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The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1965.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

It may be supposed-indeed it is well understood-that the rallway bill which passed the House (at Washington) some days ago will not pass the Senate this session. The President, Indeed, is said to favor the bill; but the Senate is Sealous of its own prerogative, and likes to show its power by "holding up" things. So as it held up the arbitration treaty or "agreement," it will show its might on this railroad bill.

The Townsend-Esch railroad rate bill, which has been passed by the House, is regarded by that body, and by the President, as a good enough measure. for the present. It is tentative largely, and doesn't pretend to be anything else. But it is received coldly in the Senatebecause the Senate, which deems itself the government of the United States, was not consulted in the making of it,

It is asserted in the Senate that "it has long been the practice of the House to pass measures calculated to meet popular approval, but without due conelderation, and then trust to the Senate so to amend the bills that they may prove both constitutional and efficaclous. It is even asserted that the House not infrequently responds to a popular, although unintelligent, demand, and passes bills to satisfy public clamor, with confidence that the Senate will suppress or kill them." se of superiority doubtedly possess the Senate, to a degree. Yet the Senate also in its turn likes to throw responsibility on the House. It passes many bills without scrutiny, or sense of responsibility, under belief that the House will reject or modify them. But when it comes to measures in which it can pretend that Its own dignity or importance is in any way involved, it is a stickler, indeed. As to the railroads, governmental control of rates, within limits, has come to be regarded as a necessity-though the limits cannot even yet be approximately defined. But there is error in the supposition, on both sides, that the prime purpose of such controlling legislation is to reduce rates, when in fact its leading purpose is to make them uniform and prevent discrimination. Even the railroads should be glad, and entually will be glad, to exchange the old system which they have so long pursued, for a system of rates, for the main body of traffic, made by law, founded upon recognized principles, constructed by rule and supported impartially by the strong arm of the Government. Under such system both railroads and shippers will be able to know accurately what they are doing; and above all, the people-the whole people -who use the railroads will be able to know that no one has advantage over another.

The chronicler adds: It may be interesting to the reader to that Grand Rivers is a hamlet of about 200 in habitants, located at a way-station of the Il-linois Central Railroad in Kentucky. It has the musal country grocery stors and postoffne. At one side there is a blacksmith shop, with a few Southern darkies loltering around.

of the United States, or thereabouts."

The boom was inaugurated in 1890 and collapsed utterly in 1892.

This history of the author of "Frenzied Finance" should make interesting reading in Kansas at this time, from whence Mr. Lawson has lately received a pressing invitation to interest himself in the fortunes of the Oil Producers' Association. The hearty support of the people of Kansas is promised him if he will lead the effort to drive the Standard Oll Company from that state. In the great banquet of "dog eat dog" which this proposition promises it will be interesting to note which set of

stockholders is kicked under the table and who among the experts in the great same of "Frenzled Finance" that is foreshadowed will have the largest piece of pie in hand when the scramble for the loaves and fishes is called off.

THE RACE PROBLEM AGAIN.

When Theodore Roosevelt first confronted the responsibilities of his great office four important questions were pressing for solution. They were: The relations of capital and labor; the due restraint of the growing power of associated capital without destroying either its initiative or its attractiveness for investment of the savings and accumulations of the Nation; regulation of relations of railroads to the people in view of movements of population and development of industry, the race problem.

The first was largely a social ques tion, made more complex by the opposing forces of organized, or union, and unorganized labor. The action of the President in the settlement of the coal stfike, and his attitude of reserve in the use of the Federal power, demonstrated the even justice which took into account the essentially local conditions under which the opposing forces were grouped, and forbore from undue and hasty interference. The second, commonly spoken of as the trusts question, called for the exercise of the legal powers of the Federal Government. Here the hand of the President supplied the motive force which has been used to the full so recently. The third-regulation of the railroads-if this halts for a time it is because it has reached that stage where other influences can successfully oppose themselves even to the urgency of the President and the people. Delay, it is to be hoped, not frustration of what has so far been manfully done, is now in question. The fourth, the race problem, is the most involved and difficult of all. It can neither be coped with in the law court, in Congress, in the individual states, in, the press or the pulpit. The uplifting of a multitude in number greater by far than the entire population of more than one European Nation, and of many whole states of this Union, must be effected. And this multitude is so spread, so interwoven with the interests of what the President calls the "forward race." that it is a demonstrated impossibility to segregate them. And the members of the forward race are rightly watchful lest aught be done to imperil the foundations of their own

