatives, but the town became accustomed to freedom of speech even upon a church platform, and the men who guided the world's thought pursued their studies more and more in the sun-light which evolution threw upon the dark places of human ignorance. The climax came, at least locally, when Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a series of evening ser-mons in Plymouth Church in which he frankly declared himself an evolutionist, and applied that principle to the study of the Bible and to the growth of theology. Dr. Chadwick, who had been the spiritual sponsor for the Ethical Society, was an advanced Unitarian, while the men who spoke on his platform were for the most part agnostics. But Dr. Abbott was the pastor of an evangelical church, and his acceptance of the new light and of the historical view of the books of the Bible gave a severe shock to the ignorant. It is safe to say that his sermons on this basis stimulated thought more keenly than any single occurrence in local church history. What Herbert Spencer did for men of National repute in Brooklyn he did in no less degree for thinking men all over the country. He put thought and study upon a new basis. Once his theory was accepted a thousand minds arose to carry on the work of the collection of facts and the deduction of law from them, or its ap-plication to them, with which Spencer had remade the map of the intellectual world. How active that influence was may be seen from a statement of sales of Spencer's greatest books. This man, whose "Social Statics" in 1850, and "Principles of Psychology" in 1855, attracted no attention, and for whose books propaganda had to be made in this country because his fellow Englishmen ignored them, finally brought a harvest to his publishers of almost \$130,000 for seven volumes of his greater works. That was small return for the 40 years of supreme effort which Spencer put into their preparation, but as an indication to the extent to which Spencer was read by his own generation, the figures are impressive. Professor James believes that of these works the purely scientific portion, the blology, sociology and psychology, will not long be read, and that Spencer will ultimately be known chiefly by his political and ethical books. It is the fate of all scientific work to be displaced by new discoveries. When Spencer had once given the key, when he had onvinced the leaders of his generation that evolution was the great law underlying not merely the physical universe, but numan development as well, he had done his great service. In the nature of things one man cannot apply that principle to all departments of knowledge, though Spencer, with the body of an invalid, wrought with the energy of a glant in that field. His specific books may be as neglected in the future as the accounts of this continent by the early explorers are now, but his idea, his addition to the sum of human knowledge, can no more be forgotten than can those of Euclid, of Gahleo, or of Newton.

What Would Randolph Say?

Philadelphia Ledger. We wonder what John Randolph of Roanoke would say could be know that little children by the name of Dabney have sixty-fourth Indian blood? Randolph was, as every one knows, a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, the daughter of a King, and the Hotspur Virginian was never ashamed to admit the fact. Pocahontas was the daughter of a naked Indian, who cooked undisturbed within, while the little prin-cess, in all the charms of unclothed nature, would play with the Jamestown boys, "turning a somerset" equal to any of them. Yet, after all, she was a princess, and her marriage was the first in the now long list of Anglo-American "alliances." The memory of the daughter of Powhatan should have made impossible the excluding of the Dabney children from that Vir ginia school.

Perli in Automobile-Riding.

Medical Sentinel. Although we have just begun to use ready evidences that many diseases will be provoked and can be traced directly to this mode of locomotion. Doctors who have used these wagons extensively already realize that catarrh, bronchitis, with various ear troubles, are common results Pleasure seekers who use them at high speed are obliged to wear goggles, veils gloves and rubber coats and not only suffer from affections of the eye and ear but have local neuralgia. The high speed and temptation to take risks on a good road and break the record for skill and time develop nerve tension which is very exhausting.

Carlyle and Tennyson. Grif Anderson in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Age had crept on them both; It had whitened their hair; And each lounged, nothing loth, In a cory arm chair. They'd been longing to meet-They had longed to commune. And their silence was sweet In the gathering gloom,

There were songs in the heart Of the poet that night; And his friend had a part In his songs of delight. He had sung to the crowd Now in silence he bowed As he puffed at his pipe.

There were thoughts rich and rare In the mind of the sage; And his friend had a share Of that glittering page.
'Gainst life's follies and shams All his powers he'd invoked, Now as silent as clams He and Alfred just smoked,

In the practice long skilled Ease by habit once earned They their pipes often filled; Much tobacco they burned. Though the fire had burned low, Neither friend had once sti Neither said "Aye" or "No" Neither uttered a word.

When the poet stood up And prepared to depart, He had lacked bite or sup. But he spoke from his h "Good-bye, Tom! I must leave Thanks for evening so brights' Said Carlyle, "Mon, but we've Had a braw time the nights" There are men who have great

Oratorical powers. Of church or of state They can cackle for hours. But a fig for their craft! I'd fain sit near those two And partake of a draught Of the silence they knew!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We note without surprise that Colombia has recruited the God of Nations.

Baker City lays claim to a book agent that has gone insane. Such a case of re-

flex action is rare. If I could be a Congressman, I'd wear a beaming smile; I'd gayly go to Washington,

At twenty cents a mlie. There are happier states than to be a Jap in Tenino. There the little brown man is fired at by big white men and by yellow Chinamen.

