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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17

NOT ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS.

Christian sects that undertake to cu bodily aliments by laying on of hands, prayer, fasting, etc., are measurably nable to the law of the land for the results of malpractice, just as the more accepted schools of healing are so amenable. Their therapeutic activity is not to be arraigned, either on medical or theological grounds; for the standards set up by church or medicine cannot be recognized by government. Selfishness and humbug survive in each realm: but the civil authorities will undertake to protect the weak and help less against murder under any guise. There is the same authority for treat

ing smallpox by laying on of hands that there is for keeping the Sabbath day holy or for the rites of baptism. the Eucharist, or any Christian institution, large or small. It says in the Sermon on the Mount that if a man take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; and in the same chapter of Exodus that contains the ten com mandments we are forbidden to use that have been hewn by tools. Both Old and New Testaments are

full of commands and prohibitions which are observed or not by the various sects according as they elect to honor some in the breach and others in observance. Isolated texts are sometimes taken as the foundation for minational system. The antagonistic theories and practices of the age find innumerable expres sions in the gospels and epistles which may be and are availed of to the infinite confusion of the evangelical world. The selection of some utterances for approval and others for condemnation is purely arbitrary and without defense. enunciated by the chief dictator of the apostolic church, is as authoritative as anything uttered by the partially independent Peter and the openly heretical Paul. It is nothing against a religious sect that it bases its theory and practice upon a Scriptural tenet which is disowned by one or twenty other sects. Miracles of Christian Science in the twentieth century are as credible and logical as miracles of St. Paul in the first century.

Neither can government discriminate between the pet theories of antagonistic schools of healing. The sick woman ha an equal right to call upon allopath, hydropath, medium or divine healer. The heterodox lose nationts, but so do orthodox. It is only that certain physical means of treatment for certain ailments have been so far approved by experience as to be properly enjoined the state upon penalty of intervention by force. One of these means vaccination and isolation in smallpox. This treatment is advisedly and justly enjoined upon all alike, regardless of medical or theological belief. Interference would be justified in a case where it was proposed to pray for a ruptured artery instead of binding it up, and this without regard to the religious or medical faith of the person responsible The plea "It is God's will," offered in abatement of a death from smallpox, is quite as pertinent in this case as in countiess others where the miscarriage of human plans and the results of human crime or carelessness are sought to be shuffled off on the Almighty.

PERIL OF "PRACTICAL" EDUCATION.

The president of Columbia University said the other day: "The college cours s in serious danger, by reason of the fact that the secondary school is reaching up into its domain on the one hand and the professional school is reaching down to it on the other." This is the pldconflict between the literary and historical and the practical and scientific systems of education. At bottom of it lies the question whether there should a college course constructed for itself alone, and for the intellectual needs of the youth of the time, without reference to specific careers; or whether the so-called utilitarian view of education is to be all in all. In fact, no single rule can suffice for all classes of minds. But it may be accepted as certain that the college course, so-called, will be useless to many upon whom there is attempt to force it. For all such, "practical education" is perhaps the utmost need; for one never needs what he can-

not understand or use. The true education is that course of ing which will raise a human being from the bondage of "nature" up towards a typical man-one who shall be a man by better right than he is a machine. In education, as in politics it, the state will give it every reason

and affairs, the purely materialistic able encouragement. If it has any idea is a low one. Life has or should have in it something richer than that. It ought to bring out the best of a man's own independent powers. Education is not fate, but is a process of growth, modified, controlled and per-fected by human art. Man is not the passive victim of his environment, but has such power over it of modification and control as either to transcend that environment or virtually to recreate it So the main purpose of education is to enable the individual to participate with advantage in the conscious life of the race.

It is a low and false assumption that instruction serves only for the practi-cal use that can be made of it. It should be disciplinary rather than merely "practical." Then a true culture is likely to be the result of the effort.

PITFALLS FOR DEMOCRACY.

The general favor extended to the cause by republican govern nents and their citizens throughout the orld may go far toward explaining the eaning shown toward Russia by official Bermany. The irrepressible conflict be tween monarchy and democracy is apprehended more keenly by none by Emperor William himself. Hence Germany could not be induced to support the cause of the Boer republica against British imperialism. Hence Germany viewed with alarm the impetus given democracy by our activity cesses in the war with Spain.