civilization. If President Roosevelt sees clearly, he can be and, will be trusted by the American people to do his own duty. and, no less a feat, to inspire with the same lofty sense all who are in immediate contact with the conditions to be dealt with. How does he state the question at the Lincoln banquet? So to adjust the relations of the two races that, while the rights of neither one be abridged or jeopardized, the backward race shall be so trained that it may enter into possession of true freedom, while the forward race shall preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. How shall this ideal be attained? There is no royal road to it. The progress must be slow, for, says the President, both white man and colored man must be trained. But, as the foundation, "elemental justice must be meted out." To what end? That the colored man shall have scope, by his own effort as an individual, and by the growth of morality and industry, to secure for himself the fruit of his labors; and, further, that by such demonstration of a higher life, he shall become entitled to that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the purity of the home is as vital to the welfare of the colored as to that of any other race. The social intermingling of the two races must be left for each community to settle for itself, bearing always in mind that no confusing of civil privileges (we should rather suggest, of civil rights) with social intercourse shall be admitted. Taking up for a moment the burning question of lynching, we are glad in deed to take note of the President's statement that, so far as the returns can be gathered, a smaller number of lynchings is recorded for the last three months than for any corresponding period during the last twenty years. Can we here, in the Far West, do anything more than uphold, so far as voice and influence can go, the hands of the man who is grappling with this, the last of his four great problems, in so manful, serious and wise a spirit? Last month, in Blackwood's, the oldest of the high-class English magazines, appeared a very kindly but critical appreciation of the President's personality and career. A comparison is brought out with William II of Germany. The American President, in a somewhat satirical spirit, is styled "Theodore L" As the heading catches first the eye the name appeals to the reader. A suggestion may be mentioned that if spared to press to the end of his term of high office the earnest efforts for the help of his fellow-citizens which he has begun, he will be seen to be in very truth the "Theo dore." the gift of God to the American

when Dewey sulled into Manila Bay with signal flags flying, "Remember the Maine." One likes to recall the other fiction-if it also be fiction-that Schley's ship, the Brooklyn, bore the flags fluttering straight out, "Remember the Maine!" as they chased the runaways on to the rocks of Santiago. And one likes to recall the story which is not fiction, as told by an officer of

the Oregon, of that same 2d of July, after the clean-up and all hands were resting. "What was the cause of the delay at the 13-inch hoist?" "Oh those Indians! Each had to fondle the shell and say something to it; and one particular heathen, the last to touch it, grabbed it in an embrace, kissed it with a hearty smack, and as it shot up out line is a long one, and there is but a of sight, yelled at it: "Remember the Maine!"

that's it: "Remember the Aye, Maine!" And until-

The days grow old And the blood runs cold. And the gates of eternity wide unfold.

American 'men will remember the Maine, not in sorrow especially; nor in a vengeful spirit; but with a firmness that overlooketh much wrath, yet with an eye on the judgment day to come

WHO EXERTS THE POWER?

After two weeks of hard labor the railroad committee in the Washington Legislature has reported a commission bill. The various features of this bill have been published from time to time during the progress of the work. As it was the politicians who started the cry for a rallroad commission, it is but natural that we should find in the bijl just reported greater possibilities for the politicians than for the taxpayers. When that most pernicious measure, the Kennedy bill, appeared before the joint committee a few weeks ago, its

author, Harry Fairchild, who is slated to head the railroad commission, in an ill-guarded moment disclosed the mo tive of the bill by pleading in excited tones: "For God's sake pass this bill, and you will be in power for fifty years.

It was the effort to get the measure beyond the reach of the politicians that required so much time on the part of the committee, and it only partly suc ceeded. The passage of the bill as reported by the subcommittee would virtually place under control of one man all of the railroad property of the state. The bill has provisions for the protection of railroads when they are assailed, but throughout the ramifications of its 9000 words appear almost endless opportunities for annoying and harassing the railroad companies, should a commission desire to do so. This bill with an assurance that is almost humorous, provides for the settlement by the commission of all differences over joint rates and the long and short These settlements are to be efhauls. fected by a commission, led and dominated by a Bellingham Bay lawyer. whose only emolument according to the bill is a salary of \$5000 per year, while it is a known and accepted fact that traffic men who can command salaries of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year and who have had a lifetime of experience are frequently unable to work out these

problems to the satisfaction either of the roads concerned or the people. The presence of the railroads in state politics has always been detrimental to

the best interests of Washington as a whole, but no measure that has ever come up at Olympia has forced them so far into state legislation as would the passage of this bill. The Washington politicians, backed by numerous misguided farmers east of the Cascade Mountains, have issued the edict, "We will force the railroads to take a com-

mission bill." The Californians made the same threat and carried it to a conclusion many years ago. They suc-

of relaxation. Hitherto the approved treatment for arson has been a do at least ten years in the penitentiary. It is now proposed to give as little as two years in certain cases. Evidently the Legislature recognizes the fact that so much damming of vicious currents must result in an outbreak somewhere. and will endeavor to make it easier for those who seek amusement in burning property.

