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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906.

CHECKS UPON AN EVIL.

A scapegoat is almost a necessary animal. There are abuses in Portland, and there is no scapegoat; and Richards may as well be the scapegoat as any other. But no one supposed that there are not other places in Portland as objectionable as bad as the Richards place—or worse. However, that is not to the purpose, except to point a moral. These reforms go by fits and starts, and they quit—content with a raid or two,—enough to appease the conscience and satisfy the requirements of small-politics.

Liquor-selling, though as legitimate a business as any, is liable to great abuse; and it must therefore be kept under close restrictions and regulations. The Oregonian is well aware there are those who resent the idea that it is a legitimate business, or should be tolerated at all. But it is only necessary to appeal to general opinion, indeed to universal human judgment, in every civilized country alcoholic liquors are made and sold. The world will not do without them.

But restrictive measures are necessary; and in every country they are enforced. It is as necessary as right, and what is right is necessary. Use of alcoholic liquors in excess and without proper restriction is a great evil, and it is a great evil. Use of liquors by the young is especially associated with abuse of the sexual relation—source of the greatest of all evils.

Places, therefore, open to the charge of debauching our youth, through liquors, must be closed. Even suspected places must be closed. It is no justification of one place to say that others are quite as bad as the one before the authorities. That may be due to favoritism. And of course there will be favoritism—through politics or other influence. But that doesn't excuse any offender.

The two sides of this question are ever in conflict. On the one hand are those who, seeing, and feeling deeply, the evils arising from the sale and consumption of liquors, would forbid the sale altogether. On the other are those who push the sale of liquors for profit, beyond reasonable bounds, and who minister to other vices to which improper use of liquors leads, for additional profit.

Between these extremes is the legitimate liquor trade, more or less founded on the reasonable and decent demand for liquors, and use of them, which the great body of the people never will deny. In rural and village districts prohibition may prevail, but never in the life of active and growing cities. Following the long experience which countries of the Old World have passed through, we shall probably settle down to their methods of dealing with sale of liquors. We shall have close regulation, severe restriction, and rigorous punishment of abuse or violation of the regulation.

Such is the trend or tendency among us, at the present time. It is not a trend or tendency towards prohibition. For prohibition in any active, growing and progressive city is a thing of the past. Nevertheless, there is a growing movement in the direction of restriction, of regulation, of abatement of abuses, of forcing accountability for evil consequences of the sale of liquors—especially when the young are misled, and conditions are such that sexual vices and corruption of the young are concomitants or consequences.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

If Mrs. Yerkes' purpose was to show contempt for her late husband by a remarriage following so hard upon his death, she has achieved it only in part. A church wedding performed by a bishop with pomp and publicity would have expressed her feelings better, and the public could have interpreted it with more certainty. Her shamefaced denial of the secret of her remarriage indicates that whatever contempt she may have felt was for her new husband rather than for the departed. To deny that both of them merited some such feeling would be difficult. As for Mrs. Yerkes, whose life was passed between warring positions and deserting wives, let his sins be forgotten. His millions may do more good than his life did harm if they are diligently employed for some centuries; and if he has any power of sensation at present, it is doubtless sufficiently occupied to make him disregard any slight his widow may show to his memory. But the case of the youth who has married this mature matron with such unseemly haste merits more deliberate contemplation.

Has he married her for money? It seems unlikely, for he is said to be a

Klondiker who has struck it rich. For social position? Mrs. Yerkes is reported to have been persona non grata to select circles. She can scarcely elevate the barbaric yowl to which she resorts when she herself could not climb. Perhaps, then, it is a marriage for love? Let us hope so, but the question raised young Minner did his courting raises shocking possibilities. His future, too, looks somewhat repellent. When he is 50 his wife will be declining toward four-score. A Klondiker at 50 is in the very prime of his manhood. What consolation will he find in the withered charms of a wife 80 years old? The adventure smacks so rankly of folly that it is certain to end in repentance and probably in divorce. One might use it for a warning, but no one except fools needs such a warning, and fools will never heed it. The sooner the deed is forgotten the better for everybody.

TIMBER AND SYNDICATES.