The excuses put forth from Berlin as to the German sympathy with Russia have the insincere ring of afterthought Germany, it is said, welcomes Russian assertion in Turkey as a check to Ger nany's great rival, England; German will be prepared to win something for erself in China should Russia be vic torious in Manchuria; as between the Mongolian and Caucasian in this struggle, Germany will choose the white All of which theorems are doubtless meant to cover up the ominous dread felt by official Germany lest another great autocratic power shall follow Spain in being humbled by another great democratic power, Japan, follow ing the precedent set by the United

Next to Russia, the great military espotism of the globe is Germany; and t bodes no good to the divine right of Kings and the perpetuity of thrones if he wars of the twentieth century are to be won by representative govern nents like Great Britain, Japan and the United States, over autocracies like Germany, Spain and Russia. Empero William is looking ahead; and it must be said there is reason for his alarm for at present there is every indication that Japan will administer such a shock to Russia as will set every throne in Europe on a tremble. And not only that; but if Japan reaps, as now seem likely, a tremendous victory and as cendency over Manchuria and Core she will be in no mood to listen pa tiently to representations from Ger-many and Great Britain, or from Sec retary Hay himself, that some considerable portion of her advantages gained shall be turned over as a mark of es teem to her European rivals.

We are prone, in the United States to take the demonstration of democracy's finality for granted. Probably we are right; and yet there have no been lacking some very acute thinkers who doubt whether the benefits of pop ular government are equal to its losse and dangers. That is to say, there are philosophers who would take Emperor William's side in this controversy, viewing it as an affair of intellectual interest and moment. They feel that power is safer in the hands of a trained and permanent ruling class than in the hands of the masses; that, when we throw away the accumulated mentum of aristocratic courts, established churches and hereditary nobil ity, we deliberately sacrifice some of the most powerful alds to good manners and correct morals.

The drift of Protestantism toward rationalism compels many men to turn to the Catholic Church as the only safe refuge in religion; and the drift of denocracy toward socialism invites to monarchy or oligarchy as the means of escape from anarchy. The rigors of absolutism cause us to sigh for demo racy; and the excesses of democracy make us long for the concentration of power in a wise and firm autocrat, to whom the blandishments of wealth or the mad discontent of the masses would be alike negligible. It is hardly concelvable that the pendulum which has come so far toward democracy should again swing back toward monarchy; yet the future is wholly unknown, and this very thing has happened to every great republican era of history-Greece Rome, Venice, Italy, Holland. In casof any general revolt from democracy to absolutism, in religion, society an government Russia might very easily become the rallying-point of the con servative forces.

DRAKE MUST MAKE GOOD.

The consolidation of two large irrigation enterprises in the Deschutes of try indicates that the energy heretofor expended in contests over water rights is to be turned to more satisfactory use One large corporation with capital hind it has purchased the conflicting interests and by applying for 80,000 acres additional has control of over 200,000 acres of arid land. The new company announces that it will begin work at once and have water flowing upon the thirsty soil in less than sixty days. All the circumstances seem to indicate that the company is proceeding in good faith and will reclaim the land as fast as it is needed for settlement. If it should fall in this respect, the State Land Board stands ready to enforce fulfillment of its obligations in accordance with the spirit and letter of the arid-

land law. When the state arid-land law was passed, accepting the gift of Govern ment land under the Carey act, the fear was expressed that under this act spe ulators could secure and keep contro of vast areas of grazing land withou reclaiming it. This would defeat the purpose of the act, hinder developme and create a monopoly. At a recent meeting of the State Land Board, representatives of the new irrigation inpany were present, the members of the board expressed in the plainess terms their intention to see that the provisions of the law are carried out. As stated by one gentleman, the board does not propose that the state shall be held up by a company holding an arid-land contract. That is straightfrom-the-shoulder talk, and the board will act up to its promises. This is a ourely business transaction of great im portance to the industrial welfare of If the irrigation company proves to be here for the purpose of reclaiming land and putting settlers upo

other purpose, the sooner it is gotten rid of the better, for the Government would very likely undertake the cor truction of a great irrigation system i the Deschutes country if the private oncerns were not already there. construct the works as planned will ost \$2,500,600. If foreign capital come here and spends that amount of money n making arid land productive, people of Oregon will not begrudge them a good profit on their investment.

LOSS TO THE STANDPATTERS.

With the passing of Senator Hanni here has gone out from our political life the strongest individual force in the ompany of public men whose chief oncern is the shelter of the protected corporations, not only from right and necessary tariff reductions, but even from public inquiry into the privileges and tributes which they are enjoying at public expense under cover of the

There is the highest Republican au thority for the doctrine that tariffs eed revision from time to time interests of consumers and of justice The later speeches of President McKin ley were full of this thought. He argued strongly for tariff reform as a means to increased prosperity, espe-cially in the direction of better foreign markets. It is not possible for us, he said, always to buy and never to sell. Wherever we find tariffs that are no longer needed, they should be removed order to stimulate our trade and thus directly our sales abroad.

