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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1906.

NO TRUST, BUT A TARIFF.

The price of lumber has soured up so near to prohibitive rates all over the country that the Commissioner of Corperations has begun an investigation for the purpose of finding out whether or not there is in existence a lumber trust. It is very doubtful about the Commissioner unearthing any organization that will answer the description of a trust in the sense in which we have come to accept the term. There is number of lumber organizations throughout the country in which the have combined for their mutual welfare, but organization of a trust that could control the market price of this great staple in all parts of the country is a task that seems to be too great under existing conditions. We find the Southern associations fighting the Western associations in mutual territory in the Middle West; and, while it must be admitted that their contests have seldom reached the price-cutting stage, they belabor the raffroads for preferential rates that will give them an advantage in the field

But, trust or no trust, the price of lumber has advanced to a point where it works quite a hardship on the consumer of only moderate means. On the Pacific Coast no small amount of th increase is traceable to the San Francisco disaster, and in a lesser degree to the carthquake at Valparaiso. To repair the immediate damage at these two cities there was required a vast amount of lumber, nearly all of which was drawn from the North Pacific There has also been a heavy demand from the Orient and from North China, where the waste of war had to be repaired. The vastness of this foreign demand is shown by the figures for the first eleven months of current year. During that period the foreign exports from Portland alone, not including other points on the Columbia, were more than 105,000,000 feet, while something over 100,000,000 feet was shipped coastwise by water With this enormous business and the mille turning down orders for lack of cars and ocean carriers, it is, of course, a very easy matter to screw prices up a high notch without the aid of a

As the Pacific Coast mille have become a most prominent factor in the trade of the Middle West, where most of the trust talk is heard, it is easy to understand how their withdrawal from that trade to take care of coastwise foreign business would be felt. There is still a large number of small mill operators who are dependent on loggers for their supplies of raw material, and even some of the big mills that are large holders of timber are still buying from the loggers. With loge selling from \$10 per thousand up. and owners of vessels demanding \$10 per thousand freight, and unable to even at that figure, it is easy to trace a large portion of the heavy advance in the West, which has, perhaps, contributed to excite suspicions of a trust. If Commissioner Garfield is unable to locate any trust of sufficient tangibility to admit of prosecution, he might ascertain to what extent relief from the present ecarcity and attendant high prices could be secured by removal of the present duty on Canadian lumber.

At the rate at which our great mills are eating up forests in this country, the finish of the industry can be seen coming up with startling distinctness. Removal of the Canadian duty might have other effect in addition to giving the consumer cheaper lumber. It might result in staying the hand of the deetroying logger among our own magnificent forests and giving the Canadians an opportunity to thin out their own timber districts. That removal of the duty on lumber would be a great who are striving to rebuild their homes and places of business in San Francisco is a fact too plainly in evidence to admit of argument. The scarcity of tonnage due to the big demand has forced coastwise rates up to a point where Canudian lumbermen find it profitable to charter British vessels and ship lumber

the duty, they still have a margin of profit over the manufacturer who is bliged to depend on the higher-priced otected American vessels for shipping facilities.

We lament the ruthless destruction of our fine forests, and we complain of the high prices of lumber, and yet the foreigners seem willing to supply our denands, providing we will remove the ariff and enable them to give our consumers relief from the present exorbitant rates. The removal of the duty would at least cause a revision of price schedules, and, as there are hundreds of consumers interested where there is one manufacturer, the removal would be only another case of the greatest good to the greatest number.

