The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail (postage prepaid in advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per month.....$0.85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year.....7.50
Daily, with Sunday, per year.....9.00
Sunday, per year.....2.00
The Weekly, per year.....1.50
The Weekly, 3 months.....50
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.20c

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico—
10 to 14-page paper.....1c
16 to 30-page paper.....2c
32 to 44-page paper.....3c
Foreign rates double.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICES.

(The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency)—
New York: Rooms 43-49, Tribune Building.
Chicago: Rooms 510-512, Tribune Building.

KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago—Charles MacDonald, 58 Washington St., and Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn.

Colorado Springs—C. A. Bruner.

Denver—Julius Black, Hamilton Hendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth St.; Louthan & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence.

Kansas City—Rickseeker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.

Los Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring; Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring.

Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsbourger, 317 First Avenue South.

New York City—L. Jonas & Co., Astor House.

Ogden—V. C. Alden, Postoffice Cigar Store; F. R. Godard; W. G. Kind, 114 25th St.; C. H. Myers.

Omaha—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; McLoughlin Bros., 210 South 14th; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam.

Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South St.

St. Louis—World's Fair News Co.

San Francisco—J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market, near Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 85 Stevenson.

Washington, D. C.—Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ave., N. W.; Ebbitt House News Stand.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 30; minimum temperature, 30; precipitation, .24 of an inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Rain or snow; southerly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

LINCOLN AND MOB LAW.

A recent publication, "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln," includes an extract from a remarkable address before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Ill., January 27, 1837, on mob law. In this address Mr. Lincoln, who was then but 28 years of age, said that our Nation was in no danger of foreign conquest; that not even a Bonaparte with all the armies of the Old World at his back could "by force take a drink out of the Ohio River or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a thousand years." Our only dangers were domestic; as a Nation of free men we "must live through all time or die by suicide." The greatest danger to our free government in Lincoln's judgment was to be found in "the growing disposition to substitute mob law for the sober judgment of courts." The cases he quoted then of recent occurrence were the hanging of a number of gamblers in Vicksburg, Miss., by the mob and the burning of a negro charged with murder at St. Louis. Mr. Lincoln pointed out that this process of hanging by mob went on in Mississippi from gamblers to negroes, from negroes to white citizens, and from these to strangers, "till dead men were seen dangling from trees by the roadside in numbers almost sufficient to rival the native Spanish moss of the country as a drapery of the forest."

Lincoln recited these facts and then proceeded to argue that acts of mob law were incompatible with the perpetuation of free institutions. He admitted that, abstractly considered, the hanging of the gamblers at Vicksburg was of but little consequence; they constituted a portion of the population worse than useless in any community, and if they had been swept out of existence by the plague or smallpox it would not be a matter for reasonable regret among honest men. So in regard to the burning of the negro at St. Louis. He had forfeited his life by the perpetration of an outrageous murder of a leading citizen, and had he not died as he did he must have died by the sentence of the law within a short time. But, said Mr. Lincoln, while the direct consequences of mob law in these cases are but a small evil, the example in either case was fearful. When men take it upon themselves to hang gamblers or burn murderers, the innocent alike with the guilty fall victims to the savagery of mob law, and thus it goes on step by step till all the walls erected for the defense of the persons and property of individuals are trodden down and disregarded.

By the spectacle of mob murders going unpunished the lawless in spirit become lawless in practice, and these turbulent fellows make a jubilee of the suspension of the operations of government. On the other hand, good men who love tranquillity, who are lawabiding and patriotic, seeing their property destroyed, their families insulted and their lives endangered, become disgusted with a government that offers no protection and are glad to welcome a change which promises at least enforcement of public order under equal inflexible laws. The tyranny of a mobocratic spirit will be sure in time to break down and destroy the strongest bulwark of any government, viz., the attachment of the people. Among other things, Mr. Lincoln said that "whenever the vicious portion of the population shall be permitted to gather in bands of hundreds and thousands and burn churches, ravage and rob provision stores, throw printing presses into rivers, shoot editors, hang and burn obnoxious persons at pleasure and with impunity, depend on it, this government cannot last."

Mr. Lincoln had in mind the burning of the Catholic convent by the mob in Boston, the mobbing of Garrison in 1835, the burning of Catholic churches in Philadelphia, and the mobbing of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and the throwing of his type into the river. What Mr. Lincoln implies is that when life, liberty and property become subject to the capricious mood and action of the mob, the best citizens will either take to flight or they will gladly replace anarchism with the government of an able oligarchy or an intelligent military despotism. Mr. Lincoln in this remarkable address grants that bad laws may exist; he grants that grievances may arise for the redress of which no legal provisions may have been made, but bad laws are a proper subject for repeal and unprovided cases can be legally reached by additional legislation, and until then let them be borne with. But Mr. Lincoln insists that there is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law.