Across the path of every step in this reformatory direction Senator Hanna stood like a stone walf. He said that the tariff should never be changed so ng as he had power to prevent Such was his force of character, such facility in accomplishing things, that to him the protected interesti turned as to a friend in need. He in sisted on justice to the coal miners; he went to the front for jabor on many occasions. But the unorganized body of consumers and the abstract justic of honest tariffs had no claim upon hir because he knew they had no votes to be delivered in a body for or against him or his party on election day.

It has been the fortune of Presiden Roosevelt to be circumscribed in his efforts for tariff reform by the ruling coterie in the Senate. All his mmendations on the subject have been ignored. But no one who knows hir can doubt for a moment that when the xigencies of this campaign are over and when the acute stages of Panami and Asiatic matters have been passe he will address himself to tariff reform with the same vigor and honesty he has

shown in so many other directions.

It will be the duty and privilege of President Roosevelt to assist the etive tariff system of the United States, which will be perpetuated whether under honest Dingley or dis-States, which nonest Wilson bills, up to a pla fairness and moderation which will ren der it impervious to the attacks Democratic or free trade visionaries In the main the tariff is approximately fair enough. But its inequalities and absurdities are a standing indictment of Congressional honesty and discern The special favors it grants to corporations like the steel trust and paper trust are contrary to sound polcy and common honesty. Tariff formers in the Republican party, like Senator Foraker, Governor Cun and Representative Babcock, will feel more free to speak their minds now than heretofoge, The President is just the man to be interested in their cause

THE HISTORY FOR THE SCHOOLS.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial occaon, now just at hand, furnishes teach ers of the schools of the great North-west a rare opportunity to impart to and impress upon children the facts and neidents pertaining to the history of the Louisiana Purchase and the explor tion and early settlement of the Ore gon Country. There is not in all his tory a more fascinating theme than this, or one more replete with the romance of exploration and adventure The facts in the premises are readily accessible, and may be succinctly and entertainingly set forth in language that will appeal to the understanding of the child, and at the same time arous his interest and stimulate his patriot-

This story is not a difficult one to tell nor are the facts which compose it hard to obtain. A simple plan, systematically and carefully carried out, will suffice to put before the school children of the Pacific Northwest facts of local history now a century old that every teacher in our public schools hould be capable of presenting every intelligent pupil 10 years old and upward would hear with interest. The story has been simply told in an entertaining way for younger children by Nellie F. Kingsley and published by the Werner School Book Company, of New York, in a book of 128 pages is told somewhat more elaborately for older readers in a book written by R. Lighton and published by Houghton. Mifflin & Co., of Boston. It would be well if the more juvenile book were in the hands of every child in our publ schools, while teachers might not only ead both with profit, but they could find therein material for a story to which pupils would listen attentively and eagerly.

The State Superintendent of Publi Instruction might very properly take the initiative in getting this historical natter before the pupils of the school of Oregon. It is probable that the mass of teachers are themselves not well in ormed upon the simple data that nake up this attractive chapter in ou National and State history. It would be well to require them to study it, in the concise form given in the books to which reference is above made, and ater, but still very soon, to compile the story and tell it to their classes in their own words, on days or dates des

gnated for that purpose. It would not be possible in any other way to arouse an interest so universal in a matter that, more than any othe claims the attention of loyal citizens of Oregon and of the Northwest at this time. The plan is a simple one, and its execution is entirely feasible. It will involve but little expense and time, and if carried out conscientiously will sow broadcast, so to speak, information acking which our children will be ignorant of the history of the acquire nent and early exploration of the West

ern half of the North American Conti-Specifically, the history thus dissemi nated will awaken an interest in the Lewis and Clark Exposition that it would not be possible or practicable to crouse in any other way. The Orego nian believes this to be a practical as it certainly is a timely suggestion, and would most respectfully and earnestly

state to consider it, and if they deem | BENEFITS RAILROAD COMPETITION it practicable, to give it their official

The Outlook a week or two ago called attention to the fact that while there are now 50,000 Porto Rican children in school where there was not a school-house on the island when we tool charge of it, there are still some 310,000 children unprovided for and no means to provide for them: The poverty of the islanders, it justly remarks, will keep them ignorant and their ignorance will keep them poor. It urges that Congress help the island out of this viclous circle by providing money for the necessary schools and teachers. The suggestion is a wise as well as a humane one. Once the schools were pro-vided, \$19,900,000 a year would keep them going, and it would not be many years before the island itself could assume the burden. But, even if it were to be a permanent charge, it would be cheaper than to foster ignorance and backwardness by neglect. Leaving out of account all possible political complistions from a population reared in igrance and exercising the rights citizenship with which we have clothed the Porto Ricans, the economic advan tages of a high average of intelligence are obvious. We do a large business with Porto Rico now, but we should do more if their standard of living were raised as it can only be raised, by the development of intelligence.

