social and political reformers, says the

# The Oregonian

Shiered at the Postoflos at Portland, Or., as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

y mail (poetage prepaid in advance)

ly, with Sunday, per month

y, with Sunday, per month

y, with Sunday, per year

1.50

y, with Sunday, per year

1.50

Weekly, per year

1.50

Weekly, per year

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Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday in-POSTAGE BATES.

nited States, Canada and Mexico—
to 14-page paper
to 30-page paper
to 44-page paper
ursign rates, double. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New ork: Rooms 43-50, Tribune building. Ch

rago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems of stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without stilicitation. No atamps should be inclosed for

this purpose, KEPT ON SALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annex; Postoffice ews Co., 178 Dearborn street. Denver—Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-Pick, 206-212 Seventeenth street, and Fruenum Brow. 655 Streenth street. Kansas City, Ma.—Bicksecker Cigar Co., Minth and Walnut.

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ird; L. Begelsburger, 217 First avenue

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Aston -F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop Ogder Omahs—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; Magenth Stationery Co., 1508 Farnam. Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West

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Washington, D. C.—Ebblit House News Name.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1905

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Washington elects a Senator, but Missouri does not and Delaware does not. Fortunately, the Republican party of Washington is not so racked by fac tions, so riven by dissensions, as in se other states. There was substan Pial unanimity in Washington, upon the election of Samuel H. Piles. will be an efficient Senator. The inter-ests of Washington will not suffer in his hands.

In Missouri the greater number of the Republican members of the Legis-lature have voted for Thomas K. Niedringhaus. But it is clear that he can not be elected. He received the caucus ainstion, and on the aggregate vote, cast the first day, he received enough to elect him. But when it came to the Soint convention next day he falled to get a majority, and the vote for him has been dwindling slowly, ever since. The situation is analogous to that in Oregon in 1895, when Dolph was defeated. But there is a difference. Dolph deserved success, and it was an outrage that he was besten. The desertion of Niedringhaus is little or nothing.

He has been a political manager thes many years. Deeming himself the Re spublican party of Missouri, when his party won the Legislature he claimed Senatorship as his own. His principal rival or contestant for control of the Republican machine is R. C. Kerens, who had some support in the Legislature, but was beaten in caucus. As a politician Kerens is no better man than Niedringhaus, but the bitterness between the two men is extreme, and the indiscretion of Niedringhaus has afforded his rival opportunity to attack him, at the last moment, and with ap-

The real opposition to Niedringhaus is factional. But it has excuses, which It converts into ground to stand on, Niedringhaus is accused of having made false representations as to campaign funds. He received contribuemme from Ri Louis breweries, and as the law of Mis souri forbids corporations to contribute to campaign funds, he credited these contributions to himself. When called to account he attempted some kind of evasion or equivocation, but ineffectually. A committee of investigation appointed by the Legislature, compound of members of the two parties, found that Nieffringhaus kept no separate accounts, but deposited cambank paign contributions to his own personal credit; that he made a sworn statement in which he set out a contribu tion of \$21,227 as having been made by himself; that he did not contribute this sum, but that \$10,000 of it came from Stusch and \$2500 from a brewing com pany as a corporation; that this m was to be refunded if it could be obtained from the National Committee, but that Niedringhaus was in no way personally liable; and finally, that he as chairman did not file complete statements of the receipts of his committee as required by law. Such is the case against Niedringhaus. Of course the managers of the rival faction who are pulling him down are no better than be and are pretending to a virtue which they do not possess. But their unworthiness is no kind of excuse or juseffication of him. There seems to be no kind of probability that Niedringhaus will succeed in overcoming the oppo-sition against him. Nor can Kerens be elected. It must be some third man

or no Senator. In Delaware Addicks also will probably fall again, as he ought. Through him Delaware has been debauched to an incredible extent; yet it remains to her credit that she has thus far kept him out of a seat in the Senate.

### WASHINGTON'S NEW SENATOR.

In the election to the United States Senate of Mr. Samuel H. Piles Washington is assured of highly creditable representation in that body. It detracts not the slightest from the merits or abilities of Mr. Piles to state that his election was due to a remarkable combination of fortunate circumstances which collectively can best be described as luck.

