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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1996.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. It may be said with certainty that

but for Alexander Hamilton the United States would not be the Nation it is today;-perhaps no nation at all, but only an assemblage of jealous, petty sovereignties, playing their game against each other. Long since one group or another probably would have asked help from foreign powers, and the entanglement of all with Europe would be extreme. The chief force that made the United States a Nation was Alexander Hamilton. Of all constructive statesmen that America has produced, he was incomparably the greatest. The strength of the Constitution was supplied mainly by him; its weaknesses, resulting in the Civil War, were consequences of the disinclination of the times to follow his suggestions throughout, as to the nature of the government to be created by the Constitution. He did not succeed in getting into the Constitution all that he desired, for its strength and permanence; but nearly everything that gave it force was his work. After our experience of 100 years, this man stands out in the greatness of his character.

The anniversary of his birth is now to be observed by innumerable clubs fame grows; it dwarfs that of all other but now is more perfectly understood. His faults were more apparent to his ing truths that have repeatedly been own times than to ours; for, as a constructive statesman, he was far in advance of his times. As a soldier none avs leaned on his judgment. He was a prodigy of executive ability; as a the appearance of the car, enjoyed sufeats with the public credit are among grower, with but slight chance of dethe most remarkable things of history, tection. This statement is flatly conand scholar of highest class; a political of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Associaphilosopher of the class of Burke and tion. In his answer to Mr. Armour's Montesquieu. What he did in the makimpulse to a National system, with opposition to the system is centered in ideas of a loose confederacy. Protection, force and energy in the central been made by the California Fruitgrowgovernment; financial stability; realization of the idea of a nation, under a National Government, which now constitutes the greatness of the United States-these were Hamilton's great legacy to our country. And these ideas have made our country what it is.

On this anniversary of his nativityand on succeeding ones-there will be culogies of Hamilton, without end. He not only put into the Constitution the Armours would have a tremendous advital forces that have preserved it, but he carried it through before the people and secured its adoption. Acceptance of The result of such an advantage would the Constitution by the State of New shortly be the gradual elimination of Hamilton secured its adoption by the and, when all competition is eliminated. State of New York, against the power-ful influence of Clinton, Burr and the industrial endeavor will hardly fare as advocates of local sovereignty. It was a tremendous achievement, at the critical point of American history. It gave exception to the Armour claim for philus the Union and the Constitution, and anthropy in the way of numerous rate established the principles that carried the country through the Civil War. The vital energy that Hamilton had infused into the system gave it the force that | pere has preserved it. We underestimate no others when we exalt Hamilton. We

The faults and fallings of an Illustrious man may be passed over in silence, in consideration of his greatness first steamboat; to George Stephenson, and of his services to his country and who built the first locomotive; to Westto mankind. There is no human per- inghouse, with his air brake; to Wagner fection; there are spots even on the and Pullman, with their sleeping-cars, sun, and the jay and daw chatter and and to Brush and Edison, with their scream round about the aerie of the electrical discoveries. These men will eagle. The fame of Hamilton has never be forgotten, and will live in hispassed beyond the reach of all detrac-tion. His pre-eminent abilities have At the same time, the advantages of obtained recognition not less in the Old the locomotive, the steamboat, the World than in the New. He was capa- | sleeping-car, the air brake and the harble of intense and effectual application, nessing of electricity would be greatly as is abundantly proved by his public labors. He had a rapidity and clearness of conception which may not have original discoverer or promoter, and to been equaled. He had an instinct of government that has seldom appeared | dreds of thousands of others who are among men. Talleyrand told George Ticknor that of all the men of whom e had knowledge the greatest were Napoleon, Fox and Hamilton. In his to the highest credit for his invention United States," George Ticknor Curtis asks-referring to Hamilton-"Where among all the speculative philosophers in political science whom the world has seen shall we find a man of greater scuteness of intellect? He had an unerring perception of the practicable and expedient, which enabled him to serve mankind without attempting to force them to his own plans and compelling them to his own views." Every thinker in the political life of America has paid

mind. Webster said: "He smote the rock of the National' resources and sbundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet." Fisher Ames declared him "the greatest statesman of the Western world."

Jefferson paid no tribute to him; he paid none to Jefferson. These two represented opposite poles of thought in the philosophy and organization of government. Jefferson appeared for a time to have carried the day. But not so, Secession and the Civil War were the outcome of Jefferson's principles, and Hamilton has triumphed in the consolidation of the United States.