Senator Fulton's interview in yesterday's Oregonian, answering a recent editorial in this paper, is based upon conditions which are, we think, entirely imaginary. His great fear is that the repeal of the timber and stone act will retard development of this state because there will be "no way for syndicates to acquire title" to the timber land. This is "no way" in Western Oregon, throughout the coast counties, where there are vast areas of timbered land which, denuded of timber, will be valuable for grazing and dairy farms. Is there any locality in the coast counties in which there is a vast area of timber land which will be denuded quickly if the timber and stone act is repealed? Practically all the timber land in those counties is already in private ownership, and the owners can begin cutting the timber off whenever they get ready. The lands still in public ownership are either lightly timbered or are situated in remote places not accessible to market. From the way Senator Fulton speaks of it, he repeats the timber and stone act regarding the development of Western Oregon counties, it might be supposed that he thinks, as soon as the repeal became effective, every sawmill in this section of the state would close down. The Oregonian feels sure that no such conditions exist. Oregon mills are located in the midst of vast forests of timber, and private syndicates and grabbers have bought up all the timber land likely to be needed for manufacturing purposes for many years to come. By indirection and violation of the laws of the country they have acquired these lands for speculative purposes at a small part of their real value. The only reason the syndicates have failed to secure all the timber lands is that the market for a timbered tract, so far as the market as to be considered invaluable, or they are included in forest reserves. The point the Oregonian made in referring to Clatsop and Tillamook counties was that the timber lands in those counties are already in private ownership, and repeal of the timber and stone act could not retard development. The same is true elsewhere. Lumber mills are not suffering from a scarcity of timber to be cut, and are not likely to experience such a difficulty for many years. The question of development is not and cannot be involved with the question of repealing the timber and stone act. The issue is whether the Government shall permit syndicates to continue buying up the timber lands to hold for speculative purposes, or whether the title to the land shall be retained by the Government and the timber sold to manufacturers whenever it is needed. No one is advocating a policy of withholding timber from market when needed for manufacturing purposes, and the repeal of the timber and stone act could not have such an effect.

IMPORTANCE OF RAILROAD FEEDERS.

The promoter of the mysterious North Coast line, who claims that his line will be operated strictly independent of present or prospective transcontinental road, and will be used largely for internal development of the State of Washington. It will be, in effect, an independent feeder of the big lines whose territory it is invading. This announcement gives color to the report that the road is in some manner connected with the Spokane and Inland, a company building an elaborate system of electric lines through the richest agricultural portion of the State of Washington. The Spokane and Inland, which to outward appearances is controlled by Spokane capitalists, has been particularly active in the best wheat territory reached by either the O. R. & N. or the Northern Pacific. As only a comparatively small portion of the products of the country reach a market at Spokane, it must necessarily make traffic arrangements with some other road to handle the business which it collects over its local lines. Neither the O. R. & N. Co. nor the Northern Pacific could be expected to aid the company in competing with them in territory where they have been firmly entrenched for years, and it accordingly becomes necessary for the line to seek an outlet either by extending its rails to the Coast or by making an agreement with some other road. The North Coast, if we are to accept the statement of its promoters, is to enter the field for the purpose of serving a branch or main line of railroad with strict impartiality. This road, as well as the Spokane & Inland, with which it may connect, will find a good field for exploitation, and its appearance in the Evergreen State will enhance the value of property and increase the profits of the farmer and lumberman wherever the road runs.

Both the O. R. & N. Co. and the Northern Pacific have given the territory in the immediate vicinity of their tracks a fairly good service, perhaps very good, when the "heaviness" of the country is considered. The growth of both Oregon and Washington, and especially Oregon, has been retarded through lack of just such a system of feeders as the North Coast, and the Spokane & Inland are projecting for the State of Washington. The value of these feeders is amply illustrated by the experience of Gilliam County, in this state. Before construction of the Condon branch of the O. R. & N. Co., the best wheat lands of the county were so far from the railroad that they were a drag on the market at \$5 and \$10 per acre, and cultivation was much restricted. Immediately following construction of the branch line land values doubled and trebled, and value of the wheat output is increasing at the rate of more than \$20,000 per year. New settlers are pouring in, new towns are springing up, and the scope of the agriculture has been changed for the better. The Astoria & Columbia River Railroad worked similar industrial magic along