In his speech before the joint session Mr. Piles said that he expected to retain his seat in the United States Senate for twenty-four years. It is easily within the range of possibilities for him to realize on those expectations, providing he carries out his announced policy of being, not the Senator from Seattle or King County, but the Senator from the entire State of Washington. The withdrawal of Charles Sweeny, who throughout the fight has held the key to the situation, alone made the election of Mr. Piles possible, and it will also prove a strong move in harmonizing the conflicting interests which for many years past have jeopardized the coess of the party in the state. The naire candidate for the United States Senate refusing to of perfection in construction that has

ouy votes is more rare than it should and the honorable course of Mr. Sweeny in refusing the Senatorship uness he could secure it honorably has given him a prestige in Washington politics which will make him a power in the councils of his party.

Senator Poster, who was unfortunate in his failure to command the loyal support of a number of men temporarfly voting for him, put up a good, clean fight and met an honorable defeat. There was more loyalty in the support of John L. Wilson, but his numerical strength was insufficient to admit of success, and all of the good work he had accomplished at Washington in the past stood for naught when other odds were so strong against him.

THE INTERSTATE RAILBOAD COURT. Possibly many readers have not grasped the issues, fraught with the uliding up or the pulling down of most of the important trades of the North Pacific States, which are being decided in this city. The three men-they may be called judges-charged with the duty of hearing and determining this cause have been set in the positions they hold by virtue of the survival of the fittest. No one can challenge their competency. Trained by long years of experience, versed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, their worth to the great railroad systems which employ them is estimated by the confidence betokened by the places they hold.

Under an earlier system they might have appeared as competitors for the business of the Coast, empowered to offer inducements for traffic to be in trusted to their respective lines. But they come here now vested with a common power to which all trades must bow. From their deliberate decision there is, in fact, no appeal. It will be seen that even the business men, strengthened by association into boards and chambers, will think once, twice and thrice before they dispute the colective judgment of these three men. It will be the farthest possible from the thought of an individual trader to take up by himself the burden of fight, even if he thinks his contention is founded in justice and reasonableness (the two lights on questions of this kind). In of the three great transcontinental interstate systems there is indeed strength.

In the fustice of this court its suitor doubtless rely. For Justice consists in the even application to the case in question of understood and proclaimed rules of right; and these representatives of the Harriman system, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern system are known to be just men How about the reasonableness which it is desired they should apply? Other considerations here come into play. What weight should (not shall) be given to the origin of traffic, the advantages of terminal points, the cost and difficulties of transportation, whether and how freights of cars both ways can be secured, how infant industries can be cared for, whether tem porary loss in opening up and carrying on trans-oceanic commerce should be supported by one or all of these great systems-such matters as these bear on

the reasonableness of freight rates. Now in all these points these three judges represent the parties behind them, and are possessed of all the special knowledge which is not shared by whose interests are deeply engaged in their decision. This consider ation seems to call for the active support of the President and his advisers in the efforts now being put forth to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission and create the Court of Commerce. It must be possible to equip the Commission and the court with men no less just than those in Portland now, and qualified also to ascertain and then to utilize in their decisions all facts bearing on the side of the people, as well as of the railroads, in controversies and questions in which the commercial prosperity of wide areas of the Nation are involved.

### NEW ROADS IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington Legislature accomplished a good piece of work Tuesday when it passed the omnibus road bill which Governor McBride vetoed at the last session of the Legislature. This bill provides for the expenditure of \$115,000 in the construction of new highways in different parts of the state, and, if the money is judiciously expended, as no doubt it will be, the returns on the investment will be large indeed. The largest individual item on the list is an appropriation of \$31,500 for the onstruction of a road from Gray's Harbor through Chehalls, Cialism and Jefferson Counties to a connection with a county road leading to Port Angeles. This road will enable settlers to get in and out of one of the wildest as well as one of the richest portions of the state. The region which this road will open up to the outside world is wonderfully rich in natural resources and capable sustaining a large population which has heretofore been barred by reason of its inaccessibility.

from Lewis to Yakima County is also a highway which will open up a vast grea of rich territory. Coming nearer home, Portland will have particular interest in construction of the road down the north bank of the Columbia from Lyle, Wash, to Washougal. same issue of The Oregonian that announced the passage of the blil appropriating money for this road appeared an item stating that the Oregon Water Power Company would extend its line from Gresham to the Columbia River and establish a ferry across the rive to Washougal. This service, in connection with a good wagon road leading up the river from Washougal, would bring Portland in very close touch with a rich and rapidly developing portion of Washington