AN UNMUZZLED PULPIT AGAIN. While the question of an unmuzzled pulpit is claiming attention of the pubic, it may well cast its giance in direc tion of a modest church building that stands upon the corner of East Fifteenth and Morrison streets and harken to the sounds that issue from thence. The pulpit of this church is occupiedpay, more, it is "filled"-by Rev. H. C. Shaffer. A few weeks ago this minister proved his quality for boldness in speaking the truth as he saw it by requiring a total abstinence pledge from those who sought admission to his church. Opinions differ, of course, as to the necessity or expediency of such a test for church membership; but there is but one opinion in regard to the courage of the preacher in requiring it.

Now comes the same man, with Christian deference that borders on meekness, but with words that cannot be misunderstood, proclaiming that the "revival" meetings that were conducted in this city with such apparent fervor and earnestness a year ago were ruled by political caucus methods. Selfishness, he affirmed, triumphed in the management of the meetings, the advertising was immense, and, considering the spiritual power on hand, was greatly overdone: slates were in evion the platform like a row of Egyptian nummies and prayed in turn; and the holy spirit was not given the right of

This fairly out-Hubbards Elbert Hubbard for plain speaking, while it is pervaded by a much more reverent spirit than that which is possessed by the renowned Roycrofter. Whatever else may be thought of the effort or "open letter" to Dr. Chapman, prince of machine revivalists in the United States. which was the form that Dr. Shaffer's presentment took, no one can doubt the courage or the sincerity of the pastor of the United Brethren Church of the fact that his pulpit is an unmuzzled one.

difference in discussion of any subject in which there are admittedly opposing interests concerned. For this reason it was but natural to expect that what the lawyers might term "evidence in rebuttal" would be offered to controvers the statements made by Mr. J. Ogden Armour, who recently presented the Armour side of the private-car grievance to the public. As was briefly noted in these columns a few days ago, the reader of Mr. Armour's story could with difficulty avoid the impression that the late Phil Armour had, by establishment of the private refrigerator car system, proved himself the greatest and societies in the United States. His benefactor of the age. Mr. Armour has not previously figured prominently in statesmen of America. He was but the ranks of literature, and this fact partially understood in his own time. may account for the alleged indifference with which he treated some glarset forth by users of his yellow cars. In his article in the Saturday Evening Post Mr. Armour said that opposiwas more brilliant, and Washington al- | tion to the private-car system came financier he has had no equal, and his perior facilities for robbing the fruitin this kind. He was an orator, thinker tradicted by E. M. Ferguson, president contribution to current literature, Mr. consolidation as a corrective of the the commission men, and, in proof of his denial, mentions the fight that has ers' Exchange, an organization embracing 50 per cent of the fruitgrowers of Southern California. Mr. Ferguson also calls attention to the fact that the Armours, in addition to their business of carriers of fruits and produce, are

also in the commission business. Through their possession of practically the only facilities for moving fruit and produce, it is quite plain that the vantage over the smaller concerns. which enjoyed no such advantages. York was necessary to its success; and all competition less favorably fortified, well as when there was "a fair field and no favors." Mr. Ferguson also takes reductions, and in the assumption that we would still be without the refrigerator-car had it not been for Armour

> The world owes much to the invent of the refrigerator-car, and incidentally it might be remembered that Mr. Armour was not the inventor of this great convenience. But the world also owes much to Robert Fulton, who built the reduced if the operation of these conveniences were confined solely to the the exclusion of thousands and hunnow enjoying the benefits conferred on

the whole world by these discoveries. Mr. Hammond, of Detroit, is entitled 'History of the Constitution of the of the refrigerator-car. The late Phil Armour is also entitled to much credit for developing it and bringing it into general use. The world was moving however, when Hammond invented and Armour manufactured the car. It has been moving since, and, had neither of these gentlemen ever had anything to do with the refrigerator-car, it is folly to presume that it would have remained uninvented or undiscovered. Mr. Armour made himself famous and sumed by a number of families. Buy-

come a public necessity, and its operation should no longer rest with a monopoly which is using it to someeze the financial life out of all competitors, not only in fields within the province of the lines of industry into which this "bandit of trade" has wandered.