This was the conclusion of an able man, a conservative man, a trained lawyer. Reverence for the laws was Lincoln's political religion, which he said should be taught in schools, in colleges; should be written in primers and spelling books, and in almanacs; should be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. When Lincoln delivered this address acts of lynch law had been not infrequent in New England, in the Middle West and the South; and he was prompted by this fact to put his finger on the consequences of mob law as the great danger of the country. And he was right then and he is right now. The two acts that did more to precipitate the state of feeling that finally flamed forth in the Civil War were the beating of Charles Sumner in the Senate by Preston S. Brooks and the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry.

The lawless assault upon Sumner for words spoken in debate made the success of the Republican party sure. It turned thousands of conservative men into resolute radicals. So the John Brown raid in its lawlessness at once enraged and alarmed Virginia. These acts of public violence precipitated the Civil War. Left to the ordinary asperities of debate the great conflict might have been delayed, but the beating of Sumner made the North hot with indignation and the Brown raid enraged and alarmed the South. The Republican party swept the North, while the disunion party began to wax strong in the South. Out of the spirit of lawlessness, of irreverence for law, came the assault on Sumner and the Harper's Ferry raid, and out of these events came political excitement in both sections that finally resulted in civil war.

LIGHT ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Ontario, which is the most progressive province in the Dominion of Canada, is at present much interested in the municipal ownership of public utilities. The Legislature has had compiled and published a compendious volume on the subject, and there is a vast amount of information to be gained from the facts and arguments that have been gathered together.

So far as the arguments go, both sides are represented by typical men. Keir Hardie, a labor member of Parliament in England, and Lord Avebury are on opposite sides. Mr. Hardie favors municipal production of food and clothing. He maintains that the cost of manufacture is reduced, that the worker is better treated, and that good quality is assured. Lord Avebury, who is better known as Sir John Lubbock, is a distinguished banker and economist. He holds that municipal trading involves a great increase in the public debt, that it kills individual enterprise, brings governments into labor questions, and diverts attention from the real problems of city government.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, in summarizing the statistics in the volume, remarks that Ontario "ventures in the direction of municipal trading have proceeded chiefly, if not altogether, along two lines. These are the supplying of water and of electric light." Hamilton, Toronto, London, Ottawa and Kingston, the most important cities of the province, all own their own water systems. Toronto is the only city that fails to show a nominal surplus over operating expenses, interest and sinking funds, but in none of these cities is any allowance made for the depreciation of the plant.

In Great Britain municipal ownership has been carried further. In various city-owned enterprises there has been invested $655,860,000, and the annual surplus shown over operating expenses is $1,891,495. In this connection it should be remembered that the charge for interest is but 2 per cent, and the allowance for depreciation less than 1 per cent. Extremes are represented in the cities of Great Britain. London's water supply is owned by a private corporation, while Glasgow is probably the most paternal city in the world. The city fathers boast that they look after the citizens from the cradle to the grave. There are municipal baths, slaughter-houses, golf links, water, light, telephones, street-cars, a cemetery, a theater, churches, a bakehouse. The city farms 1000 acres, utilizing sewage for manure, runs its own quarries, and has 900 railway wagons to deliver freight. The practical result of all this is shown in the following excerpt from the book:

> There is a current fiction that on account of these many enterprises the citizen of Glasgow practically escapes taxation. This is an error. The revenue of Glasgow in 1901 was about $14,045,000, whereas its expenditure was $14,230,000. Here was a deficit of $185,000. Besides this, the city had a capital outlay in that year of $8,985,000. Thus in all its current receipts fell over nine millions short of its expenditures. The most startling feature of Glasgow's experience is the growth of its debt. Ten years ago Glasgow owed $27,240,000. Its debt now is $64,385,000. In the same time the rates of municipal taxation have nearly doubled.

The summing up of the Mail and Empire that almost everything depends upon the administration of the system will be agreed with by most people. Public-spirited men of good business judgment are likely to make a success of municipal trading where self-seeking or incompetent men would bring the city to disaster. In Great Britain it is the rule for the leading citizens to aid in the business of their cities, and this has given municipal trading a great advantage. In one case at least where less capable men have gained control bad results have followed. West Ham, a suburb of London, is in the hands of the socialistic element, and as a consequence the borough has been forced into all kinds of enterprises with the result that it is now on the verge of bankruptcy.

STERN SOULS AND WEAK BODIES.