The fine roads and excellent transportation facilities enjoyed by that portion of Clark County, Washington, for which Vancouver is the metropolis, are responsible for the rapid growth of the locality and the high prices commanded by farm and orchard lands. With simfarther up the river by the construc tion of the proposed wagon road and car-line extension, the lands will show a corresponding increase in value and their holders will receive larger returns for their labors. In both Oregon and Washington there still remain numerous isolated localities fully as rich in natural wealth as any that have been developed, but which cannot be reached by railroads for many years. Any exoditure for the construction of roads to these now inaccessible regions cannot fail to show good returns on the in

vestment. The good-roads question is attracting much attention at the present time in all parts of the country. It will be years before we reach the degree

been attained in Europe, but there are just now great possibilities for creation of new wealth in the Pacific Northvest by construction of even moderately good public highways. The time approaching when Oregonians and Washingtonians will not be obliged to ocate by a navigable river or alongside a rallroad track in order to enjoy transportation facilities to market.

#### BACHELOR BRAGGADOCIO.

A Dunmow Filtch with variations is offered to New Yorkers. W. A. Wood oury, a Manhattan bachelor, is ready to give a prize of \$1000 to any husband who can conscientiously declare that he is contented with his lot, the suggest the donor being that only happy man is he avoided marriage. It is an has old, old question, that of the relative happiness of single life and married life, and, like most old questions, it can never be answered. There is a happiess of youth and a happiness of age and none can pronounce one absolutely greater than the other. So with the different happy states that Bachelor Woodbury seeks to Compare. Man is always to be blest, and wedlock, says an old proverb, is like a besleged fortress, those outside longing to get in and those inside being anxious to get

The married man can point with complacency to the fact that few bachelors, lowever they may vaunt their freedom from the shuckles of marriage, prove more constant than Benedick. This prize-offering Woodbury protests too much, and may be expected to meet the same fate as all the other gallants who have swaggered their little span then gone meekly to the altar. The bachelor has the more excitement—usually. The pleasure of the chase is of a different nature from the pleasure of contemplating the quarry laid low. and from its uncertainty has furnished themes for countless poets. Many a sonnet has been indited to a mistress eyebrows, many an colthalamium has been sung over a bride, but what poet goes into a fine frenzy over his wife! Not that the poet, who embodies in his verse the aspirations of all lovers, is not happy in his married life. He is merely too certainly happy to sing Were the sky never clouded, we should have no ecstasies upon the sun, and if Winter never came we should have no poems to a perpetual Spring-which would not be an unnixed evil. Rather let Bachelor Woodbury believe that the sky of marriage s always blue, and the prospect never. Let him expend his money upon house hold goods, find a girl who will overlook his passage of treason, and answer his own question in the affirmative, with additional emphasis every year-Love's not Time's foot, though rosy lips and

Within his bending sickle's compass come; Love siters not with his brief hours and weeks, But bears it out ev'n to the edge of doem.

#### OUR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The interest taken by teachers and riends of education in the school exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair is gratifying to the Fair management and to the public generally. This exhibit will be really an important one, whether from the standpoint of state and local pride or from the wider view which ooks for a substantial increase in our population as the result of presenting our educational advantages as well as our material resources and industrial rtunities to such of our visitors next Summer as may be contemplating a change of location, or who may be induced by what they see to make a change for the better.

Good schools are the first requirement of intelligent homeseekers. No considerate man thinks seriously of taking his growing family where they cannot have school privileges as good as the best. And school privileges today mean something more than an opportunity to learn to "read, write and cipher," These things are fundamental, now as ever, but they are not all that is co aded in the word "education," as applied to the instruction given in our

There is every indication that the edcational exhibit as now being worked up will surprise even many of our own people, who, though dwelling in the shadow of our commodious schoolhouses, know relatively little of what is going on within them. The exhibit of our school work at St. Louis did not do either our educators or public school pupils credit, but quite the contrary, was due to a variety of causes that it is not necessary to state. The fact is unquestioned and the humilia tion suffered by our citizens who noted with shame and confusion of face the difference between the Oregon showing and that of some other states will not be repeated when our educational exhibit is thrown open to inspection and comparison next June.