Nothing so pleasing has occurred in recent years as the gayety of Mr. H. H. Rogers on the witness-stand. Mr. Rog-ers answered what he wanted to antillating jocularity, and what he didn't want to answer he didn't answer at all. It was a great joke. It was a greater joke when the discomfited Attorney-General of Missouri undertook to cite Standard Oll's first comedian to the Supreme Court for such action as it may see fit to take. If the Supreme Court of New York should not take the hilarious view of things that so much amused Mr. Rogers and his delighted hearers, it would not be much of a joke, perhaps; but then few courts have a proper sense of humor. Of course it is different when Standard Oll cracks a joke. The courts of New York appear heretofore to have shown due appreciation of the august, solemn and authoritative source of such witticisms. may be supposed, therefore, that Mr. Rogers thought, or knew, that he took no chance of having his jokes misunderstood in the place where it would do him the greatest possible harm. style of toke that appeals to the New York judicial mind Mr. Rogers knows all about, as we have intimated.

The real joke is, however, on Missouri. There are some statesmen and many plain citizens of that homespun state who fancy that the time has come to amputate the rapacious paws of the oll octopus. They have learned some how that the Standard Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company have divided the state between themselves for oll purposes, and are charging what they please for oil and oil products The Waters-Pierce Oil Company is another concern that has things all its own way in Oklahoma, Texas and other states, and Missouri is trying to find out if Waters-Pierce is not merely another name for Standard Oil. Of course it is. Everybody knows it and admits it, except when on the witness-stand, the Attorney-General of Missouri can demonstrate legally and formally a truth that is known everywhere but in the courts of justice, he can invoke the anti-trust laws of Missouri and chase the octopus into the woods of Illinois. or Kansas, or wherever else it may seek efuge. The joke on Missouri is that it has an Attorney-General who is trying to invoke the machinery of the New York courts to repress the humorous and benevolent disposition of the The point of view always make a vast Standard Oil Company to stamp out opposition in Missouri.

> THE SHIP-SUBSIDY BILL. The ship-subsidy bill, like a spurio endicant clad in rags and nursing a self-inflicted wound, appears before us again. Senator Gallinger, who has officiated as chief custodian of the fake supplicant for alms for the past two years, opened the debate on the bill yesterday. If any one expected new or advancement of new reasons for this tax on all the people for the benefit of a few shipowners, he will be disappointed. "Today alone, of all the nations ambitious for mercantile expansion, the United States neglects its ocean shipping," wails Senator Gallinger. Well, what of it? Today alone, "of all the nations ambitious for mercantile expansion," the United States is showing greater gains in its foreign trade than ever before in its history. and we have the fleets of the world petition to carry this vast o cheaper rates than ever before quoted. Continuing on the same strain of speclous argument, Senator Gallinger said: Britain, France, German all make gener-te provision by national subvention for conveying, not only their mails, but their me-chandles under their national flags to the ner tral distant markets.

This statement shows deliberate mis representation, or gross ignorance. either of which reflects no credit on Senator Gallinger. Britain and Germany make no provision, by subvention or otherwise, for conveying their merchandise to "neutral distant markets," or to any other markets. France, with a ship-subsidy system that is the laughing-stock of the world, is paying a subsidy, presumably for the purpose of conveying French merchandise to for France, but fortunately for the rest of the world, these ships seidom carry French merchandise. Instead they sail around the world, either in ballast or carrying freight for other nations than France, at ridiculously low rates.

Portland has loaded a dozen of these land a cargo from Southampton, Engger's bill is modeled on almost exactly is the actors', not the public's. similar lines to the French bill, if it becomes a law the United States will in due season be paying a subsidy to wealthy shipowners who will carry freight for other nations not so foolish Gallinger disposes of the contention that, if the foreigners can do this work fundamental free-trade argument in the most extreme form in which it is possible to state it."

And yet Senator Gallinger asks us to enter into competition with free-trade countries without adopting the methods which made those countries great on the high seas. Great Britain and Germany do not pay subsidies to that portion of their merchant marine that handles the bulk of the carrying trade of the world, but they do permit their shipowners to buy ships wherever they can buy them the cheapest. If Senator Gallinger is desirous of following the example of the two countries mentioned, let him introduce a free-ship bill and give us an equal show with those countries. Incidentally it may be well for Senator Gallinger and a number of other Republicans who are riding to fall to get their ears to the ground and more attention be paid to the "funda-

Mr. J. J. Johnson, master of Evening Star Grange, has elaborated to some extent a plan for farmers to buy by wholesale the domestic supplies conpiled up a vast fortune by means of ling in bulk is, as everybody knows, a the refrigerator-car. The car has be- great saving of expense in a single and easy pulpit.

mental free-trade argument."