Lord Wolseley, in his "Story of a Soldier's Life," among other things says that a man of poor physique cannot make an able General, and that a man halt or lame cannot be converted into a great leader of men. Perhaps not in the old conditions of warfare, but in the modern conditions of war a man who could ride and had an intelligent staff could surely make war ably, as Moltke made it. The modern General does not make war as Henry of Navarre or Marlborough made it, by charging at the head of his troops. He does not make war even as Napoleon made it at Wagram or Wellington at Waterloo. He does not need any electric quality of personal leadership. He needs iron nerve and calm resolution, but many men have had that to a superlative degree who were physically defective.

Hannibal had but one eye; Sertorius had but one eye; Agesilaus was a cripple; Narses was a eunuch; Prince Eugene was a cripple; Tamerlane was lame; Richard III was a hunchback and so was Luxemburg, the greatest soldier of his day next to Turenne and Conde; Suwarrow was a little, insignificant-looking man. William III was a consumptive so feeble that at Landen he could not endure to wear a cuirass, but he fought like a lion, charged at the head of Galway's horse, dismounted and led two regiments of infantry against seven of the enemy. Wolfe was sinking with consumption when he won Quebec. Nelson was of feeble frame from boyhood. Lord Wolseley is mistaken. There are plenty of historical examples where men of feeble or defective physique have made great military leaders.

Soldiers follow the man who can do things and who dares to do them without much thought about his appearance. Prince Eugene, who was a cripple, could get as much fight out of his men as Marlborough, who was the handsomest man in his army. Massena at Wagram was so crippled by rheumatism that he could not ride his horse and was driven up and down his lines under fire in a calash. It is the soul that makes the General, and there have been many resolute souls in defective bodies. Of course, if war were a matter of personal leadership in battle, an absolutely iron physique of stalwart quality might be necessary; but since the art of war became a matter of intellectual capacity rather than a mere fierce charge followed by a pounding match, great Generals have not needed sound bodies half so much as they have sound brains.

This has been the case since Napoleon's day, for the improved artillery and small arms make fighting at long range necessary and make charges of cavalry en masse upon infantry impracticable. Under modern conditions war is a matter of brains, and there is no reason why a man of defective physique may not make a great General after the methods of Moltke, or even after the methods of feeble William III, for it is clear that so long as a man of resolute military temper can command his brains, he can make a great General in spite of his feeble body.

"TWELFTH NIGHT."

"Twelfth Night" is easily the finest of Shakespeare's comedies, measured by its ability to obtain applause upon the stage. This stage popularity is due to the fact that there are so many excellent characters in its dramatic representation. In Viola, Olivia and Maria are three admirable women. Viola is a delicate, refined, beautiful young girl; Olivia is a beautiful woman, but of more mature age, a noble lady, an heiress, a woman of pride, dignity and courage, yet capable of passionate affection. Maria is a woman of sense and sprightly wit. Sir Toby Belch is a witty, drunken reveler; his wit and humor when he is in his cups recalls Falstaff, but he is always a man of courage and honor, while Falstaff is a coward, a liar and a thief. The foil to Sir Toby Belch is Sir Andrew Aguecheek, who is a fantastic dude, an imbecile and a coward of the same kind of inanity represented by Justice Silence in "Henry IV."

The clown is an admirable character in the hands of a good actor, for he has plenty of wit and humor and sings breezy songs. And, last but not least, there is Malvolio, a curious compound of sense and folly, of pedantry and simplicity. He is the steward in a rich household; he is a man of integrity and some good breeding, or he would not hold the post; he has some learning, as his conversation with the clown shows, and some power of good thought, which he displays when he refuses to believe in transmigration of souls. The clown asks him if he believes with Pythagoras that "the soul of our grandam might haply inhabit a bird." Malvolio answers, "I think nobly of the soul, and in no way approve his opinion." Charles Lamb points out this answer shows that Malvolio was a man of knowledge and thought, who had been, through his all-consuming vanity, fooled to the top of his bent by Sir Toby and Maria. In the hands of an actor who is equal to its demands, Malvolio is a great part.

Here we have therefore in a single play three first-class female characters in Viola, Olivia and Maria, and then we have four excellent characters for dramatic display in the brilliant roisterer, Sir Toby; in the sap-headed Sir Andrew; in the witty, tuneful clown, and in that curious cross between a man of sense and a solemn fool, Malvolio. In no other comedy of Shakespeare are there so many admirable characters worthy of superior histrionic personation. The only play that surpasses "Twelfth Night" in brilliant figures and diverting movement is "Henry IV," but that is not counted among the comedies proper, as the death of Hotspur in battle is a distinct tragic episode.