### A LAND OF SMALL MEN.

Statistics recently compiled in France show that that country is a land of what political economists call "smal This term refers, of course, to men. the holdings of the individual, which are more evenly diffused in France than in any other civilised country. In support of this statement it is shown by statistics that France has fewer than 20,000 persons who have property valued at 1,000,000 francs (\$193,000) or more. About 14,000 of these have for-tunes of from \$193,000 to \$380,000; of the remaining 6000 only about 100 have from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each, while in all France there are not more than ten persons whose property is valued at \$19,000,000 or over.

These figures are reliable, since they are based on current tax returns, and in France taxation is thorough and searching. As shown by the probate court records, persons dying in France in 1902 left property valued at \$921,000,-000. Of the 361,612 estates distributed that year more than 300,000 were valued from \$1330 down to 20 cents; only four estates in a thousand were worth more than from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and only one in a thousand was worth

France is pre-eminently the country of the small landowner, a fact which is held to explain the universal loyalty and abounding patriotism of the French people. Literally speaking the country-that is, the land-belongs to the people. In 1892 the farms in France of more than 25 acres numbered only \$49,789, while of those of less than 25 acres there were 4,829,259; of French tillers of the soil 1,829,559 were cultivating from 12.5 to 2.5 acres each, while 2,235,465 were cultivating less than the area last named. Since the year designated there have been no statistics of land-holding for all France compiled, but the tendency throughout the intervening years has been toward a further division of farming lands.

According to the theories of certals

Chicago Inter Ocean,

France ought to make the French people the happiest in the world." Yet no one can affirm that they are. Judged by the personal virulence of their polltics, the animosities of which extend into society and even trade in a degree unknown in England, Germany or the United States-it cannot be assumed that life is more pleasant for the people

of France than it is for those of other It can be said, however, that in the omies of life and in what is called thrift, which enables them to eet the financial obligations impos by the government, the French peasantry excel all others of their class in the civilized world. The diligence with which they have bent themselves to the task of paying the enormous indemnity imposed by Bismarck at the close of the Franco-German War is in evidence of the large capabilities of Frenchmen when it comes to making the most of their resources both in earning and in saving. The history of the world does not furnish a parallel of this sturdy persistent rising of a people to mee the hated and enormous exaction of a victorious enemy, albeit it is more than probable that every sou which toil has paid on this account has been weighted with the hope of sometime getting more war settlement. Be this as it may, the French yeomanry stand before the world a marvel in thrift and industry the basis of which is small land-holdings diligently farmed.

Sessions of legislative committees be hind closed doors meet the hearty disapproval of the Saturday Evening Post which takes advantage of the legislative season to register its protest against what it considers an un-American way of doing the public business Perhaps the editor was once a newspaper reporter and knows the feelings of the gatherer of news as he waits outthe closed doors until the commit tee has adjourned, then to be told the onclusions without learning the arguments and facts upon which the con

clusions were based. Says the Post: Our political campaigns are managed by public affairs! The documents of depart-ments are carefully scaled from the public. Whenever a Congressional committee has Whenever a Congressional committee has anything really important to discuss it closes its doors and the majority members hut out the minority.

Why? For no good reason; often, too often, for a bad one. In interdational affairs we want nothing that is not justly ours and will give nothing that belongs of right while give nothing that belongs it right to us. In home affairs we permit no public servant officially to do anything that is not lawful and in the public interest. Yet these little people in office huddle together and whitsper—and the passion is growing on them. They are giving themselves the airs

Why not open the doors, all the doors? What is all this mystery about?

There are arguments for and against constitutional convention. argument against it, presented at Saem, and perhaps elsewhere, that it would set aside the initiative and referendum, is not good. For the new constitution would be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or reection-the initiative and referendum feature with the rest. The Oregonian thinks the people could be trusted to vote again on initiative and referenfum, as on all other important que tions. It is the boast of initiative and referendum that it is the public will,

The charge against Senator Smoot not esolves itself to an effort to unseat him because he has declared his allegiance to the Mormon Church, and the nature of his obligation to the church is such that he acknowledges any reve lation of the divine will as supreme to all other considerations, political or social. If Smoot is to be expelled from the Senate for this, how many other Senators, who are members of any church, can retain their seats?

In France, the land of thrift, a new kind of savings bank is now used in the out-of-the-way rural districts. A "mo tor-car bank" makes the found of certain districts, stopping in the villages on stated days. The car carries a safe. three clerks and a driver, and is said to be doing a good business. The small investors have given France her eminence in the financial world, and the bankers appear enterprising in gathering in the small accounts.