family. If such buying could be so systematized that a given number of families in any rural neighborhood could enjoy its privileges, the saving would be well worth while. The lack of refrigerator-car, but in a hundred other cash in hand to buy in bulk is the greatest obstacle that Mr. Johnson finds in the way of his scheme. This, however, he rightly conceives, could be | would have needed a bomb-proof safe. overcome in due time by thrift, and method be thereby encouraged. The country store bill, settled annually or semi-annually, is, next to the tax bill, the heaviest burden that the farmer and his wife have to carry. It carries and is swelled by the temptation to buy many things that are not necessary and that could be dispensed with with out special discomfort if the payday was today instead of six months hence The inauguration of Mr. Johnson's plan would result in considerable "doing without' and perhaps some privation of a minor sort in some households for a time, or until the returns of the first crop (whether of berries, larger fruits, wheat, hay or hops), came in, but the benefits would outweigh these thingsfirst in establishing the "pay-as-yougo" habit, and again by providing funds that would permit buying in bulk the supplies for the ensuing quarter. The method as outlined by Mr. Johnson | keep him for a year or so. is worthy of careful consideration, and this, no doubt, it will receive from the nembers of Evening Star Grange, who are among the most intelligent and progressive citizens of Multnomah County.

> Rev. Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National child labor committee, takes ssue with President Roosevelt over the natter of large families. He asserts that if the men who are working for meager salaries were of a conscientious type they would hesitate at the rensibility of bringing into the world large number of children who must struggle and toll for a bare living, without prospects of advancement. It s probable that the attitude of President Roosevelt on this matter has been nisunderstood. Large families, where the head of the house is unable properly to care for them, are, of course, detrimental to the best interests of society. But there is a large and growing class of people who are able to rear children in good circumstances but who shrink from the responsibility of large families from motives of pure selfishness. This was the class the President had in mind when he promulgated his ideas-regarding race suicide.

> An ordinance now in the hands of the street committee or subcommittee of the City Council, to be reported Friday, contemplating the introduction of a specific kind of street pavement, different in name, at least, from any heretofore adopted, it seems to The Oregonian, should be reported to the Council, if for no other reason than this, namely, that it proposes a check upon a present monopoly. Such monopoly is at all times a burden on the propertyowner, who, after all, foots the bill Relief from this sort of monopoly can be had only through fair and completely open specification, permitting the greatest latitude in bidding, upon a common basis of comparison. All hugger-mugger ought to be cut out of this

Perpetual motion has been discovered again, this time by a Portland inventor was when he first smelled the gas. ho claims to have invented a pump which, with an expenditure of but fifty of borsepower, can generate 4500 horse- if the first attempt falls. rould make commonplace all previous tient, come and inventors go, but the effort to enoulders. This lifts the ribs, ever, and Mr. Keely, with followers.

tificate forger, has just been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He, of course, made the customary motion for a new trial, and as he is said to be a very wealthy man, the carrying out of the sentence will be postponed indefinitely. It is interesting to note. however, that it is no longer possible for the laws of the state to be openly violated by men who have plenty of money. The conviction of a few of the lawbreakers who have stood high in social and financial circles will have a tendency to clear the moral atmosphere and cause greater respect for the law "distant neutral ports." Unfortunately | than has been in evidence in the past.

stock company are disposed to find fault with the taste and judgment of the theater-going people of Portland who have failed to take an appreciative interest in their doings. French subsidized vessels with Oregon nothing to feel bad about. The public wheat for English buyers within the likes what it likes, and nothing else; past sixty days. One is now taking and it doesn't always like the same ballast here after discharging at Port- thing two years, or two days, in succession. The first duty of actors or land. She will proceed to the Antipodes others who attempt to cater to the pubin ballast and the French government lie is to give the public what it wants, will pay for the jaunt. As Mr. Gallin- and, when they fail to do it, the fallure

The railroad across Necanicum divide is as yet but a rumor. That it will be more than this in the near future there are many who believe and hope. as to subsidize their own ships. Mr. That when it is an assured fact it will open up a fine timber area, coal fields that will prove largely productive, a more cheaply than we can do it our- grazing and dairy region unsurpassed selves we should let them do it, by stat-ing that "this plea is nothing but the that will be populous during the Summer months, there is no doubt. May the latest rumor in regard to its building prove in due time to be a veritable

A battleship aground in New York harbor? We always said New York was a schooner port. The only real harbor in the world is Puget Sound, where no vessels ever go to the bottom, for the reason that there is no bottom

Mr. Johns, candidate for Governor, wants "a state bank examiner with plenary power." We know of several places in Oregon where Mr. Johns will not run well. Which is a sufficient reason why he should run well elsewhere

picture being taken, and breaks up a sitting whenever he sees a photogralisten to the increasing demand that pher. Why don't they hold him as they do other malefactors?