the Lower Columbia, and still more striking results will follow completion of the road which Mr. Lytle is now building into the Tillamook and Nehalem country. The Northern Pacific country can supply business for all transcontinental roads that are now headed for the Coast, and they will all be given a cordial reception. But neither the country nor the transcontinental roads which serve it will ever enjoy the limit of prosperity until Oregon, Washington and Idaho are cross-sectioned by small lines and feeders penetrating the numerous rich localities which are now without means of transportation. The Harriman system has announced the intended construction of a great many lines of these feeders and branch lines in Oregon as well as in Washington, and another year will undoubtedly witness the resumption of the best facilities for increasing the per capita wealth than we have ever before possessed. Railroad projects like the North Coast line and the Spokane & Inland are less expensive than transcontinental lines, but in their way they are extremely valuable in districts which the big roads do not reach.

WHAT ONE TAX BILL CONTAINS.

A few days ago the Oregonian issued a special issue containing the text of the Willamette Valley Democratic League's tax bill understood its promoters. Now comes Colonel E. Hofer, president of the league, and conclusively proves the assertion. It was shown in these columns that the proposed tax will amend the present law so that \$50,000 which is now going into the general fund every year will go into the common school fund. This makes it necessary to increase taxes for general purposes to the extent of \$50,000 a year. Colonel Hofer denies that this is true, and says that the insurance tax "is where it has always gone, into the general fund." His statement, when compared with the terms of the bill, demonstrates that he doesn't know what the bill really provides. If Colonel Hofer will turn to line 27 on page 42 of the bill, he will find this language: "All fines and penalties received and taxes paid on premiums under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state school funds, and 60 per cent of all amounts received by the Commission shall be paid into the general fund of the state, and the Commissioner shall be entitled to receive the fee and 40 per cent of the amount collected, as compensation for his services." The taxes paid on premiums by insurance companies amount to about \$60,000 a year, and this money has been going into the general fund, thus reducing state taxes by that amount. The proposed tax law will divert this money to the school fund and make it necessary to raise \$60,000 a year, more by general taxation than by the insurance tax. The Secretary of State is Insurance Commissioner. As will be seen by the sentence quoted, the tax law declares that the Commissioner shall be entitled to retain all the fees and 40 per cent of the licenses collected, as his compensation. The last Legislature passed a flat-salary law and the people understood that all fees and penalties were to be cut off. Now comes this measure and proposes that the people, who are superior to the Legislature, shall themselves enact a law restoring some of the perquisites of the Secretary of State.

NO FATHERS NEEDED APPL.

In considering the class to be benefited by the day nursery, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Federation of Day Nurseries, says: "Fundamentally there must be no fathers; we help only women who are widows through death, separation, desertion or divorce. This act provides for the relief of women who are in a state of distress or grief, and it is the most ungracious act of charity and the most unbecoming to relieve fathers of the responsibility of the support of their children and the mothers of their children in homes that represent in comfort the best that their endeavor can provide. No one wants to do this. Even pity that comes to the relief of misery which has been contributed more to the demoralization of business at Panama than have the dilatory movements of the Pacific Mail. Mr. Schwerin stated another truth when he told the Senators that the completion of the Tehuantepec Railroad would kill the American commerce which now crosses the Isthmus."

King Christian of Denmark left but a modest fortune of \$250,000 or thereabouts from the proceeds of a long life of high official position. This would be surprising, since his habits were simple and economical and his large family was provided for by the state, but the King in giving his substance to the poor and to charitable institutions. Whether he gave wisely or not, he gave abundantly and died poor, as the estates of Kings are reckoned.

Since Tacoma and Seattle insist that the port of Portland and the Columbia River are not to do business any more, do you wonder, Mr. Lytle, why the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are building that road down the north bank of the Columbia, and bridges over the Columbia and Willamette, and acquiring terminal grounds at Portland, and putting twenty millions of dollars into a dead enterprise. "Is very strange."

Henry Clews thinks the stock market has almost reached the top limit. But Tom Lawson will tell him there's nothing original about that discovery. Yet there are perhaps more people who will believe Clews than Lawson, even when Lawson told us a few things a year or so ago that nearly everybody said were fairy tales, and now nearly everybody knows were true.