The Government, or rather that por tion of the Government which has charge of the transport service, having discovered the location of Portland on the map and incidentally learned that it is admirably equipped for economical dispatching of transports, will try again. The Buford, a 9000-ton will follow the Dix in loading at this port for Manila, and it is even hinted that others may come here. This will , and news for the "knockers" at Seattle and San Francisco, who have heretofore exerted a pull sufficient to drag the business into more expensive ports, but it is a demonstration of the fact that right sometimes prevails, even in the Government service. Now that the ice is broken, we might go a little farther and ask the Government to inquire into the matter and learn whether r not ship stores coal etc. are not as cheap at Portland as they are in San Francisco. Inquiry of this nature might lead to a still greater saving being effeeted, and Portland tradesmen would appreciate the favor equally as much as their San Francisco brethren, who have for so long shared with Seattle a monopoly of the business to the exclusion of Portland

The Chicago wheat market slumped off about 2 cents per bushel yesterday, not because the wheat which is used in the manufacture of flour and breakfast was any more plentiful, or be cause the cold wave had frozen the laws of the chinchbug, Hessian fly and other accessories of a bull market. Instead it was following the laws of gravitation. When Sir Isaac Newton made his famous discovery of this law he permitted the pippin to fall to the ground. Mr. Armour, who is experienting with the law of gravitation as applied to the wheat market, does no go so far with his experiment. Before the market gets half-way down to where the commercial laws of gravita tion would send it, this latest friend of the farmer catches it and gives it another upward boost. Other wheat kings pursued the same tactics in the past, but the violent exercise necessary has generally knocked their crowns o before the experiment was concluded and in the end wheat landed where the pippin did-that is, where the support was natural, and not artificial,

The prospective opening of the Crow source of gratification to the people of that section of the Rocky Mountain region. The bill providing for this has passed the lower house of Congress and the Senate is on record as being friendly to the measure. The land that is to be thrown open to settlement, when the ary preliminaries are arranged, i well adapted to purposes of agriculture and stockraising. The land laws, in a case of this kind, are strictly enforced thus insuring their occupancy by settiers of the homebuilding or perma class. All Eastern Montana expects to profit by the addition of this large body of arable and irrigable land to the public domain. While it may be noted as another step toward the gradual extinction of the Indians, through indulgence n the vices of civilization which large ums of money in hand make possible to them, it is still in accordance with the law of progress, the wisdom of which cannot be questioned.

Mr. Moso, the Japanese Consul a Montreal has arrived at Ottawa to make a protest against the Japanes exclusion act recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature. Japanse cheap labor has played the sam part in the development of the West rn provinces of Canada as was played by Chinese labor in the early develop nent of Oregon and Washington. As howers of wood and drawers of water' hey were of valued assistance in pay ing the way for the higher-priced white abor which came later. However, the Jans are not wanted in Canada, and the Chinese are not wanted in the United States, and Mr. Moso might as well go back to Montreal and wait patiently ntil he can bring his countryn Canada on the same terms that they ave been going into Corea, and may later go into Manchuria, Siberia and any other old place where their fancy leads and their gunboats follow

In 1894, when Napoleon threatened to nvade England, the English Ministry anctioned a project for destroying the enemy's flotilla collected at Boulognby means of copper vessels of an oblong form filled with combustibles and se onstructed as to explode by clockwork in a given time. These vessels were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gunboats by a mar in a small raft, who might possibly lude detection in a dark night. Thi primitive torpedo-boat proved a com lete failure, and the marine torped does not seem to have been very effect ive in warfare before our Civil War of 1861-65.