> torney-General Hadley short on copper. there will be no chance to misunder stand what Rogers has to say,

Of course, everybody understands that Dr. Wise wanted to occupy no free

THE PESSIMIST.

When Henry H. Rogers gets down into Missouri they will show him. John M. Pattison, Governor of Ohio

reviewed his troops while standing in a glass cage. Nicholas, of Russia

Mr. A. P. Smith, of Baker County, writes as follows about his pump: I am now patenting a duplex single-balanced pump, which I claim will pump water to any height without cost. This applies to the larger sized pumps as well as the smaller ones. I claim for this pump that I can put up one of 8-feet eize and pump enough water to a height of 100 feet to develop 4500 horsepower per minute with an expenditure of only 50-horsepower, leaving 4450 free of cost.

That is what I call a good pump. It probably works on the same principle as the gas meter. It requires no power to run.

New York.-Physicians atending John A. start for Europe in a few days.

District Attorney Jerome start some complications, although not wholly unexpected, that would

of the State Soldiers' Home, was yesterday ar-rested on a charge of assaulting Colonel Goddard, commandant of the home, with a piece of lead pipe. Interference by another in-mate of the home saved the commandant's life. This is eaid to be Long's second attempt on the life of Colonel Goddard Home, Sweet Home.

The Portland householder who argued with the burglar after he was told to keep still is either a good talker or a good liar.

. . . There are a whole lot of preachers who ad vocate education as the means of saving souls.
They seem to think that all one needs to do
to save a man is to educate him. If these
men are right, we may expect that when we die and apply for admission to Heaven, the first thing Saint Peter will ask us is at what college we were graduated. I know many ig-norant people who are good Christians and nany college graduates was are in the pen entlary, and more who ought to be

The above from the sermon of vangelist, who is doing Portland the present time, is a good one. It certainly would go hard with a man should be announce to St. Peter that he was a graduate of Annapolis. He would have to take the elevator to the basement.

While the talk is going on about he deadly effects of illuminating gas, It might not be a bad idea to some hints as to the proper steps to take with the asphyxlated.

The gas should be first turned of o prevent any further waste. An attempt should then be made to excite respiration by sprinkling the face of the patient with cold water and applying to the nostrils something that smells real bad. It is obvious that gas will not do, as his sense of smell has already been dulled as regards that particular odor. A mixture of crude petroleum and tabasco sauce might do. The tabasco sauce adds warmth to the combination, and the smell of the crude oil might revive a sinking memory and by suggestion get him back to the point where he A modification of Schultz's method resuscitation should be This is a performance which operator, stands behind the attempts at perpetual motion, and com- when the patient comes to. He puts pared with which the act of a man in a hand under each armpit and holds lifting himself to a housetop by a pull him off the floor. The whole weight on his bootstraps is easy. Inventors is now allowed to hang from the build a perpetual motion machine pands the cliest and produces inspirawhich will keep moving goes on for- tion. If he is not sufficiently inspired, take him down into the basement and a generation ago, was apparently as hold him up before the gas meter. near the goal of success as any of his That should arouse him to activity in accordance with the law of sympathetic vibration.

Another method is to pump the gas out through his mouth while fresh all is pumped into his gose. While this operation is going on an assistant must wave an unpaid gas bill before his eyes in order to excite his feelings. If that does not make him mad enough send for the gas inspector.

Take Their Wives Along. Kansas City Star.

"The size of America is changing the habits of traveling salesmen," said John Molloy, chief clerk at the Baltimore, today. "It isn't so long ago that a travel-ing man would have thought you mad had you asked him why he hadn't brought his wife. But an increasing number of travthem on their long trips from East to West. A man will sometimes be away for eight or ten months at a time, and his me is just wherever he happens to be Hotels provide certain courtesies for the wives and the salespien are availing wives and the salesmen are availing themselves of them in larger numbers every year. Salesmen tell me that they cover their territories more thoroughly as a result of the new custom. They are not so anxious to get back home.

Harper's Weekly.

How different do the peoples of the earth take their pleasures! In a statistical book just issued in Madrid it is estimated that for luxuries the Spaniards spend annually more than \$100,000,000. Of this sur \$25,000,000 is for cigars and cigarettes, \$20, 000,000 for lottery tickets, \$13,500,000 for bullfights, \$12,500,000 for holiday-making, and \$31,000,000 to settle the wineshop reckonings. Published statistics concerning the riotous living in Boston show that the natives of that place are more than ever debuaching themselves with baked beans. A Boston dispatch says: "Last year they spent on their favorite diet more than the cost of two battleships or \$6,598,272. According to the wholesale dealers, 68,732 barrels were consumed in that period, and

Small Reason to Worry. Everybody's Magazine.