Vladivostok, which is reputed to be in better condition to withstand a slege than was Port Arthur, appears to have been decided upon as an early objective point of the Japanese forces in Corea, The main advantage of capturing Vladivostok would be the final shutting out of the Baltic fleet from its last port of refuge in the Orient, For this ason the Japanese are likely to prose cuts the siege with vigor.

When the Road Supervisors of a ounty set a date upon which to meet with the County Commissioners and levise plans for scientific and systematic construction of roads within their jurisdiction, the indications are favorable for good roads. This course has been decided upon by the Road Supervisors and County Court of Linn County, and there is reason to hope for bene ficial results in due time.

The four normal schools stand in with each other; this is politics. The wider interests of the state demur; this is far-sightedness in educational inter-We do not want a quartet of state-pensioned high schools. We do want one normal school, the diploma of which will give, if necessary, a graduate standing beyond the limits of the state.

The latest city ordinance to be "discovered" is one making parents respon sible for children that are out unattended of nights. There appears to be ends to the useful provisions that might be found by systematic research among the ordinances already in force

A diamond valued at \$4,000,000, more or less, has just been found near Pretoria. Some trust magnate now has a chance to buy it and refer slightingly to the Koh-l-noot.

Spring is hailed in Manchuria as the glad season when increased slaughter s possible. Santo Domingo patriots are alarm

The North Sea inquiry develops inte

tion.

at the prospect of a stable administra-

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Referring to some lines in this colmn on weather "There and Here," and from Chicago-'Here There," a Baker City correspondent offers the following verse, "Most Anywhere"

It seems to me I can't serve
With "There and Here" or "Here and There"
I've always found in going round.
It's much the same, 'Most Anywhere.

There are things "Here" that may seem quee To those who think "There" heads the list At some things "There" we folks would stare And tell them how old "Here" we missed.

o, after all, I think the call Of happiness awaits us where butent of mind and love we find Within ourselves—Most Anywhere.

nces in the Garden of the Gods made her feel the clutch of "the reasonless shudder of the diablerie of Poe," had some other visions of almost equal After the elemental rune of terror had been hymned upon the harp strings of her soul, these further mani-

festations were vouchsafed her: festations were vouchsafed her:

I saw Manfred upon his tower calling his arth-demons to his surveyer's incantation. Beside them troop all the uncarny night-mares from the abysm of the drunkard's imparimation, the gristy gods to which the Druid marrificed, swollen fregelike herrors from Aleskan totem polee—all the chilling mistakes of nature—crowding in a monstrous extravagants that blent and shifted and threatmed in the dimming light. The loseliness of the terming void, the slience of this atone fecundity of menace bred a cooling horror, a hysteric longing for noises and numbers. I ran faster and faster—down a gleestly avenue of nameless Things, past a balanching rock as big as an Alpine cottage that mared on slender spex to crush me—on far down the winding path toward the yellow street lamps that winked toward the pellow street lamps that winked paleiy a mile away—toward warm, finite things, the habitations of men and women and the voices of my kind!

The Republic of Santo Domingo Has a starty dislike for the Gringo, And won't give a button For your kind, Uncle Sam, Till he uses the Big Stick, by Jingo.

Mrs. Belle Bales, of Beaverton, is a aner Carrie Nation.

Novelists have long had a slipshed way of writing descriptions of scenes and situations about which they knew nothing. It remained for Clarence Wilbur Taber, of Chicago, to introduce a method that should place our American novelists far in the lead of such blundering craftsmen as Fielding, Thackeray and others, whose clumsy methods are still, alas, in vogue. Clarence has a better method. He hirss a model and with her goes through the scenes of the novel he has in contemplation. We read:

The daring model who essured to aid the author in his work permitted herself to be first embraced, then repulsed, and finally struck to the foor in the fremty of his augry passion, and then, in order not to leve any of the effect, Taber rushed like a maiman from his house, across fields, down the road and did not return until the psychologically produced par-sition wors.