Cost of Siberian Railroad

United States Consular Reports. The construction of the great Trans-S berian Rallway, comprising a length of the versts (5855 miles), has cost \$40,259,8 OHI versits (1895 miles), has cost recursor, utilies (1845,554,415), or an average of 100,-67 rubles (151,553) per versi (181,256,54 per mile). The loss endured through the disorders in China is estimated at 10,000,000. rubles (\$5,150,000). The Ministry of Waya and Means of Communication has found is necessary to enlarge the rolling stock of the fourth-class service to 7000 cars, to would most respectfully and earnestly be used for transportation of ask the educational authorities of the emigrants and recruits.

Chicago Record-Herald. In the struggle which is now going on among Western railroads for the grain traffic the country is receiving an instructive lesson on the results of the operation of competition in the transportation world. The value of the lesson is tation world. The value of the lesson is not diminished by the fact that traffic officials diaguise the situation by calling it a "war of rates" instead of a competition in rates. That the immense grain tonnage of the territory west of the Missouri River and east of the Rockies is being competed for instead of being carried on rates which are the result of general agreement is due largely to President A. B. Stickney, of the Great-Western Rallroad. Recently Mr. Stickney. Western Rallroad. Recently Mr. Stick completed a line into Omaha, the ch the grain rates had been so ad that the grain was rarely if stopped in that city, but was carried through by roads having lines both east and west of the Missouri River.

In order to enjoy some of this business Mr. Stickney put in proportional rates through Cmaha, which enabled grain to

be warehoused there and dealt in. In other words, his rates threw all the grain into Omaha, there to be competed for by the roads east-bound. Competition was there-by created, and the next move in the game was a reduction of 2 cents from Nebraska points to Chicago made by the Northwestern to prevent the stoppage of grain in Omaha and thereby continue in the enjoyment of the through haul from the territory beyond the Missouri River The law of competition again forced President Stickney to further reduce his proportional rates, which he did 5 cents per 100 pounds, in order to protect his inerests and maintain the grain marks which he had made it possible to establish

at Omaha.

This reduction has been met by ritions on grain through Kansas caused by the competition between local ties and cities, which in turn has affecte ties and cities, which in turn has affected the roads from the Missouri River terri-tory to the Gulf. Forced by the compe-tition of the lines extending east from the river, and unwilling to haul grain into Kansas City, there to be competed for at low rates, the Santa Fe has reduced the rates on grain from interior Kansas points direct to the Gulf 5 cents per 100 counds in order to enloy a long haul of unds in order to enjoy a long haul of ver 900 miles.

The irony of the situation is further disclosed by the fact that very recently the ratiroads successfully defended before the Interstate Commerce Commission the sonableness of a 25-cent rate on grain in the Wichita territory to the Gulf i then raised the rate to 30 cents. Having done so they now voluntarily, bu ing done so they now voluntarily, our owing to competition, reduce the rate 3 cents below the figure held by the com-mission to be a reasonable one. Traffic men declare that competition such as now exists with respect to Western grain is ulnous war, as it results in rates which ruinous war, according to this the manu-leave no profit. To this the manu-leave no profit. To this the manu-leave no profit that when the rate on a commodity approximargin between profit and loss tion is bound to cease at about the point of equitable and just rates.

Russian Force in Manchuria.

New York Sun.
On January 22 the London Times published a dispatch from its Pekin correspondent giving the total Russian force east of Lake Baikal at 315 officers, 147,479 men and 265 guns. Nothing, however, was said of the authority on which this state-ment was based. Now, apart from any reinforcements that have been sent out from European Russia and the military districts of Western Stberia during the past five months, the aggregate strengt of the army in Eastern Siberia and Mar huria, now that it is placed on a wat footing, should, according to a French statement drawn from official sources, be at least 50,000 greater than that given our from Pekin as above.

In addition to the reinforcements that In addition to the reinforcements that have been dispatched from Russia since the beginning of September, when the situation had become decidedly acute, the Russians have lately been recruiting a large body of Mongol borsemen under Russian officers, who are being trained to fight Boer fashion.

These are separate from the clastonni.

These are separate from the plastons that is, local and native levies of companies and battalions destined to cove the advance or retreat and flanks of an army in the field. Associated with these are the okhotniki, groups of 64 men, selected for their marksmanship and daring in each battailon of infantry, for special

Chances of Dark Horses

Kansas City Journal. The dark horse has great advantages s a candidate over an aspirant who has been an active and prominent par-Henry Clay and James G. Blaine have hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic supporters who are willing to go to any ngths to secure their success. Unfortu nately, however, they are also sure, dur-ing their long careers, to have excite violent animosities against themselves in their own party as well as among the op position. An unknown candidate may not arouse great enthusiasm in his own be-half, but, on the other hand, he has not the disadvantage of exciting strong tagonisms among the opposition. He is expected to poll-his entire party vote and to draw some strength from other parties, and several times in the past dark-horse candidates for the Presidency have fully

Two Dogs That Had No Show. New York Sun.