Suspension of a bunch of boys by Eastern College for hazing and dismissal of cadets at Annapolis for the same brutality hold our hope that no Jerome is needed in our higher institutions of learning.

Wilson Mizner's good taste in marrying Charles T. Yerkes' newly-made widow may be questioned; his financial acumen, never. He didn't sell himself cheap and he made the trade a C. O. D. transaction.

The Black Hand postal cards proved just about as much free advertising as the Richards agitation. Yet testimony is available that some advertising doesn't pay.

Fortunately, sixty days elapse between the open season and the latest date for paying taxes. Thus is the wind tempered to the storm lamb.

Suppose the steamship Quelen did abandon the wreck of the Valencia? She was of just as much service to the survivors after she left as before.

Let us not put all the blame on Captain Cousins. There are several other Puget Sound shipmasters who rescued nobody from the Valencia.

THE SILVER LINING.

Thought for the Day.
Lives of lobsters all remind us.
We are not the only clams.
Fool destroyer, he will find us
Prosperous as other hams.

Mr. Yerkes, Mrs. Minner, Mrs. Misner, Mrs. Yerkes: Introduce yourself to your self, or don't recognize yourself, just as you please. Your getting married is all right, but your getting' have been so darned previous about it. That's all. Many another married and unmarried woman doesn't announce it. Your friends spoke too quick: that's what's the matter.

The North Coast line we hear so much about now is like the Belt line in New York that Mr. Whitney bought. The belt line only connected with all other roads, but it ultimately absorbed them. The projected North Coast is announced as intending to connect with all other lines, and we presume, absorb as much of them as it can.

The temperance campaign orator has hit Portland in a dull season. Hackdrivers will tell you that there never was so dry and listless a time in Portland's history. The night life simply doesn't exist any more. The revoking of one prominent licensee, one little raid that shook the pillars of society, has put a quiescent temporarily on the quick happenings in this sorrowful webfoot vale of tears.

PHOTOGRAPH—An ingeniously contrived mirror that makes all people believe they are good-looking.

LOVE—The fire that runs the world and burns it too.
FRIGHTENSHIP—The feeling a man entertains toward all people who are useful to him in his business.
DUTIES—A general term for everything that is left undone.
ACTRESS—One who pretends to be what she is not.
LAWYER—A reckless individual who recognizes no law.
COUNSELLOR—One who gives bad counsel.

LYING—Synonym for succeeding. Thus, a successful man is always and necessarily a liar.
EVASION—The habit or symptom by which a person diseased with riches may be detected.
An extraordinary marriage took place in Paris recently, when two artists, Alphonse and Gabriel Chantaud, twin brothers, wedded twin sisters. The best man at the double wedding were another pair of twins, cousins of the bridegrooms. The report is that they are to buy twin automobiles, tour the south of France together, go to America on a twin-screw steamer, visit the twin peaks in Washington, and that in both families everything but twins will be thrown away when they come.

A distinguished man in the East has received so many honorary degrees that they call him the Human Thermometer.
One gosling covers two miles in a minute with an auto. Some people want to be faster than any one else alive, if they have to die to do it.
Will it be Winter or Summer today, asks the man of himself as he takes up his hat and reaches for which overcoat?

James J. Corbett discussing the subtleties of Bernard Shaw is a rare treat for those who can survive it. He handles the playwright with gloves, as he handled John L. Sullivan in prehistoric times.
The world's supply of platinum during the year 1904 was about 12,000 pounds, 12,200 pounds of which came from Russia. The United States produced 300 ounces, valued at \$4100. All of this came from California and Oregon; the Wyoming mine having suspended operations. The price of platinum increased 10 per cent during the year. According to Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, the outlook for an increased production during 1905 is good. The present price of platinum—\$30.00 an ounce—is the highest which this metal has reached in recent years.

"The art of being sick," said the traveling man, "usually pays about as well in poker as it does in Wall street. But simple innocence at times gets a clutch on the earth cold pry loose from the other fellows in the game."