But of the pure comedies, "Twelfth Night" is easily first in the qualities we have named. The other comedies include single characters as fine as any in "Twelfth Night." Miranda or Perdita is equal to Viola; Isabella is a grander figure than Olivia; Rosalind is more witty even than Maria. Hero and Beatrice are two exceptionally fine women; Lucio is as witty as Sir Toby, but we would have to assemble various characters from several comedies to make up such a fine list of leading characters as that of "Twelfth Night." The character of the Duke might be added to our list, since he speaks many lines of great poetic beauty and power. Taken all in all, "Twelfth Night" is the finest of Shakespeare's comedies that continue to keep the stage.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHTING CHANCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post reports that while the Democrats have not yet settled upon a candidate, they believe that the party has a good fighting chance for victory in 1904. To win it is indispensable to carry New York, and they will therefore, if possible, nominate a New York man, or, failing in that, some one of assumed strength in New York—Mr. Olney or Mr. Gray. While New York's thirty-nine electoral votes are not absolutely essential to Republican success, they are to Democratic success. If the candidate comes from New York, it is not likely to be Parker, because, as Hill's man, he is not acceptable to Tammany Hall. Representative De Armond at the Omaha banquet said that he believed it primarily essential that the candidate should have supported Bryan in both campaigns. De Armond is an able and influential man, and the Western Democrats in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana will support his views in this respect. They would, under this condition, support Olney, who is a favorite with the Ohio Democracy and has strong friends in Tammany Hall. The objection to Olney would come from the Populistic Democrats, who denounce "government by injunction" and the use of Federal troops in quelling mobs within the states. Gorman has no strength in the states where he needs it, for New York has a large number of colored Democratic voters who are devoted adherents of Tammany, and, running on the race issue which he has raised, Gorman could not get a colored vote in New York, Indiana or Illinois.

Under the new apportionment the electoral college will contain 476 votes, requiring 239 votes for a choice. If the Democrats carry all the states they did in 1900, they would have only 165 electoral votes and would thus need states casting 74 electoral votes in addition. The Democratic prophets in Congress expect to carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which would bring the party within 12 votes of the number necessary to elect. Then Indiana or Illinois would elect the Democratic candidate, with votes to spare. New Jersey gave Governor Murphy a Republican majority of 17,000 plurality, and looks Republican. In Maryland the chances favor the Democrats. The Democracy think there is a fighting chance to carry Indiana for the Democratic candidate in 1904, but Indiana in 1902, on the Congressional vote, had a larger Republican majority in proportion to population than Massachusetts. The Democracy have no chance of carrying Indiana, while they have a fighting chance of carrying Illinois. If Chicago should throw a phenomenal majority for the Democratic ticket, the Democrats might carry Illinois, as they did for Cleveland in 1892.

It is useless to pretend that Mr. Bryan has lost his influence with his party. On his landing from his European voyage he was tendered a notable reception by leading Democrats. Among his callers the next day were Edward M. Shepard, Mayor McClellan, Lewis Nixon, Bird S. Coler—men identified with the conservative wing of the Democracy. It is very clear that these conservative Democrats are hunting for harmony, and they know that Bryan can make or break the fate of their candidate in a National convention that requires two-thirds to nominate. Mr. Bryan means to be present, with his newspaper in hand, and it is nonsense to pretend that he is without influence today in his party. Democratic politicians do not pay court as a rule to a political corpse. Another reason pleaded by Democrats for their hope of victory in 1904 is that "the money power" will be against the Republicans. Whether this statement be true or not, the so-called "money power" has never yet decided a Presidential election; it counts for little against popular feeling and party ties. There are thousands of men who for ten years past have voted the Democratic ticket chiefly because they had been made to believe that the Republican party stood for the "money power" against the rights of the plain people. Does anybody suppose that these Demo-Populists will vote the Democratic ticket when they learn that it leans on the "money power" for support?

It is true that Democrats sincerely believe that they can carry New York against Roosevelt, and with this prospect in sight they think they have the best chance to carry the election. It is quite possible that Mr. Roosevelt cannot carry New York against a very popular Democrat, but what of it? Grant in the full flush of his popularity in 1868 lost New York to Horatio Seymour by 10,000 majority, yet he swept the country, obtaining 214 electoral votes against 80 and winning by a popular majority of over 305,000. The trouble in New York State is the factional war between Senator Platt and Governor Odell. Now this factional quarrel has no more influence on New Jersey than it has on Illinois or Indiana. It may cost the Republicans New York, in which they never win except when absolutely united together with help from the independent vote.