In the Coeur d'Alene apparently skeletons were not given the small distinction of a closet, but heaped in a hole and covered with mud.

milk by automobiles. This is a good idea, for by the time the milk reaches the creamery it will be churned,

Gresham has instituted the collection of

The Kansas City World adds its tribute to Herbert Spencer's powers:

Herbert Spencer was a man with a mind marvelously well attuned to the deeper researches into matters of the utmost weight

One of the witnesses in the Dunsmuir will case gave it as his opinion that Alexander Dunsmuir did not "drink to excess." This witness must be one of the class that holds it impossible to have too much of a good thing.

It may be better that the University of California had its \$40,000 devoted to the improvement of the horse than to have had the money used in spreading information about the Greek particles. Anyway, the former is a more exciting way of spending money.

Students of English at the Northwestern University are held up to scorn because they make such silps in spelling as "howse" for "house." It is quite unnecessary to go to Chicago for such instances. Twenty-five per cent of the people who "write to the papers" make equally ludicrous blunders.

At a certain wayside inn in the north of Yorkshire, according to "M. A. P.," a farmer drew rein and, hailing the waiter, said: "Hey, lad, fowk tell me ye hev some vary good ale here; just bung us a quart." The request was quickly complied with and the ale soon disappeared, and the farmer, apparently reitshing it, said: "H'm, just bung us another quart," This quickly followed the first, then the farmer, dismounting, remarked: "It's very decent stuff, lad, I think I'll get darn and hev some."

Clams are now being shipped without their shells to lessen the freight charges. But who could eat a shell-less clam? One of the great charms of the clam is the manner in which it awakens memories of the sea. The shell is as suggestive as that of the nautilus, and is as inspiring. Had Dr. Holmes happened to see a clam shell before writing his poem to the 'chambered nautilus" there is little doubt that he would have chosen the equally romantic and far more joy-giving clam, As it is, the latter silently awaits its laureate.

Alfred Austin is accused by the Brookyn Eagle of having written this stanza; Loud sped the bullet's ping, Sharp flashed the saber's sting. As on to Mafeking Sped we with force meet; While the brave garrison, Steady by trench and gun, Faltered not, no, not one,

Living on horse meat. And then compared it with Kipling's: We have spent a hundred million pounds To prove the fact, once more, That horses are quicker than men afoot Since two and two make four; And horses have four legs and men have two legs;

And two into four goes twice; And nothing over except our lesson; And very cheap at the price. We may say of these Tom Hood's line Which was blackest none could tell.

This is going the rounds of Wall street, says an exchange: A broker from the financial vortex sought admission at the pearly gates, "Who are you?" said St. Peter, "I'm a Wall-street broker." "What have you done that entitles you to admission?" "Well, I saw a decrepit woman in Broadway the other day and gave her 2 cents." "Gabriel, is that on the records?" "Yes, St. Peter; it's marked down to his credit." "What else have you done?" "Well, I crossed the Brooklyn bridge the other night and met a newsboy half frozen to death and gave him I cent." "Gabriel, is that on the records?" "Yes, St. Peter." "What else have you done?" "Well, I can't recollect anything else just now." "Gabriel, what do you think we ought to do with this fellow?" "Oh, give him back his I cents and tell him to go to WEX J. heil."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Parke-Was that your doctor's automobile in front of your house? Lane-Yes. He owns it and I paid for it.-Town Topics. Mike-Did ye attind Casey's funeral? Pat-Of did. Mike-Was ye wan uv th' Pat-Oi was; somebody stole me hat?-Puck. Egbert-But I have never loved before-and you have certainly encouraged me. Elsie-And

He-I think I'll go and speak to your father at once. He can't do more than kick me out, She—It seems a pity to risk it, dear, in that good suit.-Life.

why not? I always encourage a promising

Wife-How many people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in paris. Husband-More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank.-New Yorker. Teacher-Where is your brother this morning.

Tommy? Tommy-He fell in a barrel of cider and burt himself. Teacher-How could cider burt him. Tommy-It was hard cider, ma'am, -Chicago News. "Come, come, Brown. Do go home, old man: it's 2 o'clock. What will Mrs. B. say?" "Rest easy, my boy. Mrs. B. was just as mad three hours ago as she's going to be all

night,"-Life, Small Tommy-The teacher wanted to box my cars this morning. Grandma-How do you know he did? Small Tommy-'Cause he wouldn't have boxed 'em if he hadn't wanted to.-Chicago Journal.

Tess-I hear she is to marry an old fellow with \$1,000,000 thrown in. Jess-That isn't her idea. She told me she was going to marry \$1,000,000, with an old fellow thrown in .-Philadelphia Press.

I got a whole lot ob faith in my fellow-

man, but all de same I don't lak t' see Brud-der Simpson put his thumb so fah down on de inside ob de collecshun busket, Mistah Jackson.-Baitimore News. Buckle-I hardly know what to do with my son. I don't believe he has got a cupful of

brains in his head. Clasp-Why don't you let him take up your business? You have always done first rate at it, you know.-Boston Transcript. "There's one thing about my boy, Josh," said

Farmer Corntossel. "Once get him started an' there's no obstacle him stop him." "Yes," answered his wife; "I reckon Josh'll be runnin' an automobile or a trolley car yet." Washington Star. 'I never saw any one in such a horrible

humor as Townley was yesterday. well! and yet they say he is not easily moved." "That's the whole trouble. Some-hody bought his house over his head, and he

had to get out yesterday."-Philadelphia Press.