PORTLAND'S BUILDING BOOM Portland building permits for the year will show an increase of nearly 40 per cent over those of 1905, a year which broke all previous records. More than 3000 permits were issued during the year, which closes with more bulldings under construction than at any former period in the history of the city. The official statistics will show the valuation of the permits insued dur-ing the year at nearly \$7,000,000. As has frequently been mentioned in these columns, the actual amount involved in the cost of the buildings in Portland is always far in excess of the named in the permit, and it is highly probable that the value of the buildings represented by the permits issued is in excess of \$10,000,000;

While it is the large structures going up in every part of the city that first take the eye of the stranger. an even stronger testimonial to our great prosperity is found in the large number of residences which are under construction on both sides of the river. The wage-earner or the professional man of moderate income who shows his faith in the city by building a home ontributes in degree just as much to ncreasing the value of all property as does the capitalist who invests large sums in a business block. It is on the wage-earner and professional man, in fact, that the owner or lessee of the big uilding must depend for the trade which will make his investment profit-The cost of building is higher now than it has ever been in Portland, but real estate values are still remarkably low, considering the size of the city, and whether built for rent or for occupancy by the builder, there is still a good margin of profit in well-located esidences or business quarters.

Ten millions is a large amount to inest in new buildings in one year, but t should be remembered that a great nany thousands of people have come to his city seeking quarters within the past twelve months, and thousands more are on the way or preparing to "Every year a record-breaker" has been true in the case of Portland for the past three years, and the imw gained is too great to admit octus ne of anything like a serious check for another year at least. Twelve months the building permits, bank clearngs and real estate transfer statistics of this date will seem small by compar son with those which will then be in evidence.

### ONE NEED OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

A report of the work that has been ione by the University of Oregon in the ast two years, together with suggeslons of the needs of that institution for which the Legislature at its coming cesion will be asked to provide by ap propriation, has been issued by Judge Bean, dean of the board of regents. The faculty is justly commended for the progress, against many difficulties, that has been attained by the university in he past two years. A largely increased attendance of students is shown, and the work in many lines proves an atention to detail that is creditable to president, professors and the student

A rather surprising recommendation, owever, in view of more vital needs, is hat twenty acres of land adjoining the iniversity be purchased at a cost not xceeding \$25,000 for athletic grounds. It is the judgment of many persons who are in close touch with the university and its work that the paranount need of that institution at present is a dormitory building for young romen students. True, Judge Bean, recommends an appropriation to furich the woman's cottage that has been built, and for the construction of another cottage for women. But this will not at all adequately meet the demand for a suitable, comfortable, modern dormitory building for the use of young Provision reasonably adequate has been made for young men in attendance upon the university, but it is fact well known that the accommo dations for young women, including board and room, with fire, light, bath and a place to receive their friends, are grossly inadequate to the needs of this large and worthy class of students

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME. The movement for separation between church and state, with secular educaion as an incidental issue, which is so etrong in France, Spain and Italy, has met with an apparent reverse in England. The House of Lords amended the liberal education bill until there was very little left of it; and the Ministry has decided to drop the matter for the present. The bill by no means provided for complete secular education. It merely relieved nonconformists of the burden of paying taxes to inculcate a religion which they did not believe in, By rejecting a measure so manifestly just the Lords have undoubtedly presupply a sufficient amount of tonnage, pared the way for one which will go

much farther. Since 1886, when the House of Lords became uncompromisingly Tory, it has made liberal legislation impossible in England. No matter what bills the Commons may pass, their fate in the upper house is decided beforehand. The government may appeal to the people on the education bill if it likes and have a new election. But supposing the nation again returned a Liberal House of Commons and the education bill were again passed, its fate would be the same as before. How, then, are the people of England to obtain legisla-

approve? The programme of the Ministry seems to be to permit the Lords to heap up busy and cheenful. And when the next sine to their own undoing. Sir H. day came in with a gorgeous sunries Campbell-Bannerman will not appeal to the country on the education bill alone, sary to turn to the calendar for verifinor on any other single measure; but he will force the Lords to reject some ally within one day of the Winter solbenefit to the unfortunate consumers half dozen, all popular. Thus he will stice. hold many more votes than he could on any single question.

The Ministry will then go to the country with the question whether the Lords or the Commons shall rule the empire, A Liberal majority returned upon this issue will be a mandate to the Pension Office. Of the 1,033,415 the Lords either to yield or see theminto San Francisco, where, after paying selves aboilshed. The Commons can those of actual soldiers, the rest being will "keep the change" today.

abolish the upper house by a declaratory act, providing the nation is with them, and undoubtedly the Ministry meditate some such plan as this.