In 1892, when Cleveland carried New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the same general cause defeated Harrison, but there is no general cause of dissatisfaction with the Republican Administration that operates against President Roosevelt outside the local factional quarrel in New York. For this reason, to carry New York because of a factional quarrel between Platt and Odell would have no more influence upon New Jersey or Indiana or Illinois than it would on Oregon. For this reason, the so-called fighting chance of the Democracy looks very dim and slim. It will be very difficult to nominate a Democrat that would carry the so-called doubtful states, and then when the candidate is found the Democrats are utterly without any issues upon which they can go before the country with the slightest hope of success. Their own party is divided on Panama and the Philippines. There is no currency issue, and the Democrats are always divided into two hostile camps on the tariff. The Democrats have no substantial fighting chance.

An interesting article by James H. Williams in a late number of the New York Independent, under the title "Shanghaied," is an excellent contribution to the always timely discussion of "poor Jack and his woes." It will be printed in an early issue of The Oregonian, and will well repay perusal. Old as the story of oversea adventures is, the perpetration of frauds upon the men who go down upon the sea in ships; unblushing as sin itself are the methods by which Jack is made to connive at his own undoing, and pitiful beyond the tenderest dreams of pity are the conditions imposed through the avarice of greedy shipowners upon the men who by the common tricks by which the sailor "becomes the property of the vessel and the chattel of the crimp." Yet the common belief is that there is "no help for it." And it may be added the mainstay of this belief is found in the seeming impossibility of protecting the sailor in port from himself.

With California just emerging from a seven months' "bake" under a cloudless sky and the East in the grasp of a cold wave which sent the mercury down around the "freezing 40s," any unfavorable comment which might have been made on Oregon's slight snow flurry and subsequent good weather yesterday was stilled.

Desire Brother, a Frenchman who has accumulated thousands of dollars, is on trial in Vancouver, B. C., on a charge of procuration. While Vancouver is not more virtuous than other towns, it is noteworthy that not a lawyer can be found at any price to defend the prisoner.

Tacoma's attractions and achievements are admirably presented in a well-illustrated annual edition just issued by the Evening News. Nothing is overlooked that could add to the interest or value of such a publication, and the edition is a mine of statistics.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

In Peril of Contempt.

Seattle Times.

Where is Sam Hill? He wired the editor of the Times several days ago that he was coming home. Let Sam keep his word.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Ontario Argus.

The Democrat, "editorially," promises its readers some interesting reading matter next week. Gosh! Won't it be a treat to the Democrat's subscribers!

Tribute to an Idol.

Salem Journal.

When George C. Brownell lunches at a Salem restaurant he always calls for those jack-rabbit mince pies, because they are made up of an animal that runs well before the people.

But Are They?

Ashland Tribune.

Senator Mitchell gave a dinner at Washington Thursday night to Editor H. W. Scott, of The Oregonian, at which 13 Senators and eight Representatives were present. Bygones are bygones with them and it is well.

On the Other Foot.

Dayton Chronicle.

A prominent farmer, who spent a portion of the Winter in the city, tells a good story on himself. A few days ago he lost an overshoe, which he could not find. He blamed the neighbor's pup and stormed around at a great rate. After a day or so of hunting he discovered that he had been wearing both overshoes on one foot.

Editorial Amenities in Crook.

Antelope Herald.

The Prineville Review accuses the Crook County Journal of "smarting under the pulchrious paucity of campaign material," and calls the editor of that journal a "succedaneous political editor," and the people of Crook County have been wondering ever since whether it was a case of "pied type" or an assault with a deadly weapon.

They Came, They Saw, They Were Conquered.

Pendleton Tribune.

The National Livestock Association in convention at Portland passed resolutions indorsing the Lewis and Clark Fair and recommending a liberal appropriation by the general Government. This is no more than was expected, as it is impossible for any fair-minded man to visit Oregon without becoming enamored of its soil, its climate, its people and their projects, and hence the indorsement of the Fair.

Business for a Railroad.

Prineville Journal.

During the year which has just closed, over 10,000,000 pounds of freight found its way into Prineville. The exact figures, so far as this paper has been able to determine from a thorough compilation of figures, are 10,640,500 pounds. Practically 20 per cent of this amount is merchandise which has been hauled to this point from the terminus of the railroad at Shaniko for local consumption, the balance of 10 or 12 per cent being confined to the outgoing wool shipments during the past season.

The Gentler Sex, So Called.

Eugene Guard.