Every now and then some statistician with too much liver utters figures showing that the world's coal supply will last only a few hundreds of years. Make it many, many thousands. China has coal to burn; 400,000 square miles of coal fields some say. Japan has plenty more. Rou-mania has enough for the Balkan states, if ever they stop burning powder and one another's houses. America's bin will be full for centuries on centuries. Great Britain and Germany will not be coalless soon. Let us worry about something else.

He Notified 'Em Three Times. Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta Constitution.

A fourth-class postmaster—and he doesn't live in Bill'ville—sent the following to headquarters in Washington:

"This will make three times that I've told you I'm laid up with a bad leg, havin' shot myself in the left leg—the one that was wounded in the war—while I was tryin' to kill a squirrel for my breakfast; and I will not be able to figger up my statement till I git well; besides, I don't git much heliday nohow." If Mr. Rogers ever catches Mr. At-

A PLEA FOR EUTHANASIA.

The Oregonian is in receipt of various documents from Miss Anne S. Hall, of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, O., in which the application of chloroform to end the sufferings of those suffering from an incurable disease or fatal injuries. The chief of those documents is a letter which has caused considerable comment, sent to Miss Hall by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University. The let-

form that it may be given to the public con-cerning the prolongation of life by medical or surgical science when it can be prolonged only at the cost of misery. I have no objec-

tion to doing so.

The matter has of late acquired new claim for consideration owing to the rapid advance in knowledge and in skill alike of physicians and of surgeons and to the appli-cation of this increased knowledge and skill to the lengthening of wretched lives. The principle that it is a duty to prolong every human life so long as possible, at whatever cost, has hitherto been generally Its main support has been the doctrine of

Its main support has been the doctrine of the sacredness of human life and this has been reinforced by two practical considerations of great weight. One, the freedom of physician, surgeon or bystander from all responsibility of decision of a question grave in any case, and in which a mistake in judgment might be severely blameworthy. The other, the natural desire on the part of members of the medical and surgical profession to exhibit the resources of their art in mastering extreme difficulties.

The doctrine and the practice have both been pressed too far.

There is no ground in reason to hold every human life as inviolably sacred, and to be preserved, no matter with what results to

preserved, no matter with what results to the individual or to others. On the contrary there are lives to which every reasonable consideration urges that the end should be

Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right

Setting aside all doubtful cases, no rightthinking man would hesitate to give a dose
of laudanum sufficient to end suffering and
life together, to the victim of an accident,
from the torturing effects of which recovery
was impossible, however many hours of
missery might be added to conscious life by
stimulants or surgical operations.

Nor should a reasonable man hesitate to
hasten death in the case of a mortal disease, such, for example, as cancer when it
has reached the stage of incessant severepain and when the patient desires to de.

The prolongation of life in such a case by
whatever means is mere criminal crueity.
Or take another instance, that of an old
person whose mind has become a chaos of
wild images productive of constant distress,
not only to the sufferer but all who love and
attend him.

The plain duty in such a case is not to
prolong, but to shorten life. It is not to be

prolong, but to shorten life. It is not thought that a superstitition so deeply roin tradition as that of the duty of prolong. ing life at any cost will readily yield to the arguments of reason, or the pleadings compassion, but the discussion of the suiject in its various aspects may lead gradu ally to a more enlightened public opinion and to the consequent relief of much miser CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

BUILDING UP GREAT SCHOOL

How Chicago University Attracts At-

tention of Thinking World. New York Evening Post.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—University of Chicago athletic authorflies made one of the richest hauls of prize athletes in the history of Western athletics yesterday, with the opening of the Winter quarter. Seven of the most talented men in this section of the country registered their names as students of the university. The new acquisitions are Prince, formerly capitaln of the Shattuck Military Academy, who weighs 210 pounds, and is declared to be a combination of a slaker and a Bendek; Taylor, who weighs 200 pounds, formerly a star all-around ath-Slaker and a Bendek; Taylor, who weighs 200 pounds, formerly a star all-around athlete at Des Molies, and is a fullback stronsly heralded; Maddigan, the 202-pound guard and all-around athlete from Englewood High School; Moody, a star baseball, football and track man from the University of Maine; Dickinson, a pitcher from Tufts; Comstock a half-miler from Princeton, formerly a star at Hyde Park High School, and Rudolph, a pole-vaulter from Crown Point.