Serious delays in transportation supplies over the Siberian Railroad are reported. It is not strange that this should be true, nor are the railway officials responsible for it. It would be surprising indeed were it not so. The single track, and a large part of the distance traversed is dominated by a most rigorous climate. While Vladivostok is not as far north as Portland

Me., the Siberian road runs much far ther north than that harbor, and the Winters on the Aslatic coast are much more severe than on our own Atlantic Coast. Even Lake Balkal, ice-locked for many weeks in Winter, is not the most northern point of the trans-Siberlan road, though its southern extremity is farther north than the south ern limit of Hudson's Bay. Bitter as are the hardships of Kuropatkin's soldiers in camp in Manchurla, we can well believe that their sufferings do not surpass those of the railroad crews who are striving to move supplies for the hungry host against the almost in-

and ice that dispute the way They who are so continually talking about "the reaction" so sure-as they say or pretend-after the Lewis and Clark Exposition may be answered from the experience of St. Louis. The Globe-Democrat of that city calls attention to the postal receipts of St. Louis, which were 10 per cent greater in January, this year, than in the same month in 1904, the totals being \$295,000 and \$267,000, respectively. Further evidence presented is that "bank clearings in St. Louis are larger than they were last Winter. More building is on foot and real estate is more active. There is no reaction here in any of the solid business activities. On the contrary, there is a freer and more confident ac tion, because present conditions are felt to be normal. The city has settled into its accustomed grooves, with nobody conjecturing as to the effects of the fair

surmountable barriers of cold and snow

and cautiously waiting to be assured on that point." Since St. Louis received permanent benefits from her exposition, why shouldn't Portland expect the like results from hers?

Hon, Carroll D, Wright, for twenty consecutive years United States Com-missioner of Labor, retired from the position he had honorably filled during all these years on the first of the present month. 'He was called to that office in 1885, having already been for some years at the head of the State Labor Bureau of Massachusetts. For years, undisturbed by political chance and change, he has discharged the manifold disties of the office acceptably and he is followed into voluntary retirement by the plaudits which are the due of a good and faithful servant. His long tenure of office was due to the superior qualifications that he carried

into the work and to his resultant usefulness. His purpose in leaving the service is the organization of a new college on lines with which his life work has made him familiar. It is certain that he will carry seal and intelligence to the work.

The cosmonolitan character of the shown by the fact that in the Little an inconvenience. Hungary district, where the President are nearly half a milnight.

-

Evidence upon which indictments

California is just now getting some

fine boom material in the papers re-

nometer having fallen (at San Fran-

cisco) as low as 42 degrees above zero.

as Portland, where, however, there is

just now some discomfort because of

Mr. William Waldorf Jackson Jr., is

simply tell one another and the news-

papers. Therefore they are not cranks.

The Eastern cold spell is broken, and

there is great satisfaction because the

the protracted drouth.

They are statesmen.

gle a little above zero.

-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

President Roosevelt may be known to posterity as the man who made goulash

The Emperor Menelik must be getting great notion of his importance. British, and anarchy dominant, but, except in French and American diplomatic missions the restricted districts where opera have visited him of late and envoys have traveller finds comparatively few indi-cations that the country is disturbed. The quiet and orderly appearance of presented him with automobiles, phono graphs and other disgraces to civilization. Now a German mission goes to most of the towns, the almost complete absence of soldiers or police, is in striking contrast to what is witnessed woo the "King of Kings." Abyssinia is the belle of the European ballroom just now-even if she does live in Africa.

It is a strange thing that almost all the letters reproduced in the newspapers bear the legend, "Burn this without fail."

As London cannot have an inaugural parade every fourth year, she tries to eke out a flat existence with pompous openings of Parliament.