The woman whom the Guard mentioned the other day as attracting considerable attention on the streets by her loud denunciation of a certain horse-trader who, the woman stated, had cheated her husband in a trade, has recovered her horse, but it seems that she is not satisfied with that, and it is said she declares that the horse-trader shall never make another trade in Eugene, if she can help it. It is said that she can be seen most any time in the vicinity of the parks where the horse-trader holds out.

It's an Ill Bird, Etc.

Moro Observer.

No modern feat of engineering known to the world bears any comparison to the magnitude of that necessary to encompass the building of The Dalles-Cecilo ditch. Recently a bridge was opened to the pubic in New York for which the engineering skill was simple play along with the details required to open this colossal waterway to the commerce of an Empire. By comparing costs of the two, $21,000,000 for the bridge and only $4,000,000 for the ditch, it seems to us that somebody is being scientifically buncoed.

Advantages of the Fair.

Cottage Grove Nugget.

We believe it is to the interest of all portions of the state to aid and encourage the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is sometimes the case that the smaller towns of a state, have a feeling of jealousy toward the principal city and fear that in its strength it will absorb whatever good may come from a matter of this nature. This is not true, however. The greater and richer Portland becomes the more are people and capital attracted in this direction, and all sections will so far as they have resources, reap their proportion of the benefits. From now on until the close of the Exposition the energies of the Portland people will be put forth and large sums of money used in attracting the attention of the world to Oregon and its many advantages.

Pioneers Honored in Their Sons.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

The sons of Oregon pioneers who toiled across the plains with ox teams, half a century ago, to settle in the wilderness of the West, are now being feasted and feted and given audience by the chief men of the Nation at the capital of the United States. Never in the history of the West has a Pacific Coast State received the wide attention that is being showered upon Oregon and the Oregon country. The conception of Jefferson and the achievement of Lewis and Clark are just now beginning to be appreciated by the world. Easterners are hunting up old history. They are rummaging through old records. They are casting aside old maps and are forgetting old prophesies about the eternal barrenness of the Pacific Coast. When Harvey Scott, Jefferson Myers and the Oregon delegation in Congress get through talking about Oregon, at this session of Congress, there will be a lurid glow of Oregon oratory and facts hanging like a pleasant dream over the East. The pioneers are being repaid for their privations in settling the Oregon country, in the honors now being showered upon their sons.

Uneventful to a Fault.

Turner Cor. Dayton Chronicle.

The success of the dance given at Covello by George English met the highest appreciation of all. Sixty-four tickets were sold and about 150 people were present. A fine supper was served the dancers at Motzinger's Hall by H. E. Romain. One amusing feature of the affair was that it was so close to the church that the heavy and never-ceasing tread of the dancers could, greatly to the annoyance of the latter, be distinctly heard by the worshipers. The dancers could likewise hear those at the church and seemed to by trying to outdo them. In such a contest it does not require a philosopher to see which party would easily be victorious. Although this dance was, as the other one had been, held in the wareroom of the "chop mill," yet it was attended with much more pleasant circumstances. The sweet fragrance that the swine of the village had copiously diffused under the mill had disappeared, either because the cold had purified the air or because the swine had sought a warmer climate. Nor did any of the comely lasses of the village this time vanish from view through a defective floor.

THE BRYAN-HEARST COMBINATION

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—William Jennings Bryan will probably be editor of W. R. Hearst's newspaper to be established in St. Louis immediately in an effort to control the Democratic National Convention for the New York millionaire editor-Congressman. There seems to be no doubt of a consolidation of interests between the Nebraska Democrat and Hearst. From intimations dropped to confidential friends in Evansville last night, Mr. Bryan is going directly to his home at Lincoln to get ready for the transfer of his editorial duties to St. Louis.

Rapid development of Hearst affairs in Washington, some of which have been given to the public, explain his absence from Evansville last night. He is too busy getting ready to start the newspaper in St. Louis. No sooner did the Democratic committee decide on St. Louis for the convention than Hearst set his wheels in motion, forgetting that another of his newspapers had been projected. He had a broker at Boston who was ready with a large plant at a moment's notice. He telegraphed to Boston that immediate preparations be made to send the whole plant to St. Louis. This was on Tuesday evening, within a few hours after the Democratic National Committee decided for St. Louis. Bryan was in Washington on the same night. He had a long conference with Hearst.

The result of that conference, it is claimed, was simply this: Hearst is to stand for the Presidential nomination and Bryan, with his pen and following, is to be his Warwick. Bryan is to conduct the St. Louis campaign from the editorial sanctum in Hearst's newspaper office.

Mr. Bryan did not deny yesterday that he had formulated a project for moving his own paper, the Commoner, to St. Louis and issuing it as a daily during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He had not perfected the details, however, he said. That Bryan and Hearst have effected a combination, or rather perfected one for the larger purposes of a friendship which has existed between them for several years, there can be no doubt.