This is not a fake or a satire up American collegiate methods. It is a bo fide Associated Press dispatch received at this office this morning. All loyal Chi-cago alumni must now feel their hearts pulsating with joy. Who longer cares that their president is ill, or that the Rockefeller Christmas gift was not what it was expected to be and Bezbek combined makes up for all that. What's talent in the faculty com-pared with talent that weighs 210, 203 and 200 pounds? That's your true way to build Des Moines they come, attracted only by ent and education.

Rescue From Odellism.

New York Sun.

New York Sun.

Better by all means not to celebrate until the day is won; but it is always in order to take account of position. Sometimes there is no indiscretion in awarding a few medals on the field itself.

In a spirit of hopefulness not leas thar gratitude, it is proper to mention the eminent services recently rendered to the cause of honest politics in this state by the following interferers—and beautiful interference it has been:

interference it has been: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, otherwise known as the President of all the people of all the states;

Ellihu Root, of New York, whose length of vision enables him unerringly to dis-tinguish a henhawk from an eagle; George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York, who is awake most hours of the 24 and rarely talks in his sleep, but has no rea-son for apprehension when that does oc-

Frank Wayland Higgins, of New York, Governor and grower. It will be observed that the Governor hin good company, politically and morally speaking. Indeed, it is probable that politically and morally speaking he was never before in company so good.

A Wise Judge.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. A certain keen observer of the town was discussing several recent events in local politics the other evening. "It all reminds me," said he, "of that story of the minds me, said he, of that story of the late Judge Peters. Never heard it? Well, one day the Judge was waited upon by a literary friend of his. "Judge, said he, I am going to write the history of a certain Maine hostelry, and I want you to subscribe for a copy of the first edition."

of the first edition." 'What is the name of the house?' asked

'His friend told him, first asking him to keep it an absolute secret.
"'And what are you going to put in it?"

"Everything that ever happened with-in those four walls,' answered his friend. "'H'm.' said the Judge, 'I'll take the whole edition.'

Ballad of the Master.

Who swings along the side of Chepe Who swings along the side of Chepe
To seek the Boar's Head, past the marts
Where hucksters shout and beldames croep,
To dine on beef and gooseberry tarts?
His hazel eye swift lightning darts,
His doublet's but a dingy robe.
His mouth a smile half pensive paris.
"Tis Master Shakespeare of the Globe.

Who joins the motley throngs that sweep Through Paul's Walk ere the full barge starts

To traverse Thames his channel deep, Haif Lendon on the crowded thwarts? Who to the Southwark side resorts, Southampton, Pembroke, each ear-lobe Claiming in turn with keen retorts?
"Tis Master Shakespeare of the Globe.

Who makes men's hearts to burn or leap
When the Modr's rage his brow distorts.
Or Hamlet plots, or Juliet sleeps
In Capulet's tomb, or Dromic smarts?
Whom in the Mermaid's foaming quarts
Doth Baleigh toast, "whose brows englobImagination's sailing charts"?
"The Market Balesmarts of the Gibbs." 'Tis Master Shakespeare of the Globa.

Master (there is but one) of arts And hearts and parts, men's souls probe; The king who reigneth in all hearts Is Master Shakespeare of the Globe,

PROFIT AND THE CANTEEN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-The voice crying in the ness which signs itself Roy seems to be off on the wrong foot in its letter in today's Oregonian on the canteen question. Smith's grievance seems to be that he did not participate in the profits of this iniqui-tous business. That is really too bad, but it is a matter chargeable to his company commander. In my com-pany of the Seventeenth Infantry, which served through Cuba and three years in the Philippines, there was a different state of affairs.

Of course this matter of company funds is aside from the real ques-tion, but it is just as well that peoshould know what the profits of In traveling by rail to and from Cuba and the Philippines, we had, instead of the odious canned corn beef and salmon, canned beans and hardtack, a palatable ration of smoked meats, cheese and bread purchased from that In the campaign the company maistained out of the fund a diet kitchen, where wholesome foods were served to men suffering from bowel hospital if they had been kept to the Government ration. In addition, the general mess was continually helped out with purchases of fresh vegetables, catment, milk, eggs, chickens, codfish, macaroni, ham and a dozen other such articles.