Recently The Oregonian comm the simplicity which marked saveral fashionable entertainments in New York. A guest at the "Eighteenth Century Coltume Fete," which was one of the affairs mentioned, appears to have carried the simplicity fad to an illogical extreme, judging by the following paragraph from the New York Sun:

The most startling incident of the refancy dress ball was a chatume which only by a stretch of the imagination could be could ered to belong to the period of the party. It was of brown chiffon, nearly transparent, and the brown slik tights of its weater were plaining

visible through the flowing draperies. Two he-gro children, lightly clad, hore the train of this beauty, who was followed about the roomu by an admiring throng of guests, who had cent of the people are landowners lives in huts constructed of the woo ver seen anything quite so unrestrained in erevelations. Women who had been ra n who had been racking the way of costume felt more chagrined than ever at the sight of this startling novelty. Of another incident at the "fete." same paper says:

Mile, Germaine Porc, daughter of Mmr. Reane, was more distressed than anybody else at the report that her mother had danced

an-can on top of a table at a bal. "Such a thing is impossible, inn't it, dearess namma? perfectly impossible?" Mile. Pore mur-omred, quite symmathetically. You couldn't a can-can now, could you dearest mam But, dearest mamma," and here Mile Pore's voice grow intensely dramatic, st wish you could still dance a can-can as ou once could? Houp-la!" And this dutiful daughter looked at her tal-

nied mother with undisguised adoration.

Cutting out side-doors from the saloons hardly goes far enough. Why not have all saloon buildings constructed entirely of glass, magaifying glass, and compeevery one entering them to carry a hanner with the legend, "I'm going to get a

> "Bat" Masterson, the 24-notch-gunmar of Dodge City, has been called in to ald the New York police in suppressing crimes of violence. What wicked places

timber: thousands of acres of mahogany trees (from 14 to 30 feet in diameter), sat-Too much cold water was thrown of Hot Lake. inwood (from 20 to 30 feet in diameter)

Blizzard in the East-what is a bliz zard?

white pine, and other commercial and medicinal woods, await capital and en-terprise. In the absence of these, the finest furniture woods are being utilized for the commonest purposes; it is not unusual for mahogany and satinwood to Captain Cold has been appointed Gover or-General of the Danish West Indica. Oh, cough-drops.

It is an honor to have the President dine in one's neighborhood, but it is also a decided inconvenience if that neighbor hood happens to be Little Hungary. The plans of the inspector in charge of the precinct where the President dined last night provided for the isolation of two blocks on each side of the restaurant by ordons of police, and "not a soul residing within that district," said the official, will be allowed either to leave their

homes or pass through the police lines to New York population is remarkably reach them." An honor, but decidedly

It might facilitate escapes from the

OUR PUPIL IN FINANCE.

the loneliness as much as with the ex-

from the towns and the connectin

naths he will ride ten or 15 miles with

700,000, is ethnologically a complex one. There is a considerable number of cre

ole whites, descendants of the Spanis

settlers, who are chiefly domiciled in the towns in the interior, where many

beautiful woman and girls can be seen

At San Jose de las Matas, in a fine re-gion 1600 feet above sea level, the in-

habitants have a rosy complexion

There is also a large number of pure blacks, many of whom originally came as emigrants from the United States;

these are an active and intelligent class and form the backbone of the

fighting forces. Any Dominican may

who governed

be president-Heureaux, who governed for 12 years, approximated to the ne-

gro type-but a particular color when in power favors its own class.

The agricultural population-98 per

and refuse to accept payment for services rendered to the traveler. The av

erage cultivator has no other imple

The staple product is cocoa. Twen

of over 200,000 quintals annually. From

the three ports of Sanchez, Puerto Plata and Samana in 1891 the exports

. . .

logwood, cedar, ironwood, sabina, red and

employed as fenceposts and railroad s. The mineral resources of the re-

rate data on the subject are available

The old mines of the Spaniards, which

they abandoned in favor of the more al

luring fields of Mexico, are still to be seen, with trees 109 years old growing out

of the shafts. According to an English

expert who has prospected in the Cibao, the "golden" district of Columbus, indi-

estions of mineral ores and precious

stones are common; gold, copper, mer-cury, silver, tin, petroleum, amber and

rocksalt have been discovered, and in his

opinion Santo Domingo holds out the promise of being one of the most produc-

tive mining countries in the world.

public are exceptionally rich, but no ac

humus, and waits for the crops,

habitation.

ountering a single individual or

THE MITCHELL FINALE.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

(Condensed from an article by the West Indies correspondent of the London Times.) In the limelight of Judge Tanner's hon-In view of the fact that revolu-tion has been going on in the republic st confession, how utterly absurd now stems Mitchell's mock-heroic speech ou of Santo Domingo during the past four years, one expects to find militarism the floor of the Senate, and the whitewashing resolution of the Oregon Legisinture

tions are actually being conducted, the Could any attempt at vindication have a nore disgusting finale than this?