That's the stuff. Until the American public is educated up to a greater consideration for the exigencies of art, it is not likely that murder scenes may be rehearsed with due regard for the safety of the novelist's neck, but there remains a wide field for the exploitation of the new method. It is interesting to note that Clarence is married and that his wife insisted upon being present at his rehearsals with the Evidently Mrs. Taber is quite common person, altogether out of sympathy with the artistic side of her usband's nature. The presence of a third person, and a coldly critical perm at that, is sure to throw a wet blanket over the most impassioned attempt at lovemaking for the purposes

Evidently the Portland attorneys are vatching the case of Lawyer Hitchings with deep interest, and, no wonder, for the matter is one that cannot fail to be of moment to the profession. One of the bar's blarney-est members writes

Since gentle woman 'hath-a-way Of "Hitching" things to meet,
A lawyer's plea who wants his fee,
By sprinting up the street;
And by action, suit or motion,
Upon the counsel close,
Overruling his objections
By a moash upon the nose.

Now, then, since the time-honored relations of law and jaw Have been ruthlessly disturbed by a woman's paw, May not a weman's fury clean out a jury, Or a weman's grudge give 'paws' to a Judge!

"The appeal seems to be from the forum to the sanctum," adds the writer it certainly does look as if a jury would be scared out of bringing in an adverse verdict if an energetic woman announced her purpose of larruping the bunch in such an event.

of Governor Brady's appointment was received the Record-Miner had an extra on the streets -Juneau Record-Miner. Juneau Record-Miner.
Alaska isn't hibernating.

George Meredith used to have a rephe never said anything to an inter-Then he departed from his viewer. rule, and talked a lot of rot about limited marriages. Now he is talking about revolution in Russia, and about one more interview will have him in the Hall Caine class.

#### Waffles, the Cracked Amateur, Nit by E. W. Scorning.

"Bunny!" The voice was muffled, but I had no difficulty in recognizing it as Waffles "Turn on the gas, Bunny," came the suffled tones, "but do not light it." I turned on the gas as directed, and Waffles stepped out of the pipe. "My elephant," he cried.

What could I say? Could I tell Waffles, the hero of my schooldays, that I had thrown his white elephant out of the window? I trifled with the truth, and told Waffles that the brute had shinned

looking. At that moment I saw Sherlock Holmes and Watson go down the street. I dashed out and joined them Straight to a butcher's shop went

down the fire-escape when I wasn't

There we found the elephant, indeed, but chopped up into sausage meat. At that moment Angelina entered. She bought a pound of the sausages! Should I warn her? Abandoning Waffles forever, I rushed

lown the street after her. "Angelina!" I cried. With a sob, she turned and flung the sausages around my neck.

I flung them from me and stampe the wretched budges of my crime into the gutter. that moment I was arrested by

an officer of the S. P. C. A. Ten years in jail. Angelina Wafflet and Holmes still struggling. Lost! I grind my teeth like a sausage machine and pray for death.

## SHORT STUDIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

FRANCE By arrangement with the Chicago Tribune

and approved by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The constitution of France, on the other hand, is divided stitutional," the other called "organic." The "organic" laws may be aitered in the same way that other laws
may be altered—that is, by a simple
act of the Parliament, For example,
the French Senate, which exists only
in virtue of the provisions of an "organic" law, may have the most radical
changes made in it. into two kinds of laws, one called "conchanges made in it, or may be practically abolished, by the two houses of Parliament stiting and voting exactly as they would sit and vote if consider-ing a measure of the utmost triviality. The "constitutionsi" laws may be changed almost as easily. When the Senate and the House of Deputies meet together they constitute the National Assembly; and the National Assembly has power and authority, by a mere majority vote, to make any changes, in the government it pleases without in any way referring the matter to the people. If it wanted to, it could meet tomorrow and abolish the republic and set up an absolute monarchy.

The inference which would naturally

be drawn from these statements is that the French Parliament almost monopolives the power of the French government instead of being checked and balanced by the executive and judicial de-partments as the Congress of the United States is; and a close inspection of French institutions amply verifies this inference. The government of France has been aptly described as "government by massmeeting," and a tumultuous and disorderly mass meeting it sometimes is.

the people but by a majority vote of the two houses of Parliament, meeting together as a National Assembly. His term is seven years. He cannot veto together as a National Assembly. His term is seven years. He cannot veto legislation, but may require the housen to reconsider it. He has the legal power to appoint and remove all public officials, including Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers. He can adjourn the Chambers for any period of less than a month, can dissolve them after they have sat five months, and, with the consent of the Senate, can dissolve the Thoy are elected for a term of nine years. Chambers for any period of less than a servinty. The French Scance is commonth, can dissolve them after they posed of 200 members chosen by electoral have sat five months, and, with the colleges representing the departments, consent of the Senate, can dissolve the

consent of the Senate, can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at any time.