The Eastern and the Western Man.
The life of the business man in the Coast city is as bustling as that of his fellow on the other side of the station—only there is this difference. In the North-west he works just as steadily, but you find him behind the counter or at the desk an hour earlier, and he remains an hour or two later, so that he puts in about 25 per cent more of the day. He has the telephone at his elbow, his stenographer within range of his voice ready for dictation at a moment's notice. He has the time-saving and labor-saving system down to a fine point. Yet, despite the day after day of keeping at it, the bald heads are few. Nor do men grow gray before their faces. Their nerves stand the strain despite the truly strenuous lives they lead. Why? Because they have not let the chef get the better of their stomachs, their homes in the heart of the out-of-doors are filled with fresh air from sea and mountain. The sunlight can come in on all sides. They do not need a morning bracer, so that there is not so much temptation to dissipate. They prove that work will not break you down if you keep yourself trim for the tasks of each day.—Casper Whitney.

Some Men's Hair.
Harper's Weekly.
There is an exchange in Paris where one may purchase locks of hair which have adorned the heads of celebrities. Two dozen grown by Lord Nelson recently sold for \$25, and this was considered a rare bargain, since a much smaller number went for \$50. Nobody seems to care much for the hair of the Duke of Wellington, since his hair-cut product is quoted at only \$1.00 per lock. Napoleon, who had some that hung right in the middle of his forehead, is rated at from \$5 to \$100, according to demand, and Lord Byron rules fairly steady at \$7.50. J. D. Rockefeller's name does not appear in the list.

YOUTH AND DRINK.

American Medicine.
The age at which drunkenness is established was investigated by Dr. Charles L. Dana, and the result, being based upon some thousands of cases, are not only of great scientific value, but have a practical application as well. Briefly, it might be said that inebriety usually begins before 20 years of age, and if a man has not indulged to excess before he is 25 he is not likely to do so later. There are a few who begin excessive drinking between 20 and 49 years of age that one who has reached the age of 49 without excess is almost surely safe. Dana stated that no cases arise after 49 years of age. There is a popular idea, no doubt, that numerous cases do arise after 49, but it is not at all untrue. The investigation into their early histories will bring to light a long series of occasional indulgences with some symptoms dating back to childhood. Dana evidently refers to real inebriety in youth, not to the lapses which so many young men wrongly assume to be a part of their education, nor does he assert that there is an actual increase of alcoholism, but merely that old cases began at an early age. Wild cases must be reaped in sorrow and pain, but they do not necessarily mark a whole crop of good seed. These statistics are of such profound significance that it is quite remarkable they have elicited so little comment and have not been made the basis of practical measures for the prevention of drunkenness.

The cause of the early incidence of inebriety is not known, and probably cannot be discovered until there has been more investigation of the pathology of this disease, and there now are no reasons for doubting that there is a pathologic basis for the craving. Of course, it is also generally believed that there is a habit generally of which the alcoholic drink is wrought by the alcohol itself, and that in the immature years these effects are more easily produced than later. Dana seemed to believe that it was a matter of habit, and not a hereditary, though it had a neuropathic basis. It was one of the accidents befalling the nervous system, who are not sufficiently intelligent to be able to control their habits. The average healthy man might, and perhaps does, outgrow his youthful indiscretions, but Dana seemed to believe that it was a matter of habit, and not a hereditary, though it had a neuropathic basis. It was one of the accidents befalling the nervous system, who are not sufficiently intelligent to be able to control their habits. The average healthy man might, and perhaps does, outgrow his youthful indiscretions, but Dana seemed to believe that it was a matter of habit, and not a hereditary, though it had a neuropathic basis.

Drinking boys to abstain from alcohol is a distinctly modern movement, and though it has a firm scientific basis for a trial, it is a no doubt suggested to many a father as a means of protecting his sons from dangers which often wrecked his own life. Every little while we learn of some boy who has been promised a certain sum upon his majority, but who has spent the day, or even yearly—the sole condition being abstinence from alcohol, tobacco, or both. The average boy will work for such a matter of 100 or 150 dollars, and he will spend the period in which alcohol does the most harm. It is really true that abstention until 25 insures a life of sobriety by all means. The period is extended to more boys until it becomes fashionable. Boys are sticklers for custom and will shrink from as soon as it becomes a bad form.