REASONABLE DOUBT.

The justice or injustice of the President's discharge of the negro crimpanies alleged to have been concerned in the Brownsville shooting has excited wide discussion. Dr. Lyman Abbott, speaking upon this matter the other day, said that, though Mr. Roosevelt had been severely censured for what he did, the President was still a friend of the Such talk is pleasing and undoubtedly true, but it is irrelevant. Of course the President is a friend to the No well-informed person can honestly doubt it. But one's friends are ccasionally deceived. The best intenions can be brought to naught by false testimony, and the greatest intellects are not exempt from the consequences of bad logic. Much as most Americans admire Mr. Roosevelt, few could be found who would wish to assert that he is infallible in his judgment or that he is not liable to be misled by the deluelve lures of circumstantial evidence. We have no wish to say that the case of the discharged negroes resembles that of Dreyfus; but there are many considerations which urge upon one the fear that in discharging the negro sol-diers the President, against his own desire, became an instrument for wreaking the bitterness of race hatred upon In the first place, it is to be noted

that while there is little or no direct evidence against the accused soldiers, all through the controversy it has been assumed on the Government side that they are guilty. The possibility, or even probability, of their complete innocence has not been allowed. The Government made sincere efforts to induce the negro soldiers to tell which ones of their comrades were guilty of the riot., They replied that they did not know. From this a conspiracy of el-The Government lence was inferred. would not entertain the hypothesis that they told the truth; that they really did not know, and that the shots were fired by other persons than the accused. For their "conspiracy of stience," as the President calls it, they have been dis charged from the Army and consigned to indelible disgrace. If negro soldiers did indeed fire the shots, one may admit with reservations that the discharge of the companies for their "conspiracy of silence" is just, though severe. If they did not fire the shots, it is one of those instances of sickening injustice which blacken forever the pages of history where they are recorded. Is there a doubt, then, that the colored soldiers fired shots in the streets of Brownsville on the night of August 13?

There is such a doubt; and it is not he mere finical creation of sentimentalists. It is a doubt which would weigh neavily in any court of justice. It is of such importance that hardly could a jury be found to convict the accused until it were removed. The evidence against the colored soldiers, as we have said, is almost purely circumstantial, in itself a thing to induce caution and warn those in authority against hasty action. Not only is it circumstantial, but it is of a low order even of that shifty and uncertain guide to belief. No citizen of Brownsville swore that he knew the rioters were negroes. The witnesses inferred it from their voices uniforms. Their faces nobody seems to have seen. Now the voices of Southern white roughs are not unlike bose of negroes; the night was admittedly dark and it is proved that many of the roughs of Brownsville nabitually wore khaki trousers and eral of the witnesses swore that the that their faces were black. If it was shirts, it was not too dark to see the color of their faces. There is absolute- land. y no direct testimony that the rioters were negroes.

Against the accused there is one more bit of circumstantial evidence. Gov ernment cartridge shells were found on he place where the shots were fired. This piece of evidence proves a conspiracy against the negroes rather than mything else. Had they fired the shots they would have taken some pains to retain the incriminating shells; while it was the easiest thing in the world for ill-intentioned roughs to collect shells from the target ground and scatter them where they would do the most good. Major Penrose, a white officer. declared that but for these shells he could not have believed the coldiers guilty. How such a filmsy bit of evidence could have convinced him is one of the everlasting mysteries

On the other hand, at the first sound of shots the bugle called to arms within the fort, the troops paraded and the roll was called. From the call to arms to the completion of the rollcall not more than eight minutes elapsed; several offiers say not more than five. negro soldlers were accounted for. Of hose not present and answering to their names some were in the hospital, some in the guardroom. Four only were outside on leave. Within those eight minutes which thus clapsed it is claimed that negro troops ran to quarters from the scene of the riot, climbed the walls of the fort, concealed their arms, removed all traces of dust and exertion from themselves and answered to their names. This may not be impossible, but it is highly unlikely. It raises a reasonable doubt. The logical indications from all the circumstances tacked the town, but that the roughs of the town attacked the soldlers, who did not even resist, intending to accuse them falsely. If this was the case, there is no instance on record where flendish malignity has more completely accomplished its ends.