Cerberus was guarding the entran the infernal regions.
"You just tell the Mayor," barked the "that I sympathree-headed bowwow, "that I syr thize with him in the job of keeping ild on."
As Dante, however, failed to make

note of it, publication was long delayed. Old Mother Hubbard had gone to the cupboard to get her poor doggle a bone.
"That's just where she made her mistake," growled the knowing canine. "I she had gone to the bench with me, the dear girls would give me all I could eat." Living before the days of dog shows the poor dog lived too early.

Our Pension System Discounted. John Ambrose Gould, a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was tried recently at Dublin for forgery (he was acquitted), and it appeared that he was in receipt of a pension from th crown conferred upon an ancestor who owned Boscobel House, and concealed Charles II there and in the royal oak of Boscobel, in the chase after him which ensued on the defeat of Worcester field.

Wars of Ten Years.

There have been five important wars be ween nations in ten years, viz: 1894—War between Japan and China. 1897—War between Turkey and Greece. 1895-War between the United States and

1839-1902-War between Great Britain and South African Republics. 1964—War between Russia and Japan.

Russian Loans.

According to French authority, Ru four loans total the colossal sum of \$1,400, 000,000, most of which came from France Russia has now practically used up thes loans on building the Trans-Siberian Rail road, the new fisct and internal improvements in the waterways. The Trans-Sibe rian line alone has proved a terrible drain, the deficit last year reaching \$20,000,000.

The Last Hope of the Immortals.

New York Sun.

Hebe had just been succeeded by Ganymede as cup-bearer.

"If he doesn't do," groaned the gods,
"we shall probably have to get a China-

Thus we see that the servant question was rife even in Olympus,

PRESIDENT AND WALL STREET

Kansas City Star. A reader of the Star desires to what President Roosevelt has done to oppose Wall street or hamper the trusts; what has become of the Northern Securities case, and whether the Secretary of the Treasury "has not rushed to Wall the Treasury "has not rushed to Wall street every time a monetary stringency threatened it." As a reason for seeking this information the writer says: "I believe that I am not alone in my doubts as to the sincerity of Wall street's opposition to Mr. Roosevelt."

It is necessary, of course, to distinguish between legitimate Wall street—the natural center of American finance—and speculative Wall street, which infates stock and promotes monopolistic enterprises.

and promotes monopolistic enterprises. The President is not hostile to organized capital so long as its purposes are honest and its methods lawful. Secretary Shaw has been less disposed than most of his predecessors to come to the aid of the predecessors to come to the aid of the banks. When he has drawn on the Treasury to relieve a stringency he has sent relief through the Subtreasuries, and even Western banks look largely to the New York Subtreasury for relief. There is nothing questionable in any relief that he has thus far given.

President Roosevelt has consistently opposed special immunities and favors for streat corporations. As Governor of New

great corporations. As Governor of New York he secured the passage of a law tax-ing franchises. That was one of his first offenses to Wall street. As President he has recognized two great evils growing out of present conditions—the organization of trusts, through which the masses are imposed upon and competition strangled, and the inflation of stocks, through which nnocent purchasers are deceived a leeced. For the first he demanded me ar-reaching laws and the enforcement and existing statutes against extortion and th restraint of trade. For the second he de-manded publicity, believing that the im-position of watered stocks would be re-duced to the minimum if published state-ments of actual conditions were exacted. To these ends he asked and secured the reation of the new Department of Com-merce, with special powers and facilimerce, with special powers and facili-ties for regulating practices and exposing conditions. This department has made substantial progress under Secretary Cor-telyou, although much time necessarily has been given to organization.

Under the President's Instruction At-

torney-General Knox proceeded against the Northern Securities Company and se-cured a verdict in the lower courts. The case is now awaiting the action of the Su preme Court of the United States. This case has been especially offensive to Wall street because the President did not give warning to the railway magnates that he intended to bring action, in order that they might prepare for the slump is watered stock that followed. They rea soned that inasmuch as they had contrib slump in uted liberally to Republican campaign funds they deserved this special consid-eration. The President maintained that they must be treated merely as offenders against the law.