Effect of the War.

(London Spectator.)

Even now Russia weighs more heavily at Pekin than the rest of Europe, and with Manchuria and Corea in her hands, and Japan driven from the seas, she would, unless resisted by all Europe, be in practice, and probably also in theory, the protecting power. That is not a result which even those English statesmen who are friendly to Russia could witness without a certain sense of dismay, or at least of agitation. On the other hand, if Japan triumphed, and saved Manchuria and Corea, her influence in Pekin would be irresistible and she would in no long time control the policy and the resources of both the Mongolian Empires, thus creating a yellow power which would be in many respects the strongest in Asia, and would strive to secure for Japan an expansion which both Great Britain and Holland might find inconvenient. Japan is at present most friendly, but her rulers will think, like other rulers, first of the interests of their country; and the primary and permanent interest of Japan, if she is to be a power of importance, is more room. That room they can hardly acquire on the Continent, for the Chinese are a swarming people, and under anything like safe Government would very speedily fill both Manchuria and Corea. The Japanese, therefore, will desire to be predominant, if not actually masters, throughout the Southern Archipelago, to the dismay, among others, of the Australians, some of whom look upon those magnificent islands as their future heritage. The real stake in this war is neither Manchuria nor Corea, nor even the safety of Japan, but the future predominance in China which victory, if at all complete on either side, will secure to the conqueror.

The South and the Canal.

Detroit Free Press.

Following the example of Louisiana, the Legislature of Mississippi has adopted resolutions instructing the state's Senators in the Congress of the United States to "use their best efforts to secure the ratification of the canal treaty." Previous to the Civil war it was a common practice for Southern Legislatures to adopt resolutions instructing the Senators how to vote on public questions. The old constitutional theory then prevailed that the Senators were ambassadors from sovereign states, and subject to the will of the states that sent them to Washington. Sometimes these instructions were disregarded, but not often.

The practice has fallen into disuse; but its revival proves the great interest that the South is taking in the canal question. The newspapers and politicians that oppose a ratification of the treaty on the ground that "Roosevelt will get the credit" are finding little sympathetic support throughout the South, which has been quick to realize that the canal question is greater than partisan politics. Southern Democrats favor the treaty, and their real spokesman is John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House, not Arthur Pue Gorman, the minority leader in the Senate.

Connecticut for Roosevelt.

Washington Post.

"I do not believe that any man nominated by the Democrats can carry Connecticut against Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Morris W. Seymour, a prominent lawyer of Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Seymour was born and reared in the Democratic faith, and both his father and brother were elected to Congress in the days prior to the party split over the silver issue.

"The fact is that in Connecticut the Bryan campaigns created such a breach in the Democratic ranks and caused so much bitter feeling that the soreness thus engendered has not had time to heal. I do not think that there can be any reconciliation effected by which a victory could be won in the next Presidential contest."

Sovereigns and Their "Help."

New York Sun.

Alfred the Great had just burnt the cakes.

"That settles it," cried the mistress of the house. "I've had Chinese, colored, Irish and Swedes, and now even a King won't do."

With a despairing sigh she decided to break up and go to boarding.

George III. was wondering how the apple got into the dumpling.

"That's nothing," replied Queen Charlotte as she tested the pastry, "you had better wonder how it is going to get out."

Foreseeing another trip to the intelligence office, his reason gave way.

What Money Can Not Do.

Indianapolis News.

Every one recognizes that there is much truth in Mr. Bryan's main contention—that money had gradually come to have too great a place in politics, especially in certain close states. But when the people are thoroughly aroused on any great question, all the money in the world canont win men to the support of men or measures that they disapprove.

He Can Speak for Himself.

Atlanta Constitution.

We do not believe Mr. Cleveland sent Mr. Olney to New York upon any John Alden mission to Priscilla Democracy. Nor do we believe that Mr. Cleveland would entertain a leap year proposal from the fair damsel.

The Revenue Producer.

Indianapolis News.

The boom of Hearst,
Oh, will it burst
And fill the land with yellow gloom,
And send the joys
Of all the boys
Who've such a snap now, up the flume?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hearse drivers have gone on strike in St. Louis. And there will be so many booms to bury.

Burglar Goble is such an unassuming person himself that he must regret the notoriety of his nose.

It is wrong to condemn reading in bed. There are people who find nothing else will send them to sleep.

If a man wins a few hundred at a game will District Attorney Manning try to get it back for the gambler?

The only trouble about Santo Domingo's boiling over is that some stray Americans are likely to be scalded.