College Sport and "Training."
American Medicine.
It is wrong to put anyone in training at any time, to create a physiologic cardiac enlargement which requires to be placed in the hands of a specialist to place the growing boy under this regimen is nothing short of criminal. No college sport should require "training" in any matter but military practice, and no game should single out a few very abnormal men. Sports are necessary parts of youthful life, essential to the maintenance of the individual, and every one must take part in them to educate the nerves—not to weaken them. Games are normal only when they cultivate perceptions to accuracy and quickness, when they put the tissues to their maximum allowable strain. The only use of the present game seems to be to afford a means for the maintenance of the material, but are features having a distinctly pernicious psychologic effect upon boys at the very age they can be most influenced by the mental side of the matter. Not are features having a distinctly pernicious psychologic effect upon boys at the very age they can be most influenced by the mental side of the matter. Not are features having a distinctly pernicious psychologic effect upon boys at the very age they can be most influenced by the mental side of the matter.

"Prosperity on Increase."
With the exception of the disturbances since quiet and order have generally prevailed throughout the archipelago, and on the whole, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are happy and contented. In many provinces there is fully as much land under cultivation as ever before, and in all of the only drawback to the general prosperity is that the better cultivated has been the lack of carabao and other draft animals, on account of the death of many of these animals, and the fact that there was an increase in exports over the preceding year of \$2,125,728. There is a falling off in the imports of \$1,242,627, and the balance of trade is in favor of the Philippine Islands. The principal article of food of the people. More than \$4,000,000 was expended for rice this year previous. This simple statistic tells in a nutshell the prospect for the next rice crop is unusually good, and it is confidently expected that, unless some unforeseen disaster occurs, the Philippine Islands will be able to feed themselves. The difference between their crude agricultural implements and those employed by us.

Output of Sugar and Tobacco.
The recommendations heretofore made in reports of the Philippine Commission that Congress should grant the Philippines duty-free sugar and tobacco from the Philippine Islands, or at least to make a large reduction in the same, when imported into the United States, is a subject which is a language state. It is stated that there is only a limited area of land adapted to the profitable cultivation of tobacco and sugar, and that the quality of the former is generally poor.

The total output of cigars in the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1904-5 was only 2 per cent of the total output of cigars in the United States, and the total number exported to all countries was only 1 per cent.

The high-water production of sugar under Spanish sovereignty was 300,000 tons, and the total amount exported for the last fiscal year was only 124,000 short tons, which included a considerable amount held in warehouses from previous years.

Controlling reasons are clearly and convincingly set forth as to why the total output of both tobacco and sugar, if reported to the United States and consumed here, would be so insignificant a proportion of the total amount of these two products used by the people of the United States that they could not be any possible effect of the abolition of the existing duties in the United States on tobacco and sugar, either now or for years to come, said to simply to enable the producer to obtain a living price.

Window-Glass Trust Breaks.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—The proposed combination of the window-glass manufacturers of the country, under the name of the National Window-Glass Company, has been abandoned.

Commission Suppressing Ladronez and Increasing Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The annual report of the Philippine Commission for 1904-5, just issued by the War Department, shows that with the exception of the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Samar, peace and order have generally prevailed throughout the islands since the outbreak of the revolution. In a few provinces instances of lawlessness have been few and insignificant. Cattle stealing, a common occurrence a few years ago, has almost entirely ceased, and an increased sense of security has come to the people. The provinces mentioned above have been much affected during the year by organized ladronez bands, which have terrorized and plundered the people at intervals for a considerable time. The result has been the abandonment by many of the inhabitants of their fields and of their ancestral land and the seeking of police protection in towns.

The semi-barbarous hillmen of Samar, fired by the fanatical teachings of the fanatical and ignorant "Pope" Buain, who supplied the soldiery with charms called "Anting-anting" which they were told rendered them immune from rifle fire, band together under the direction of shrewd leaders, some of whom have been outlawed since the Spanish regime, and began their depredations in the mountains of constabulary and the ineffective people who did not want to join them, and committed many cruelties and barbarities.