But extensive as is the nominal authority of the French President, his real authority usually is extremely limited. He is generally as much of a figurehead as is the King of England. He has only a Hobson's choice to the selection of his Cabinet. He may select whom he wisaes, provided he selects whom he Chamber of Deputies wishes. His Ministers are responsible for their acts, not to him but to the Chamber's file of the Ministry of the Interior. This ministry assumes all the duties not assigned to any other department and—under the control, of course, of the omnipotent Chamber of Deputies—superintends the local governments of the departments. seven Presidents, not one has served a full seven years' term. Four have chosen or have been forced by the Prance. All officials, from the Prefect. Chambers and their ministers to resign, one (Carnot) was assassinated. Chambers and their ministers to re-sign, one (Carnot) was assassinated, and one (Faure) died in office. M. Louet, who is now President, was elected

The French Cabinet has at present 12 Ministers, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of War, the Minister of Marine, the Minister of Colonies, the Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, the Minister of Public Instruction, religion and the Winister of Public Instruction, religion and the Fine Arts, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Minister of Posts and Tele-graphs. The natures of the administrative duties of most the Ministers are indi-cated by their official titles. In France, and relations of individuals. S. O. D.

#### SUNDAY FAIR OPENING. Approval From Walla Walla. Walla Walla Union.

Very sensibly the managers of the Lowis and Clark Fair have desided to open its gates to the public on Sundays. There is no more reason in keeping the door of the Fair closed on Sunday than there is in closing the gates of a public school on that day. All Nature, animate and inanimate, continues its usual opera-tions and processes regardless of the day of the week.

#### Happy Solution to Vexed Question. Milton Eagle.

The determination of the Lewis and Clark Fair managers to open the doors of the Exposition on Sundays under certain restrictions is a happy solution of a very vexed question, and will doubtless be satisfactory to all except the extrem-ists of either class, and the wishes of such must give way to the will of the

#### Also With the Highest Morality. Weston Leader.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial will be pened Sunday. Those who attended the St. Louis Exposition and saw the nature of the outside amusements offered the public when the gates of the great Fair were closed will heartly approve of this decision, which is in line with the best udgment of the age.

#### The Blind Man Saw. Kansas City Journal.

During the recent fog in London a mili-tary man, advanced in years, lost his way completely in the nocturnal vapor. Bumping against a stranger, he explained his misfortune and gave his address. "I know it quite well." said the stranger, "and I will take you there." It was some distance, but the guide never heelitated for a moment on the whole route. "This is your door," he said at last, as a house loomed dimly before them. "Bless my soul," said the old gentleman, "so it is! But how on earth have you been able to make your way through such a fog?" "I know every stick and stone in this part of London," said the stranger, quietly, 'for I am blind!"

### The Newest Journal.

(A Welsh newspaper has been started un-der the title of the Penmaenmawr and Lian-feirfechan Gazette.)

I met the newsboy in the street, His little face was blue, His eyes were starting from his head, His brow was damp with dew. He seemed to strive in vain to speak, No single sound I beard: Oh, 'twas an cerie sight to see His struggling with the word,

I slapped him on his little back.
"Buck up, my boy." I cried.
"What is the matter? Something.
With your outraged inside? Or is it grief that makes your heart Distracted thus, and wild? Confide in me, my little man; Give it a name, my child."

He raised an agitated hand, He farse an apoeter out:

It here the words, he meant to state.

Which he was paid to shout.

He held it up for me to see;

These words my optics met:

"The Penmacimany and Lianfairfechan: to-date Gazette.

FRANCE. like the United States, is as in England, the Ministers must resign their places when they cannot command a majority for their policies in the more popular branch of Parliament. No provision of the constitution of the United States can be changed until the amendment by which it is proposed to change it has been submitted to the people and supproved by the logislatures of threeinct. This leader, who now becomes Prime Minister, selects for himself any office he pleases. M. Combes, the pres-ent Prime Minister, is Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship. The French, instead of being divided into two great parties, as are the English are aplit into many small ones. A Min-istry, to command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, must be supported by the votes of two or me The tenure of the French Ministers therefore, much more precarious than that of English Ministers, and they have far less influence over legislation, and far less power to carry on an independent, consistent administration.
The English Ministers prepare almost all legislative measures, and Parliament usually accepts or rejects their bills without modification. The French Ministers usually-although this is not necessary—belong to one of the Chambers, speak and, if they are members vote in them, and introduce a large unount of legislation; but their bills, like those of private members, are referred to committees for consideration, and are often returned to the houses much modified. The administrative measures of the Ministers also are subject to constant interference from the Chambers.