Did ever an houest confession so com sletely wreck a scheme of bogus defenses sefure"

There can be to cry of "persecution ow. There can be no charge of manormal times across the Haytlan order. The traveler is impressed with ess against Senator Mitchell, in this last fatal blow. tremo richness of the landscape. Away

Bowed down under the shame and chagrin of his guilt, and forced by the institucts of his better nature to very make a clean breast of the whole affair,

Judge Tunner's confession comes like a thunderbolt in the camp of Mitchell's detenders.

The last hope of the Senator is swept away. The utter dishonesty of the at tempts made by Mitchell and Tanner to ward off the impending verdict of "guilty" ow gives added proof that every charge against Senator Mitchell must be true with perhaps dozens of other acts equally as unlawful, which, for want of

investigation, may go unwhipped. If the people of Oregon could get down to the bottom facts and learn the inner reasons for the 20 years delay of the Cellio Canal. Senator Mitchell, the avowed friend of the state, might be deeply involved in this crime against Oregon. However, one case at a time is suf-scient to occupy the Senator's attention. The only wonder in the minds of the people is that this finale has been so

long delayed. And yet, in view of blind partisanism which often winks at questionable acts on the part of its devotees t is not strange. Thanks to the Roosevelt edministration

of the cabbage palm and thatched with yagus. While easygoing and improvi-dent, they are courteous and hospitable. which has no respect for high titles, big salaries or corrupt partisan "heelers," official rottenness is being severely treated. ment than the machete, and he simply plants seeds or slips in the rich, deep Machen, the postal thief, is now wearing stripes. Hermann is standing in the phadow of the prison and Senator Mitchell is at least no badly scared that if he escapes he will be good the remainder of his ty-five years ago cocoa was imported; now it is being exported to the extent life

This Oregon tragedy will serve at an example for other states and statesmen.

Letter in The Datles Chronicle

"But yesterday the word of Carsan might have stood against the world: were 20,260 quintals, and in 1902 the exports were 146,000. From Sanchez alone the exports in 1891 amounted to now lies he there, and none so noor to do 13,700 quintals; in 1903 they had reached 110,117 quintals. The firm of

him reverence." But yesterday the Oregon Legislatu passed a vote of confidence in Senator Mitchell, today they are ready to' kick him out even antedating the result of a Suchard draws a portion of its sup-plies from Santo Domingo. it is stated to have a plantation of over 200,000 hearing that all men are entitled to, they will ask him to resign; they will hold the Legislature beyond the date fixed (for adjournment; they will adjourn to a fixed date that they may step into shoes the moment he takes them off. Senator Mitcheil is not yet convicted, and we mistake the man if he does not put up a fight that will not terminate before any day to which the Oregon Legislature may adjourn with the tion of snatching his place. He cannot The country is exceptionally rich in do this; a rat would not.

Astoria Evening News.

infession of Judge Tanner, Sena tor Mitchell's law partner, has, we re-greifully confess, had the effect of practically making clear the gullt of the Ore-gon Senator of the crime of which he stands indicted. All the people of Oregon will deplore the final crisis in the life of the aged Senator-a crisis which is so unhappy a reminder of the unpleasant levelopments of the bitter past. Three of Oregon's four Representatives

in Congress stand accused of serious of-fenses. The indictment of those men-has created a National sensation. So many other persons have also been in-dicted for fraud that the impression will prevail abroad that Oregon is a state of The indictment of the three rooks. Congressional representatives will lend emphasis to the alleged dishonest transactions, and encourage the poor opinion of Oregon which the scandal necessarily has created.

And this, unfortunately, is Oregon's great year-the year of her public dis-play of her appeal for commercial and ndustrial recognition. Of all the years n her history none of

drink." are the Eastern frontier towns.

trees in bearing. This product is tak-ing the place of tobacco, formerly the mainstay of the country. Only 40,000 packages of tobacco (weighing about 130 pounds each) were exported last year. as compared with a normal output from 120,000 to 150,000, the decrease being the result chiefly of the political strife, and only in a small degree of low prices,

A PROMOTER WRITTEN UP.

Thomas W. Lawson, promoter, specu lator and author of "Frenzied Finance," is being treated serially in Public Opinion by Denis Donohoe financial editor of the New York Commercial. In chapter 2 of this serial history, published in that journal January 26, are given incidents in the early financial career of Mr. Lawson which prove quite conclusively that he has been, in his time, the greatest of promoters, with a genius unsurpassed in the annals of American speculation for dropping the money of the credulous into the tomb of unrefunding enterprises. Beginning with Mr. Lawson's first financial venture in running a "plain bucketshop in Providence in connection with William F. Waldron, Mr. Donohoe follows this sensationalist in finance through his first four ventures, the last of which, the "Grand Rivers" boom, collapsed in 1892, the stockholders, as in the three preceding cases, losing every dollar of their investment.