Cause of Samar Rebellion.
The Governor General and two members of the Philippine Commission made a personal visit to Samar and held a series of conferences with the people and officials, from which it appeared that the discontent of the people was largely caused by the fact that the local officials and landowners were acting as the agents of the large export houses in Manila for the purchase of hemp, the principal product of the islands, and that the latter had not dealt fairly with the ignorant natives, who inhabited the remote barrios and the hill country, as the former had bought hemp at nominal values and much below the market value and turned it to the export houses at the market price and, when the product protested, had been arrested on some technical charges and both despoiled and punished. The report continues:

Ladronez in Cavite.
The Province of Cavite, known as "the mother of ladronez," has again been the theatre for the operations of this class of people, and the result has been the depredation of the peaceful and law-abiding people and officials, who have preyed upon the peaceful and law-abiding people. Their leaders, most of whom are natives, have styled themselves by such names as "Dictator of the Philippine Republic," "Liberator of the Philippine Republic," and other correspondingly high-sounding titles, and issued frequent manifestos attacking most of their time dodging the police.

The ladronez, dressed as constabulary, made sudden raids on small towns and captured a few rifes, and their number was augmented by some 20 desperate prisoners who escaped from the army barracks, and murdering the small guard which accompanied them from their work. Their early success in capturing arms and equipping their mountain troops has served only to show more activity and to become bold. They established a system of extortion, which they enforced by threats and violence. They threatened those who did not pay or who reported their operations with punishment. They have been very successful in their operations, and it is estimated that they have received over \$1,000,000 in the past few months. The report continues:

Spread Terror by Mutilation.
They had always had a very considerable following in Cavite and the neighboring provinces, many of whom were "fences" for their stolen cattle and other property, and their activity and cruelty had thoroughly intimidated the otherwise peaceable and law-abiding people. The general sentiment as to their cruelty hardly conveys a fair idea of the meaning sought to be given to their actions. They were able to get their hands on any man whom they suspected of having given information to the authorities or of assisting them in their operations or cutting the tendons of his legs, thus rendering him unable to walk. In some cases they threatened those who did not pay or who reported their operations with punishment. They have been very successful in their operations, and it is estimated that they have received over \$1,000,000 in the past few months. The report continues:

Prosperity on Increase.
With the exception of the disturbances since quiet and order have generally prevailed throughout the archipelago, and on the whole, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are happy and contented. In many provinces there is fully as much land under cultivation as ever before, and in all of the only drawback to the general prosperity is that the better cultivated has been the lack of carabao and other draft animals, on account of the death of many of these animals, and the fact that there was an increase in exports over the preceding year of \$2,125,728. There is a falling off in the imports of \$1,242,627, and the balance of trade is in favor of the Philippine Islands. The principal article of food of the people. More than \$4,000,000 was expended for rice this year previous. This simple statistic tells in a nutshell the prospect for the next rice crop is unusually good, and it is confidently expected that, unless some unforeseen disaster occurs, the Philippine Islands will be able to feed themselves. The difference between their crude agricultural implements and those employed by us.

Output of Sugar and Tobacco.
The recommendations heretofore made in reports of the Philippine Commission that Congress should grant the Philippines duty-free sugar and tobacco from the Philippine Islands, or at least to make a large reduction in the same, when imported into the United States, is a subject which is a language state. It is stated that there is only a limited area of land adapted to the profitable cultivation of tobacco and sugar, and that the quality of the former is generally poor.

The total output of cigars in the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1904-5 was only 2 per cent of the total output of cigars in the United States, and the total number exported to all countries was only 1 per cent.

The high-water production of sugar under Spanish sovereignty was 300,000 tons, and the total amount exported for the last fiscal year was only 124,000 short tons, which included a considerable amount held in warehouses from previous years.

Controlling reasons are clearly and convincingly set forth as to why the total output of both tobacco and sugar, if reported to the United States and consumed here, would be so insignificant a proportion of the total amount of these two products used by the people of the United States that they could not be any possible effect of the abolition of the existing duties in the United States on tobacco and sugar, either now or for years to come, said to simply to enable the producer to obtain a living price.

Window-Glass Trust Breaks.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—The proposed combination of the window-glass manufacturers of the country, under the name of the National Window-Glass Company, has been abandoned.

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