A day late in December that shows but one degree between the maximum and minimum temperature, the first being 54 degrees, the latter 53 degrees, not a day to be criticised, even though the rain pours all day long. This was the weather record Thursday of this week in Portland, and in proof that such weather is enjoyable, even out of doors, Christmas shoppers tion which the hereditary peers do not | thronged the streets, go-carts containing bables were frequently in evidence. and people generally were smiling. and an April temperature, cation of the belief that we were actu-

There were 34,974 new names put on the pension rolls during the past year and 47,444 taken off through death and other causes. This is the largest decrease in any one year in the history of

those of widows and other dependents was an unexpended pension balance of \$1.521,000 returned to the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year The number of pensioners is still nearly as large as it was ten years ago, and he amount of pensions paid was over \$140,000,000. Twenty years after the close of the Civil War the disbursenents for pensions were only \$57,000.000 and the number of pensioners 323,000 These figures show, among other thinge, that the pension agent has worked overtime in the last twenty years and that marrying veterans to secure pensions has become a settled industry among relatively young

The death at the home of her daugher, Mrs. David Steel, in this city, of Mrs Matilda Weatherford is announced. Mrs. Weatherford was a ploneer of 1852 having come to Oregon with her husband, the late Dr. William Weatherford, in that year. The family cettled at first in La Fayette, Yamhil County, but after a few years removed to Portland, where, after many years of active practice of his profession, Dr Weatherford died some years ago. A frail, gentle, whitehaired woman, Mrs. Weatherford has for years been a familiar figure at the reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association. She was the mother of a large family, most of whom have passed on. Her life covered the wide space that intervenes between the storied days of early Oregon and its present development in civilization. By the few who, in later years, have known and loved her, this gentle pioeer woman will be missed, while the wider circle made up of the friends of days will learn of her passing with tender regret.

The fact that land frauds are no confined to Oregon has been demon-strated by the Federal Court in Omaha where the officers of the Nebraska Land & Feeding Company and their agent were convicted on thirty-six ounts of an indictment charging conpublic lands and of subornation of perjury. The names in this case are unfamiliar to Oregon readers, but the evisounds as if the transaction might have taken place in Crook County, in this state, instead of in the spade" ranch enclosure in Cherry, Sheridan and Box Butte Counties Ne braska. These land thieves are birds o a feather, though their feeding grounds are somewhat widely separated. In Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, California, Oregon-it matters not wherethey are a greedy lot and their methods of land absorption are the same.

According to the late report of the ommissioner of Education, nearly a fourth of the people of this country are low going to school. Specifically, he inds that about 19,000,000 pupils answer to rollcall in the various schools, publiand private, on the morning of every school day. The greatest gain is noted in the schools of technology, in which hundreds of young men are preparing to fight the battle of life along some special line of advance and endeavor. This indicates that the "jack of all rades" will be out of commission man who knows how will be in evidence in industry wherever there is important work to be done.

Whatever view one may hold of a fight to a finish under ring rules be tween schoolboys, it must be said of the lads at Colfax who thus "arbitrated" a quarrel that they fought fair. When Hughes wrote "Tom Brown at blue shirts, like the Army uniform. Sev- Rugby" and Blackmore "Lorna Doone" -two modern classics universally commended to the young-they thought such an event worth a prominent place light enough to see the color of their in their stories. Human nature is the same on the Pacific Coast as in Eng-

The faithful of Zion City have found that laying up treasure in heaven by consigning all of their earthly assets to the custody of an alleged prophet is not a procedure that will keep want from he door. Many of the dupes of Dowie, having invested their all in "the kingdom," are now shivering around stoves in which the fire has gone out and rowing from whom they can to keep their families in bread.

Taking at its face value the testimony of a railroad president that prompt at terminals would at once double the efficiency of the country's freight-car equipment, it is evident that shippers have means for partial reform in their lateral heir, California and Wisconsin

Helena and Butte, Mont., are burning terosene and candles; no coal for the gas works. There is some advantage in living where the motive power for a city's lighting is obtained from a river that never runs dry.