The fact that a boy has been cured of a broken neck in a New York hospital will hardly lessen any one's repugnance to the gallows.

Prince Henry of Prussia declares that Germany expects every bullet to do its duty. No doubt every bullet will make a shot at it.

Some officials must find little pleasure in fooling the people of Portland. It's so easy, especially in connection with gambling, that it affords no chance for skill.

A revival preacher in Pendleton is said to be paid $100 a week and all expenses. It would take a large number of some kinds of souls to give good value for this salary.

There was nothing mean about the Elgin man who eloped with another man's wife and still another man's grass widow. He probably hoped to save transportation expenses by shipping in carload lots.

Canada's decision to build an independent navy all on her lonely will be welcomed by nations that may want to increase their fleets in a hurry. Nelson's method with the Danish fleet can be followed easily enough.

William Homer Leavitt is described as a "short but fascinating young man." Where in the world is height associated with fascination outside of Ouida's novels? Short men are just as fascinating as tall men, and if mere height prevailed with the fair sex we should soon have a race of giants.

A convict, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for attempting to kill his wife, was released to fire three or four shots into the woman, but without killing her. With the best intentions the man seems doomed to failure. Still he may succeed the third time, after a brief term in jail has steadied his hand.

A lawsuit in New York has brought to light the fact that a contractor was paid high rates for excavating a mile and a half of tunnel near the new reservoir. There was nothing very strange in this, and possibly not in the further disclosure that the contractor, having received his money, forgot all about making the excavation.

Chamberlain, having hitherto based his tariff arguments on unfavorable trade returns, is now confronted with an exceptionally good report for last year. Far from being discomfited by this, Joe proceeds to base his future arguments upon favorable trade returns. In some men conviction produces arguments, not arguments conviction.

Admiral Alexieff says that the negotiations with Japan are being thwarted by the Wai Wu Pu (the Chinese Foreign Office).

If your planning goes askew,
And you don't know what to do,
Blame it one the
Wai
Wu
Pu.

If you think the other nations
Pipe your sly negotiations,
Blame the wicked
Wai
Wu
Pu:

It's the only thing to do,
And like as not it's true
That all the trouble's caused by the crafty
Wai
Wu
Pu.

If your troops are spotted going
Where the Yalu River's flowing,
Blame it on the
Wai
Wu
Pu;

Say your move is but a jest
That you made at the request
Of the wicked
Wai
Wu
Pu;

It's the only thing to do,
And like as not it's true,
For who can tell what's done by the mystic
Wai
Wu
Pu!

Say you'd open up the door—
A quarter-inch or more—
Only for the
Wai
Wu
Pu:

Say no body politic
Can be up to every trick
Of the evil
Wai
Wu
Pu:

It's the only thing to do,
And a thing you'll never rue,
For who on earth's afraid of the funny
Wai
Wu
Pu?

WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Fat Old Party—Say, sonny, do you know where I can get a haircut? Street Urchin—Solemly, guv'nor, on yer head.—Columbia Jester.

Mrs. Parvenu—My husband has so much taste, don't you think? Mrs. Cutting—Yes; it's a great pity there isn't a little of it that might be called good.—Philadelphia Press.

"Didn't you think I made some rather cutting remarks in my speech at the club banquet last night?" "You did, old fellow. I noticed them. You split infinitives right along."—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't you know it is very rude to stare at people?" "Yes, mamma, but Uncle John is eating with his knife." "Hush, my dear; Uncle John is rich enough to eat with what he likes."—The King.

"And was the Money-Tittle wedding a success, judged from the latest standards?" "Yes, indeed; it took 75 policemen to keep the mob from tearing down the exterior decorations as souvenirs."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Yes, I'll give you a meal of victuals if you'll shovel off these sidewalks." "Would you not prefer, madam, to have me shovel off the snow?" "Poor fellow! Have you tramped all the way from Boston?"—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Homer—John, if Mrs. Neighbors gets a new sealskin sack this Winter I must have one also. Homer—Well, don't worry about it, dear. Neighbors and I formed a protective union today, and neither of you is to have one.—Chicago News.

Professor Stargazer—Gravity is actually less on the surface of Mars than at the sea level on the earth. Every ton of coal, for instance, delivered in that remote globe would fall short by 200 pounds! Mr. Furness—It is unnecessary to go so far as Mars to perceive that same phenomenon!—Judge.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that the proletariat is becoming more and more difficult to manage." "Yes," replied her hostess, "Josiah thinks so, too, but his idea is that if people wouldn't eat heartily just before going to bed, very few of them would ever have it."—Chicago Record-Herald.