This scheme for the rapid creation of a metropolis was advertised somewhat after the "keep your eye on Pasco' style, with which the Pacific Northwest was familiar some years ago. "Replete with moral maxims and wise old saws," the prospecture of "Grand Rivers, Past, Present and Future," was printed in two colors on buff paper. "Don't forget that Grand Rivers is neither south. east, north or west; but the very conter of the United States," urged the promoter. This is the only statement that Mr. Donolioe concedes to be true in the pamphlet that sets forth the tremendous advantages to be derived from investment there, since it summarizes Stagnant blood needed a beroic remedy. about all that can be said about Grand Rivers today. "It is still in the center | fiction-of that first of May morning |

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

If is seven years to a day since the treacherobs Castilian pressed the button that sank the Maine In Havana ities will find his path beset with pitfall harbor. In his arrogant vengeance he builded better than intended. He aroused the placid and self-confident Nation that awoke only in part when Cleveland mastered the Venezuela situation a few years before into something that had a red glare in its eyes and riotous blood in its arteries. He made a great Nation in a night. The sacrifice of the two hundred boys in their mud-enclosed tomb was not in vain. One likes to recall the fiction-if it be

ceeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The railroads no longer lion foreigners. It used to be that the Irish were the most numerous of all take part in politics in California-they peoples of foreign extraction in New make the politics of the state, The York: but now the Germans outnumber new regime in railroading in Washingthem, and so do the aggregated Jewish ton has announced a policy of disincliraces from Russia. Poland and else-where. It was a queer adventure of nation to continue in politics. If the high officials are sincere in this matter, the President to go into "Little Hunthey will use their best endeavors to gary," but he evidently had a good kill the present railroad bill. If they time, and even a President is entitled fail to kill it, Harry Fairchild's dream to occasional recreation. It is solemn of power for fifty years will become a business to have to meet and entertain reality, and the railroads and the commission, like the pair in the story, "will at the White House so many solemn people. live happy ever after."

PHYSICKING THE BODY POLITIC.

Wackford Squeers was accustomed to lose impartially all the pupils at Dotheboys' Hall with brimstone and treacle, and the . Oregon Legislature shows a similar disposition to dispense legislative brimstone and a little legisintive treacle to all the citizens of the state. Oregon's morals shall be healthy, if doses of legislative Spring medicine are forgotten. It is a touching expresare of avail, say the lawmakers. Probably some of the involuntary subjects sion of her desire to live in the memof treatment will find their doses unories of her friends and to show that pleasant things to swallow, but that's she remembered them. more or less a property of all things medicinal.

Does a man desire to slip quietly into were returned by the Federal grand a saloon for a cheering and inebriating jury against a number of well-known citizens of Portland for conspiracy in cup-his symptoms are alarming, and Dr. Nottingham prescribes publicity attempting to defame the character of and a front door. It will be necessary Prosecuting Attorney Heney was clear to stalk brazenly through an entrance on one point. It-showed conclusively that leads from the street, if one is to that the male gossip and scandalachieve the morning "eye-opener" or monger-than whom a creature more the later "nightcap." In the case of a utterly contemptible does not existwoman who may seek a stein "with has lately been abroad in this city with beaded bubbles winking at the brim," eager ears and wagging tongue. she will have to keep accumulating a story when sifted down was: "I only thirst until she reaches the age of 21, if Dr. Malarkey's prescription is enforced. told what had been told to me.

unless, of course, she resorts to "rushing the growler," not a bad expedient, although one that leads to the garding its climate. "The weather is sumption of stale, flat and unpalatable cold," say the press reports, "the therbeer. Of another school is Dr. Jayne, whose practice is composed of similar classes of patients, but his methods are Overcoats are unnecessary, and slik the subject of so much debate that they waists are worn in the shopping dismay be passed over in these non-techtricts." That sounds very inviting. nical comments. San Francisco has some climatic merits that make it almost as attractive

Besides the grave symptom of a desire to quench thirst, there is the symptom of a craving to smoke cigarettes, As It is recognized that young fellows will have cigarettes, the age of consent for union with them should be raised,

says Dr. Booth, to 21 years, when a man has accumulated enough experience to understand his perilous condition. Even after reaching legal or clgarette age, the man of sportive procliv and with gin, for a heavy penalty will fall upon him should be dare to gamble. As for the establishment of poolrooms, the physicians of the Legislature recognize the fact that cities with discretion enough in other local affairs are unable to deal with this question in a spirit of moral sanHary precaution. The citizen is thus being physicked individually and collectively, and if his morals are not robustly healthful it

treatment. In just one direction is there a sign ernor. rockpile to add a few more guards.