Unofficially, England has slated Hon James Bryce for Ambassador to Waehington. No Britisher is more familiar with the United States and none more in sympathy with the spirit of our political institutions. Now that the farmers of Linn County

are forced to pay higher prices for

blacksmithing because iron and steel have advanced, they may conclude that one article in our sacred tariff schedule needs amendment. Tendency of the age toward organibine among the blacksmiths of Linn as well as other first-aid appliances. County to raise the price of their work.

a banquet. In Kentucky yesterday Curtis Jett. serving a life sentence for murder, was given another life sentence for a like crime. This, no doubt, is a great way to keep ahead of the pardoning power,

After fixing a scale, they naturally held

The Southern Pacific Company has earned once more that Oregon pioneers were right when they spoke of the river as the raging Santiam. Once more it has earned the title.

old song, "Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far." The effort to prove insanity of Cher ter Thompson can hardly fall if all his

Strange that no one thought of in-

noems on love are read to the jury. The sun rose yesterday at 7:27 and set at 4:30. This is authentic. Portland actually saw it shining.

Four men convicted at Omaha for land fraud. Eastward the course of justice takes its way.

For obvious reasons the passengers

STATE INHERITANCE TAX. Federal Law, If Enneted, Should Not Interfere.

New York Tribune.

The recess committee of the Massahusetts Legislature, which is revising the taxation system of that state, will, it is understood, recommend an enlargement of the state's inheritance tax plan. Massachusetts has now a collateral inheritance tax of 5 per cent on inheritances over \$500. It is not unlikely that the revised system will provide for direct inheritance taxes. The more recent tax enactments, especially in the Western States, contain both direct and indirect inheritance taxes, and generally in a graduated form. California passed a very thoroughgoing law of this sort last winter. Direct inheritances are taxed at 1 per cent under \$25,000 and over \$4000 (except in case the heir is a widow or minor child, when the minimum is \$10,000), at 114 per cent between \$25,000 and \$50,000, at 2 per cent between \$50,000 and \$100,000, at 214 per cent between \$100,000 and \$500,000, and at 3 per cent over \$500,000. Collateral inheritance taxes are graded according to nearness of kin as well as amount, but in the remotest degree the rate rises with the amount of the inteen per cent is a heavy tax, but it applies only to bequests to strangers or very remote kindred, and then only to the excess of the bequest over \$500,000. California's system is an illustration of what is meant by graduated inheritance tax on both direct and collateral inheritances. Most of the states derive some their revenue from inheritance taxes,

though generally only upon collateral inheritances. Sixteen states have direct inheritance taxes, but only three of these in the graduated form like California's tax. Sixteen states have only collateral inheritance taxes, several of these possessing the graduated fea-The system of inheritance taxaspiracy to defraud the Government of tion is so firmly established among the states and the states derive such large amounts from it that it is doubtful if they will be willing to relinquish that source of revenue to the nation A Federal inheritance tax law would probably meet with opposition from the states, for all of them are looking for additional forms of taxation and not abandoning any revenue-producing system they already have. New York receives about \$5,000,000 a year in inheritance taxes. If she should cease taxing inheritances in order to leave that field of taxation to the nation, would not know which way to turn to make up the deficit in the revenue. If there ever is a national inheritance tax It will probably be in addition to the inheritance taxes already levied by the states.

One great advantage which would ome from a national system, if the states should surrender this form of tax, would be uniformity. The present system is so confused that inheritances are often taxed in two or more states. The Boston Transcript calls attention to this confusion, and suggests that a conference of the states should be held few years in this country, and that the to secure uniformity and put an end to overlapping taxation. The stock of a Massachusetts corporation held by a citizen of New York is taxable both in New York and Massachusetts. Transcript gives an example of the way this works. It says:

"Suppose a citizen of Maine transmits to collateral heirs stock in the Boston Albany Railroad, what would be the levy on that part of his estate? It would be taxed 4 per cent in Maine, per cent in Massachusetts and in New York that fraction of 5 per cent represented by that state's proportion of the mileage of the Boston & Albany road."

tax were levied the inheritance would be overburdened with taxation. Clearly, if there is to be a Federal inheritance tax, and if the states at the same time remain in the field of taxation, some system must be devised by which there will not be more than one state tax in addition to the Federal tax.