Furthermore, we purchased from time to time quantities of books and subscribed for newspapers. At one station we erected a bandstand and bought benches, turning the plaza into pleasant park, where the men sat in he evening and listened to the band. A dozen other excellent uses might e mentioned to which we put

ompany fund. The transition from the canteen to the present condition was strikingly noticeable in the station that we oc-cupled at the time the canteen bill passed. Up to that time there had been no liquor sold in the town except by a hotel at the other end of the place, a mile from the quarters. The men drank beer at the canteen under the supervision of the canteen steward, a sergeant, who limited the amount and kept order. But on the day that the canteen went out business no less than five grogshops were opened around the quarters, were opened around the quarters, where no beer was sold, but the vilest poison under the guise of whisky. In these places a soldier's credit was almost unlimited, and he was allowed to was a record-breaker for disorder and courts-martial. More men were in trouble than there had been in a year before, and the sick report alort doubled. Was it a coincidence. The main question, that of prohibi-

tion, is largely one of sentiment, and no profit arises from discussing it. But in the application of the principle to this case the W. C. T. U. has followed the line of least resistance just as law sends the small criminal to jail and collects a full assessment from the small taxpayer. The soldier is no one's constituent in particular, and was given up, with his compara-tively innocent beer, to the officious ladies as a sop to draw their activities

from the real evil. But I am really sorry that the vir-tuous Mr. Smith did not have an op-portunity to participate in the profits of this terrible business.

SOLDIER.

Tone in Tombstone. Tombstone (Ariz.) Prospector. Every symptom points to a tendency to pread on style in Tombstone, Among other instances in this direction, the boys suspenders and presented them to the smiable dispenser who shoves the amber extract of cheerfulness over the hogany of the Parlor saloon, promptly denned the hinovation, claimed that he felt like he had a fence rail on each shoulder. Then when they became overburdensome he unbutton them and permit to dangle in front; but he ally got them down fine enough to go to church in. Several old-timers, cuously court attendants from the other end of the county. the habit of wearing boiled shirts, and it looks as if sky-blue overalls might be dis-carded as a full-dress costume. Getting "powerful tony" in town nowadays.

What Chicago Faces Tell.

Loren H. B. Knox in January Atlantic. Chicago's great mission of uplifting the lower strata of races is broadly evident

in the faces of its masses,
Of course, only by viewing the multitude as a whole is the effect recognizable. The observer can know nothing of individuals, but looking into the coun-tenances of hundreds of Teutons, Jews, Celts, Scandinavians and Slavs, the pre-vailing types seen daily on the streets, he discerns the American quality in varying degrees creeping in to supplant some of the more marked native lineaments. A distinguishable homogeneousness is work. ing out of the beterogeneous human co-

teamster, gardener, junk dealer or hod-carrier in a large American city have an effect in moulding away the abortstool inertness and depression from the

What His Son Thought of the War-

Columbus Dispatch. "It was toward the end of the Civil War," said the veteran, nodding reminiscently, "and I was home on furlough. One day I happened to be in Cincinnati and was standing in front of a hotel talking with a crowd when the conversation turned to the likelihood of the war ending soon. The general opinion was that it would be some time before the country was at peace, but finally an old man spoke

up and said: 'My son thinks it will be all over in a few weeks.'
"We all smiled, for I suppose that the rest thought as I did that 'my son' was in the greatest probability a high private in the rear ranks and knew as much about when an armistice or final peace might come as we did; but finally I asked the old man who his son might be and you can imagine the astonishment of the crowd when this reply came: 'Why, Gen-

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"If it's a nice day, come and take me out in your auto, Wednesday." "But suppose it's not a nice day?" "Come the day before." -Cleveland Leader.

Jagsby-What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose, doctor? Take nothing for three months. Two dellars, please,—Chicago Dally News. Maid-Please, mum, the baby has gone and

turned the jug of cream all over me best dress. Mistress—Never mind, Bridget; we can use the condensed milk.—Judge. "We have no such statesmanship as flour-ished in olden times." "No." answered Sen-ator Sorghum; "We have something to do now besides writing pieces for sordid publish-ers to put into fifth readers."—Washington

"Let me congratulate you on that piece called the 'Magpie's Nest," ' said the tall called the Magpies Nest," said the tail gentleman who had been sitting in the rear of the hail. "The medley of tongues was wonderful," "That wasn't called a Magpie's Nest," corrected the phonograph professor. "The record was taken at a sewing society meeting in a small town."—Chicago Daily News.

News.

Tourist—What's that crowd down at the Courthouse? Native—Oh! they're tryin' the case o' flam Johnson, suh. Tourist—Sam Johnson? Why, he was the man who was lynched yesterday, waan't he? Native—Yans, suh, but today some o' the boys got to feelin' curious to know whethah he was innocent or guilty, suh.—Philadelphia Press.