The beef trust was proceeded against

and the case was won in the lower courts. The Supreme Court of the United States remanded the case, and it will be tried again. Injunction suits are proceeding against 14 different railroads, to break up unlawful combinations to fix rates. The action against the Sait trust resulted in a plea of guilty, a fine and the breaking up of the organization. A case is pending against the Jacksonville Wholesale Groo ers' Association. The suit against the coal-carrying roads of the East will be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States March 17, and the same tribunal also has the action against the Louisville & Nash-ville Railroad for arbitrary overcharges to dispose of. There is a case against the cotton trust for discrimination in "rout-The Standard Oil trust has been asked for a statement of its business and has refused to comply, and action to test the publicity law will be brought against

the publicity law will be brought against this great corporation.

President Ronsevelt has done all that he has been able to do to check the abuses of the trust and railway combinations, and everything possible to promote the legitimate interests of the country. There is not the least doubt that speculative Wall attent the combinations.

Yarn of Washington Correspondents. Chicago Chronicle. Lese majeste has become an actuality

in connection with the Roosevelt admin-istration. The last victim of the Presi-dent's displeasure is Miss Margaret Wade, a very charming, talented and painstaking little woman who writes on social matters for the Washington Post. She is a level-headed, unobtrusive, but nevertheless thoroughly capable newspaper worker. For years she has enjoyed en-tree to all the homes in Washington. Every woman conspicuous in the social of the capital is her personal and cordial friend. The other night Mess Wade went to the annual Congressional reception at the White House. Following her usual practice on such occasions, she began to mingle with the guests, and was amazed to be informed by an usher that she would have to take a place in a corner and remain there. She explaine that she was present by the president invitation, that she had work to do and that it was necessary for her to move with freedom through the rooms of the executive mansion, but the usher was in-exorable. He told her that he was obeying orders.

Nevertheless, Miss Wade followed he own inclinations. The next day Secretary Loeb cailed up the editor of the Post and practically demanded Miss Wade's dismissal from the paper. The editor asked Loeb to explain his

reason for making the demand, where-upon Loeb replied: "Come up here and i will tell you all about it."
"My office is in the Post building,"

said the editor tartly. "If you want to see me you can come down here." That ended the matter, and in the meantime Miss Wade is not a visitor at the White House.

On a previous occasion the President demanded the dismissal of John H. O'Brien, then a political writer for the New York Sun and now private secretary to Mayor McClellan. There is a record of still a third case. Miss Wade has the sympathy as well as the moral sup-port of the entire corps of correspond-

Advice to a Lover.

Anon.

The sea bath many thousand sands, The sun hath motes as many; The sky is full of stars, and Love As full of woes as any: Believe me, that do know the eif, And make no trial by thyself!

ents.

It is in truth a pretty toy For babes to play withal: But O the honeys of our youth Are oft our age's gall! Self-proof in time will make thee know He was a prophet told thee so;

A prophet that, Cassandra-like, Tells truth without belief; For headstrong Youth will run his race, Although his goal be grief.— Love's Martyr, when his heat is past, Proves Care's Confessor at the last.

Petaluma's Half-Million Hens.

From Track News. The town of Petaluma, Cal., the greatest egg-producing centers of the world. There are in this town 500,000 hens, and last year their owners shipped 2,500,000 dozen eggs and sold 20,000 dozen eggs have been shipped in one day. Wouldn't it be a good idea to "plant" more of our Eastern farms to poultry?

Fading Inducements.

Denver Republican.'
The English aristocracy has tabooed the use of "my lady" in addressing women of title. Pretty soon there will not be anything to induce an American heiress to marry a nobleman.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Octosyllable Epics. WAR AND THE SCHOOLSOY

There is a young fellow named Du

A new Roosevelt club: Michael Davitt has presented the President with a blackthorn.

The surprising thing about Representative Shafroth's action is the surprise it

By announcing a "great battle" every fav the news should be made to fit the fact on at least one day.

The Russian General Plug might be a seful man to stick into a shot hole; in other ways he appears to be a failure

Even the torpedo-boats of Russia are eavily armored, bearing such names as Besposhtchodni, Besupretchni and Blesty

Under the caption "Socal Events," ir he New York Mail and Express, the first item is headed, "Kettledrum for the Aged." Wouldn't this be more appropriate for the young?"

Some years ago, says the El Paso News, one man bet another that he could no move an ordinary brick tied to the end of a cord two or three miles long. A straight and level road just outside Chichester, N Y., was selected for the trial. The brick was not moved, and the man lost his bet for a large amount. It was stated by some one present that the brick, although weighing only seven pounds, would from distance of two or three miles represent a dead weight of nearly a ton.