Some states have put the rates upon collateral inheritances very high. The maximum rates are 15 per cent in California, North Carolina and Wisconsin, 12 per cent in Washington, and 10 loading and unloading of freight-cars per cent in Louisiana, South Dakota and Utah. If a citizen of California should leave a large block of the stock of a Wisconsin corporation to a colcould each collect 15 per cent on the inheritance. If the Wisconsin corporation happened to be incorporated also under the laws of one of these other states having a high collateral inheritance tax, that state, too, could collect its 10 or 15 per cent on the same transaction. An additional Federal inheritance tax of the same radical sort would eat up most of the inheritance. The supposed case is extreme. but it shows the possibilities of the present unsystematic and overlapping state taxes.

# First Ald Cabinets in Streets.

London Telegraph.

The St. John's Ambulance Association has placed a number of first-aid cabinets in the streets of Leicester, England. The cabinets are kept locked, but readily can be opened by breaking a glass door in the same way as fire alarms. They con zation is signally illustrated by a com- tain splints, bandages and smelling salts,

The Hover's Coming.

Jean Ingelow. leaned out of window, I smelt the white Dark, dark was the burden, I saw not the "Now, if there be footstaps, he comes, my one loverone lover—
so, nightingale, hush! O aweet nightingale, walt
Ill listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late! Husa

The skies in the darkness stoop nearer and nearer.
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in the tree. The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes clearer;
clearer;
To what art thou listening, and what dost thou see?
Let the star-clusters glow,
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me. flicting imprisoned Mr. Hicke with the

"Your night-moths that hover where honey brims over
From sycamore blossoms, or, settle or sleep;
You glow-worms shine out, and the pathway discover
To him that comes darkling along the rough steep
Ah, my sailor, make hasts,
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—

Too deep for swift telling; and yet, my one lover. Ive connect thee an answer, it waits thee tonight.

By the sycamore passed he, and through the white clover:

Then all the sweet speech I had fashioned took flight.

But I'll love him more, more Than est wife loved hefore.

Be the days dark or bright.

WATTERSON'S POLITICAL CREED.

Lincoln Democrat Crossed on

Jeffersonian Republican. (Extract from a speech to Kentuckians in New York City December 11.) I come to fetch you a message from God's country, and, as the walking lady in Proctor Knott's delightful story declared, "I mean to fulfil mee promise to the people of this village at the risk of mee life." Don't forget the old folks at home. Don't forget the homely, the ate homespun sources from which we draw our inspiration and our life. Don't for-get Aunt Betsy's Christian preachments, nor Cousin Polly's complacent and wise rusticity; for the buttress and the bell tower of Kentucky's fame, the verdure and the bloom of Kentucky's manhood and womanhood, were, and Senator Allison is 77, and the serious Illare, and will ever remain, the holy ness which kept him out of service during Bible, the Old Fleid school, the patriot's call to battle and the Song of the session was by many regarded as a fore-warning of the end of his legislative ca-

Greenwood Tree. warning of the end of his legislative ca-Shall I also say the resolutions of reer. Another of the old guard is Sen-'982 Well, gentlemen, whether you call after Frye of Maine, 75, who though just yourselves Republicans or Democrats, re-elected is hardly likely to stand for you may," as the good priest observed | yet another term. May the day when in maintaining the doctrine of purgamost of these veterans are retired be distory, "you may go further and fare tant, yet come it must sooner or later."

To the inevitable change of time and whose personality is so attractive, whose motives are so unchallenged, whose public service is so eminent and brilliant that most men are loth to question anything he says or does- gaining strength among the people at under the hand of such a President the large. Next Spring there will take oaths pendulum of centralization has swung much too far to leeward, and will need to be swung back again if we are to Unquestionably the further spread of prirecover the poise and balance which recover the poise and balance which the fathers and founders of our great republic designed for the Federal Government and the states.