The French Parliament is composed of two chambers, the Senate and the Heuse of Deputies. The framers of the constitution expected the two houses to equal powers, but the Chamber of equal powers, but the Chamber of Dep-uties dominates the whole government, Senate included. The Senate does not long resist the passage of any measure which the Chamber of Deputies proved. A ministry may continue in pow-er in spite of an adverse majority in the Senate, but it falls when the Chamber of The titular chief executive of France is the President. He is elected, not by the people but by a majority vote of the two houses of Parliament, meeting the two houses of Parliament, meeting the two houses of Parliament, meeting the leaders of the House of Commons.

ers, and are, therefore, really the appointments of the Ministers. The third the arrondissements, the cantons and the republic was founded in 1875. Of its communes into which the country is arseven Presidents, not one has served a bitrarily divided. For there is almost no ment, to the Mayor of the smallest com mune-and there are 36,170 commi rural and urban—are responsible to, and a large majority of them are appointed by, the ministerial bureaucrats, mainly by the Ministry of the Interios, at Paris, Nowhere in the world is government more centralized.

The Judges of the courts, including even the cantonal Justices of the Peace.

even the cantonal Justices of the Peace, are appointed by the Minister of Justice acting, of course, in the name of the President. Special "administrative courts" exist to try cases in which the government is directly or indirectly a party. The ordinary courts, of which the highest is the Court of Cassation in

### THE PRIVILEGED COLLEGE MEN.

Lealle's Weekly The college student knows that he is a privileged character, boasts of it arrogantly, insists upon it vehemently and indignantly resents any attempt to restrain his high links as an infringement of sacred rights. No French nobleman of the Bourbons, no German robber baron, was ever more amazed and scornful at the jaquerie and carls asking their rights than a college student at a citizen trying to restrain him in a breach of the peace. Why this attitude of the public? Why this curious state of mind on the part of the students?

But there is a reason, a reason 800 years old. Well have our universities been charged with medievalism. We must go back to the 12th century for the reason: to the universities of Bologna and Paris to Montpeller and Modena, Salamar and Oxford. These ancient universit universities were chartered communities, like municipalities. By royal and papul decrees their students could not be touched by the mu-nicipal authorities. This was necessary. There was a great interchange of students from nation to nation. The students at all the universities were nearly all for-eigners. In those feudal times one didn't have to go many days' walk to be a foreigner. At the University of Paris he was a foreigner if he came from pretty nearly anywhere but the Isle de France, the realm which the King ruled as Duke as well as King. Like other university traditions, this has come down through

ages.

The student is a privileged characteralways was. Was so constituted by law once, is still so constituted by a custom almost as strong as a guarantee of law. The principle, amounting to extra territoriality, which was necessary for the safety of the foreign student in the medieval uni-versity, has lasted, like the vermiform appendix, until it has no reason, no use that contemporary man can see. Yes, my dear young college friend, when you in-sist upon certain immemorial students' privileges, you are alieging charters of Frederic Barbarass and Ch Frederic Barbarossa; of Charles the Seventh of France, of Pope Pius II. It is the gracious favor of these antique wor-thles which allows you to stop theatrical performances, to make night hideous, destroy property, do personal violence, hindered, unpunished. What would hindered, unpunished. What would Plus II think about it if he knew that his charter to the University of Nantes was the palladium for unrebuked disorder for Unitarians at Harvard, Baptists at Brown and Episcopalians at Columbia

### Served Him Right.

New York Sun. Dr. Guillotin had just invented his

was trying to get something for Mrs. G. to sharpen her pencil with stead of my razor," he explained. When his own life paid the nenalty. ladies agreed it served him just

### Discoveries.

New York Sun. Henry Hudson had just discovered

the river.
"Now." he remarked, "it only remains for some one to discover ma."
Sitting down on a convenient rock, he patiently waited for the Tercentenary.