The sorrows of Winter are many. Here an unusual one described by the Detroit Tribune:

At best Winter is a dreary season, but it has At best Winter is a dreary season, but it has its diversions along with its cool atreaks and its ley perlis. Arriving at the gate from a dance late at sight, a Benton Harbor maiden uttered a little shrick and exchalmed, "O My! see how the snow has drifted! I never can wade through it to the door," George took the hint. His neart was great within his beson, and his muscles swelled as he responded. "Fill carry you." That was just what abe wanted, and he took hold and was doing very well till his unrubbered feet struck the fee beneath the ils unrubbered feet struck the ice beneath the rift. There was a brief, manly struggle, but t did not count for much, and the hero was soon buried beneath the snow, frills, furbelows and delicate edgery. They got out settlehow, and he tried his hand at explaining that, as a "common carrier," he was not responsible for safe delivery under conditions where failure was due to the Almighty, but it was an much as ever he could do to fix it up with her.

Many moons have passed since the name of Professor Triggs hummed along the wires, but the worthy educator has not been idle. He has been engaged in prose cuting a libel action, which, fortunately for all but Triggs, was decided against him. Professor Triggs had given the world a poem. Indecently looking a gift horse in the mouth, a critic became dis satisfied and scored, scathed, scorehed, and excortated the Triggsian verses. An action for libel was the result, and the ourt, which undoubtedly had more of an car for law than for postry, decided that the critic was justified in his scoring, scathing, scorching and excertating scorn. Poor Triggs, how painful it must be to live in a coarse and material world, where even poetry from Chicago University is criticised. We may be sure that President Harper in his recent declaration that the professors might say what they liked about Mr. Rockefeller had no idea of encouraging mere outsiders to criticise the faculty.

W. E. Vigus, who is now an Alderman at Sait Lake City, was formerly chief operator of the Associated Press in the He had an office room of his own, with a "cut-in" on the wire, which he was very prone to use, frequently butting in on some operator. Each telegrapher has his own form of signature, usu ally chosen for its brevity, and Vigus used "Vi" as his. When an operator "breaks" in receiving a message, he goes back to the last word he took correctly and repeats it, so that the message may be re sent from that point. It happened on one occasion that Sam Small, in taking a message in Scattle, a city that he still it lumines with his presence, broke on the word "vividiy," and Vigus, who was busy in his office, was instantly aroused by hearing "vi-vi" his call, clicked out on his receiver.

"This is Vi," he hammered out, "what is it?"

"Vi-vi," went Small. "This is Vi-what do you want?" "VI-vi-" "This is Vi," and the wire fairly

smoked. "Vi-vi" came from Small, still trying to pick up his story.
"This is V-" but at this point the op-

rator from the next room rushed in and dragged Vigus from his chair. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Hang this old boat-I can't sleep with all hat clanking!" "Well, what do you expect on a Sound steamer?"—Hervard Lampoon. "You have seen this book, I suppose, What do you think about it?" "Well, there's on good thing about it." "Indeed?" "Yes; it's simply impossible to dramatise it."--Philadel phia Ledger.

"That's Mr. Pompus, the hokeypokey mag-nate. He belongs to our church." "Ah, in-deed! How increating! I had inferred from his attitude that the church belonged to him." Brooklyn Life.

"Have you no pride?" "Naw," replied the street beggar. "But I'm goin' ter lay in er supply when it gits er trille cheaper." "Geta cheaper! "Yes. Pride, dey say, is bound ter have er fail."—Chicago Daily News.

Visitor-What a racket the steam makes, clarking through the pipes! Flat Dweller (shiveringly)-Yes. It reminds me of one of Shakospace's plays. Visitor-Whitch-The Tempest!" Flat Dweller-No. "Much Ado About Nothing."-Town and Country.

"How did you like the interments at the opera last night?" asked Mrs. Oldcastic. "Not very well, replied her houses. "Josiah thought he was great, but it always turns me against a person when they have their whiskers unning down to a point that way."-Chicago Record-Herald.

Mountaineer Child (in Tennessee)—Are you a literary person, sir? Astonibled Tourist—Yes; why do you want to know? Mountaineer—Well, papa is out of work just now, and he said that if you were a literary person, perhaps you would pay us 50 cents a day for talking dialect for your book.—Haltimore American. American:

"Do you believe that worry ever killed a cat?" asked the man who enloys propounding foolish questions. "I should say not?" excisimed the chap who is willing to answer. "I've been worrying how to get rid of our neighbor's caterwauling beast for a month past, but it seems healthler than ever?"—Cincinnati Times-Star,