One of the characters in the "Bonnie Brier Bush" is being played in kilts for the first time, and the innovation has 90 per cent of the foodstuffs and takes an aroused some comment. The reason it haan't been done before is probably-less. It would be cruelty to ask a spindleshanks to appear in kilts-not for such are "the philabeg, the hairy hough and gartered leg."

A scantily-clad woman attracted a large crowd on Fourth street vesterday. On the skirts of the mob tiptoed a small

man, desperately anxious to learn the The will of the late Mrs. Gilbert, the cause of the excitement. "What's the aged and much-loved actress, who died trouble?" he asked an earlier arrival. early in the Winter in Chicago, is a re-"One of the Lebanon safecrackers," anflection of her genial and loyal nature. swered the other, proud of having al-The estate devised was not large, but ready learned the facts. "Sheriff Word the provisions of the instrument are nuchased him down the street and into the merous. They distribute carefully the meat market here. They've got him corvenerable woman's personal effects, ralled in the icebox now, and if you wait such as books, jewelry and bric-a-brac, a minute you'll see him brought out." among scores of her devoted friends. And then the small man began explaining Each is mentioned by name and none the situation to a later arrival.

> Professor Desrat, director of the "Socistie Academique des Professeurs de Danse de France," according to an exchange, wants to abolish the "exotic and inartistic terpsichorean movements borrowed from the black people of Santo Domingo." In other words, the professor is agin the cakewalk.

A Turkish newspaper recently contained the announcement that Captain All Rira Agha, of the Imperial Guard, had been granted the title of Effendi for learning to read and write. The Turks are becoming effeminate.

The

In view of the high price paid by the New York Times for Disraell's unfinished novel, we may expect most of our popular authors to dock their new books. WEX J.

John Covert, Consul at Lyons.

Letter by Henry Watterson, in Louisville

Courier-Journal. John Covert, Consul at Lyons, is a character. He began life as a newsboy in Cleveland, O., set type in St. Louis, at years learning French and teaching English, returned to America and back into the service of Edwin Cowles, with whom he begun as office boy, in the character of editorial writer, and inter on, after Mr. Cowles' death, in that of editor-inchief of the Cleveland Leader. Thence he became, in 1897, Consul to Lyons, most accomplished linguist and efficient officer, known and respected by every-body, having the gamut of his congular duties at his fuger tips. He has lectured in the Preach language on the American poets, himself a poet and the friend of Mistral, the poet laureste of Provence. He is an elect of the Lyons Academy.

Time to Call a Halt.

There's a carver for you!

ST. PAUL. Or., Feb. 13 .- (To the Editor I see in The Oregonian a good deal of talk about having Semator Mitchell resign in order to let the Legislature elect another Republican in his place. Would it not be a good plan for the Legislature to wait unil the United States grand jury gets through adjecting the leading Republicans of this state? JOHN F. THEO. B. BRENTANO. relinguish their own independen

The commerce of the country is in Do-minican and foreign hands. There is a, minican and foreign hands,

large trade with Europe, but it appears to be drifting more and more to the United States, which now supplies apout increasing proportion of the exports England sends cotton goods in consid erable quantities, and 50 per cent of the hardware, though in this latter direction Germany is gaining ground. The bulk of the cocoa and other produce goes to Germany. . . . The administration is seen at its be-

in Puerto Plata, a town of 6000 inhabi tants and the terminus of the Central Dominican Railroad. Here we have, to all appearance, a model municipality, conducted on modern lines, such as one does not expect to find in Santo Domingo.

Its affairs are administered by a Com-mon Council, of which foreigners can b members, and which publishes a rul report of its proceedings and transactio in its own official organ. This body has at its disposal funds to the amount of \$25,000, consisting partly of the rental of city lands and licenses and partly of a proportion of the customs dues: of the total, \$10,000 is spent on the schools, the Boston system of education having been introduced. The town is well built and the houses are freshiy painted; the streets are macadamized, clean and in good order, and they are lighted at night a water supply is laid on, and the public buildings, public and private wharves, market and slaughter-houses are all in

first-class condition. The present regime, however, is not favorable to material or moral progress. The President is dictator rules by force and favor; his minis ters are his cherks; the legislative body exercises nominal functions, and bery and corruption are general. rob Targe proportion of the revenue is lost, chiefly through frandulent methods in the custom-houses, and, needless to say, all the concomitants of such a system are in evidence in every department of the service. So long, however as the Government does not render it self too obnoxious by malversation and injustice the people do not complain.

but the conditions occasionally grow naupportable, and a revolution follow . .