In poise and balance which many nominations or of direct elections will have its effect upon the character of the Senate for the Senate of conservation though it is As a body it will be closer spublic designed for the Federal Gov-rnment and the states. We have already the "splendid gov-

rnment" they dreaded. Modern invention by its annihilation of time and space has well-nigh obliterated the old andmarks. It has actually flung the geography into the sea. Happily some things we could well afford to spare are gone, sectionalism among them. But shall we stand listicss by and see home rule go with it? If Alexander Hamilton could come to life again, Hamilton could come to life again, could revisit the glimpses of the moon which shines over the White House with its "big stick" and the capitol with its supreme tribunal and its houses of Congress, I am perfectly sure that he would say, "Go a trifle slower,

Theodore, my son."
I confess that I am so old-fashioned as to still believe in the Constitution of the United States. The other night before a company of fellow Kentuckl-ans who, to bid me good-by and wish me godspeed upon a journey I am about to make, had assembled in their hunting shirts and linsey-woolsey under the roof of a logeable in Louisville-long known to you and dear to you all-1 mean the Galt House. I described myself as "a Lincoln Democrat, crossed on a Jeffersonian Republican." That ought to catch truth both ways, "a-coming and a-going." Lincoln was a science Whig, Jefferson wrote the laration of Independence. Each of them revered the Constitution.

Planting myself upon that Declaration and that Constitution, expansionist that I am, even fingo that I am, loving to hear the eagle scream and to see Old Glory wave, fully conceiving the importance and portent of the advanc-ing greatness of my country and retolding that It is at length a veritable world power, I yet cling to the belief that wherever the flag goes the law must go; that there must be uniformit; of freedom everywhere beneath that flag; to quote from a noble opinion of Justice Harlan-there are still living and eminent Kentuckians besides Carlisle and Lindsay — "The Constitution is supreme over every foot of territory, wherever situated, under the jurisdiction of the United States, and its full operation cannot be stayed by any branch of the Government, in order to meet what some may suppose extraordinary emergencies."

# Ruin From Malaria in Greece.

London Mall. The excessive prevalence of malaria in Greece is engaging the attention of English physicists. It is said to be checking the development of rural life and is a very serious thing for the nation. Out of a population of 2,599,000 there were 250,000 cases of malaria annually, and the deaths were about 1,760. Last year the number of cases increased to 960,000, and the deaths to King George, is initiating a movement to deal with the plague.

First Bible Version in German.

Paris Matin.

The custodian of the royal library in Vienna found, the other day, in a pile of unsorted parchment a valuable manuscript of the thirteenth century—about 100 lines of a versified translation of the Bible into the Bavarian-Alemanic dialect, made by Rudolf von Ems, in Switzerland. Its importance lies in the fact that this was really the first Bible version into German.

A Sojourner in Vesterday.

When Russia didn't whip the Japanese Pa told us it was Kouropatkin's fault; He ought of won as easy as you please. The trouble was he wasn't worth his salt. I'll bet the Japa would all be wishin' yet. That they had not mixed up in that affair, For they'd be full of builets and regret. If pa'd been there.

\*\*Fast Christmas Uncle Fred sent me a book About the fight they had at Waterloo; It tells you of the part Napoleon took; Pa says he bit off more than he could chew, And ma thinks that the Duke of Wellington. Who, as the poet says, stood up four-square.

Richard Kirk in Smart Set.

Did you love Yesterday so well

That when at length its twillight came, You made your bed some grassy dell, Nor answered when you heard your name Your fellow-travelers called at day, Departing on their newer way?

You did not choose to hear that call, But lingered in your chosen spot,
While faint and fainter their footfall
Returned that day—and answered no
But tarried still; and still you stay,
A sojourner in Yesterday.

Was Yesterday so fair to you.
Or did you weary of the quest—
The endless quest we still pursue?
Oh, were you weary—would you rest
Poor pligrim, travel-worn and gray
From dusty roads of Yesterday?