The continuous disturbances have reduced the affairs of the republic to a state of confusion, and it is difficul Cleveland, O., set type in St. Louis, at 22 woke up one morning in Paris with \$7 in his inside pocket, remained there ten it is not ruined. In normal times the revenue amounts to \$2,000,00); or this, \$1,000,000 is a liberal allowance for the expenses of government, and the remainder is available for the liqui-dation of the debt. Under peaceful and progressive rule the revenue would yield \$2,500,000 in a very short time, and there should be no difficulty in paying off the country's indebtedness.

> There is unquestionably's very gen eral desire that an end should be made to the existing order of things. Many intelligent Dominicans of the commer-cial class would welcome annexation to the United States, as it appears to be the oaly means of securing peace and prosperity. Nevertheless, the feeling against annexation, pure and simple, is exceedingly strong among the mass of Dominicane, much stronger than Amer-lean writers on the subject appear to realize, and it is extremely doubtfu doubtful whether it could be carried out with-bloodshed. They have an underly bloodsnes. They have an underlying belief in the ultimate domination of America over Spanish-American coun-tries, but they are not yet prepared to

This miserable land frauds transaction can only have the effect of injuring ou Fair. It will create an impression elac-where throughout the country that must be attended with the most lamentable

consequences. After all that has lately transpired in this state, intending Fair visitors will really healtate to come to a state where corruption has been so gen-eral. The frauds have been a calamity, not only for those indicted, but also for who have worked so faithfully to make the Exposition a success

LAST OF DR. HOLMES' CLASS "The Boys" Have Now All Gone to

the Shadowy Land.

Providence Journal. It is an event of no small pictures. interest when the last surviving member of the famous class of '29 at Harvard passes away. No class has been so cel rated in stirring verse; few classes have ontained so many distinguished men. Dr. Holmes did more than his full share Holmes did more than his thit share ward making the little galaxy immortal: but even without his charmed pen the group of scientific, literary and theologi-cal personages would have won a "Na-tional reputation at least in academic

circles. Of these perhaps the best known, next to Dr. Holmes himself, was S. F. Smith, whom fate tried to conceal, according to the class bard's famillar line, by bestow-ing upon him his hemely patronymic. But Benjamin Pierce is famous among Harsemijamin Parce is landout professor of mathematics, and J. Freeman Clarke is remembered as one of Unitarianism's profoundest theologians and most prolific historians; Benjamin Curtis was a mem-ber of the United States Supreme Court when the Dred Scott decision was handed down (and dissented from it); and W. H. Channing, a nephew of Ellery Channing, became one of the chief Unitarian preach-ers and platform orators of his day, and lived to see his son a member of Parlia-ment and his daughter married to Edwin

The class, however, had a title to fame beyond the mere fact that so many of its members atteined to prominence; it hold together year after year as a social organization, and its annual dinners were enlivened by Dr. Holmes' amusing and often brilliant verses. First and last, he ontributed no fewer than 44 of these poems to the class reunions; of what other class could a similar distinction be cited Now the last survivor has departed, at the great age of \$5, and the famous class is only a memory. As we read over Dr. Holmes' old verses there are many that seem peculiarly appropriate to this pres-ent moment. For instance, he sings, in 1859, of "the old cruiser," '2:

nent and his daughter married to Edwin

Once in a twelvemonth, Anchor your ship in a quiet bay; Call all hands and read the log. And give 'em a taste of grub and grog-

Stick to each other through thick and thin: All the closer as age leaks in; Squalls will blow and clouds will frown. But stay by your ship till you all go down

Now with the death of the venerable pr. Cunningham at Newport, the crew and the ship have disappeared, and only the sumals of the class are left us to tell of the fellowship that knit the "boys," as Dr. Holmes loved to call them, together, of the wit that sparkled at their annual reunions and of the sense of their com-mon mortality that dominated the poet's verse in his later years. Prophetically he wrote in 1589, when the class had been out of college (0) years:

Fo ends "The Roya" - Hilelong play, We too, must hear the promptor's o To fairer scenes and hilghter day; t'is call Farawell! I let the curtain fall.

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mercury has contrived again to strug-It appears to be hopeless to expect

the Legislature to reduce the number of normal schools. It is up to the Gov-

will not be for lack of compulsory

people.

called a crank because he thinks he knows better than the President how to run the Government, and he wanted to go to headquarters with his scheme. There are about \$0,000,000 other Americans who have similar ideas to Jackson's, but they spare the President and