COMING CHANGES IN THE SENATE. Veterans of Upper House Must Soon Give Places to Others.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican The recently evidenced weakness of Senator Cullom and the certainty that Senator Platt will not be re-electedshould be miserably hang onto his place until his present term expires in 1909-serve as reminders that within the next half dozen years the membership of the Senate must considerably change. It will probably change more than has been usual in a like period. In the first place there are the natural changes which are likely to be caused by old age or death Senator Pettus is 55. Senator Morgan 82, and it can hardly be many more years before new Senators sit for Alabama

old age-which of themselves will probato the people. In 10 years' time there will be a new average type of Senator, if present movements continue. ent the type is not distinguishable. But the dim outlines are perhaps more like those of LaFollette of Wisconsin, despite all his faults of exaggeration, than of any man now in the Senate, and the change is likely to make itself felt South as well as North.

#### Why Physical Culture Fails. Review of Reviews,

Dr. Alexander Bryce, in an article in he Grand Magazine, begins by assuming -a pure assumption-that physical culture does fail. Here are some of his "evidences." This "fad." he declares, has become such a craze that over-exertion, is now more of a danger than under-exer-tion. 'In Norway tuberculosis is rife; in Sweden-the foremost gymnastic country Sweden the foremost gymmastic country in the world-one-third of the population dies before the age of 21, and of the mules who are left one-quarter are rejected for military service. And Germany and England show chormous numbers of young men woft for military service. When then with such authorisant for wong men nefit for military service. Why, then, with such enthusiasm for physical culture, is there so much physical deterioration? First, because physical exercises often lack system, and are not sufficiently adapted to the needs of the individual. Dr. Bryce evidently favors the Ling system. Secondly, wrong systems are often adopted; and there are many other reasons, among which is too great an enthusiasm for cold baths. It is not an immediate reaction and slow that test an immediate reaction and glow that test the healthfulness of a cold bath, but the feeling or glow all through the day, instead of depression and cold a few hours afterward. Dr. Bryce also comments on the prevalent tendency to adopt wrong positions in standing, sitting and walking, which helps to make so many of us lop-

### Horse Burned for Witcheraft.

New York Sun Animal-trainers of the old days led ad-enturous lives. In 1600 all London was talking of a man named Bankes, servant to the Earl of Essex, who had taught his horse to count and perform a num-ber of feats, including mounting to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, while "a number of asses," as the historian puts it, "brayed below." Sir Walter Raleigh. in his history, says of Bankes that he "would have shamed all the enchanters of the world; for whatsoever was most famous among them could never master or instruct any beast as he did-horse." When Bankes took his horse Rome both were burn; for witcheraft. did - his

# If Pa'd Been There.

Puck.

Some burglars came to town the other night,

And got in Guthrie's house and belied their-5,916. Professor Savas, of the Uni-versity of Athens and physician to To nearly everything there was in sight or locked in drawers or piled up on the shelves.

And Mr. Guthrie hardly drew his breath,

"Cause Mrs. Guthrie said he didn't dare;
Those burglars would of both got scared to

death If pa'd been there.

square,
Most likely would of gone home on the run
If pa'd been there.

Once when my ra was tellin' ma and me About the flood and Noah and the ark He said he couldn't ever seem to see Why Noah let the rate and mice embark, And ma said: "I suppose he didn't know How they'd increase the woos we'd have to bear:
They'd never of got up the gangplank, though.
If you'd been there."

If pa had been in Adam's place that day
When Saian came to Eden in disguise,
We wouldn't have to die and pass away.
Nor care about no mansions in the skies.
Pa he'd of winked at Eve and turned to chase
The mean old tempter in a hole somewhere The fall of man would not of taken place
If pa'd been there.

-From the Chicago Tribune.

SPEAKER CANNON—"EVERY CONGRESSMAN WHO IS OPPOSED TO HAVING HIS SALARY INCREASED WILL PLEASE SIGNIFY BY RAISING HIS HAND"

