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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with rain or

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem sture, 48; minimum temperature, 41; pre-

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH S. 1903

PERSISTENCE OF LANGUAGE.

Language is the subtlest instrument ever played on by man. Its variations are illimitable—that is, they are limited only by the powers of the human mind and soul, in all possible situations. The power of words or speech exceeds that of music, because language is more than music and even includes music. Language, in the hands of a master, is pregpant with every meaning.

A nation's language is at once an expression and a mould of its character. flecting from century to century the development of its civilization and its advance in intellectual and moral culture, in learning and refinement. The flexible Greek tongue was the product and the instrument of the subtle Greek The distinctive qualities of the classic speech of the Roman declare the dignity and the virile energy which were inseparable from the old Roman deal of manhood. Our English speech is what our character has made it, and in its turn and in its reflexive force it upbuilds and sustains the character of the people who use it. In every language there is comething that is un ranslatable into any other-words and phrases which convey shades of thought entiment or feeling, and also of moral meaning, for which there are no exact equivalents in any other tongue. Every people that has developed a language b passionately devoted to its own speech and eradication of a "mother to when attempted by force is one of the most difficult of all processes and one that excites that strongest opposition and kindles the deepest resentment.

"the language question" has recently excited so much feeling in some parts of Europe. Victor Hugo says somewhere that a nation's identity cannot be destroyed as easily as a name embre in a handkerchief can be picked out with a needle. Russia and Germany, in their efforts to render the peoples under their sway "homogeneous," are endeavoring to extirpate the native language they have conquered; yet, though the power they use is despotic, they make little headway. Language is perhaps the most stubborn of the difficulties As long as a people lives in its fatherland and speaks its mother tongue its patriotism will survive. Poland has been dismembered, and it might be said of her, as it used to be said of Italy, that her name is now a geographical expression and nothing more, but the Poles possess in their common speech a bond of union and a key to the aspirations of their history. Their nationality remains intact, though their territory has been divided and their government has passed into alien hands. It is not strange, then, that they resent the effort to displace their tongue, the cherished heritage of the race, by enforcement of a foreign language in their common A German Chancellor has charged that the agitation of this question in Poland is, in effect, an attack on the integrity of the German Empire; and in Alsace and Lorraine also the policy of repression of the native language is pursued by Germany with equal relentlessness. Russia does the same in Finland. Doubtless it is the necessary policy of empire, which we chiefly by persuasive means, in the Philippines; but whatever may be said of the policy, it is impossible not to feel some sympathy with those who are

The English have been pursuing a similar course in Malta. There the language is largely Italian; but the desire is to convert the Island completely into en English colony, and as a means to this end substitution of the English language for the Italian is being pressed as rapidly as possible. Even the right to hold public meetings in opposition to not absolutely restrained. English only is taught in the schools. But, in spite of all repressive measures, the native language persists in Malta, as elsewhere deed, making good progress with the in-troduction of our American-English in the Philippines, though Spanish also and to an extent native languages are permitted in the schools. But, judging from historical experience, a very long time must elapse before our language will obtain an actual paramountey in

been disbursed for their benefit as vol-unteers of the Indian Wars of 1855-1856 This fact disposes af the statement that these brave men were dealt with by the Government in a spirit of parsimony if not of absolute neglect, and gives color of truth to the further statement that the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for their benefit by the late Legislature will square all accounts as far as regular pay for regular services goes, between them and the Government. This is, of course, exclusive of the pensions that they will receive under a late act of Congress, the first installment of which w overdue. It is the province of the Government to be just-that of the citizen to be appreciative. Both of these conditions will, we trust, be in time fulfilled in this case.

THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Public meetings in behalf of the re-election of President Diaz will be held all over the Republic of Mexico on the 2d of April next. President Diaz is in his 73d year, and, measured by his the first rank of the world's living fatherland and brought it to the front among the nations of the earth. When the famous Santa Ana in 1854 proclaimed himself dictator of Mexico and ordered a plebiscite to approve and affirm his dictatorship. Diaz, then a rising young lawyer of Oaxaca, was one of the very few who refused to cast their votes for the dictator. He was arrested and condemned to summary execution, but he escaped and joined the revolutionary band of Herrera. Santa Ana was finally driven from the capital in August, 1855, and died in exile. This revolution brought to the top Juarez, who first opened the way in Oaxace for the advancement of Diaz. In the long struggle between the Lib

erais under Juarez and the church parts Diaz fought on the side of the friend of his youth, until Juarez was at last established as President of the Repub lic. Diaz had risen to the rank of Brigadier-General, and won the reputation of being a most daring and effective fighter. When the French invaded Mex ico in 1862, General Diaz commanded and made prisoner in June, 1863. Juarez became a fugitive, and in 1864 Maximilian of Austria entered Mexico as Emperor. The United States forced the French to evacuate Mexico, and April, 1867, General Diaz carried the City of Puebla by storm and captured the City of Mexico in June of the same year. In 1871 General Diaz headed a revolution against his old friend and ally. Juarez, who had drifted into a reactionary policy. Juarez died in 1872. and under the Mexican law the Presidency reverted to Sebastian Lerdo, ther dent of the Supreme Court. In 1876 General Diaz headed an insurrection against the government, which resulted in the resignation of Presider Lerdo and the occupation of the capital by General Diaz, who declared himself provisional President of the Republic and in May, 1877, the Congress of Mexdent. Since that date General Diaz has been the real ruler of Mexico, although from 1880 to 1884 his intimate friend and ally was President-a second term for General Diaz being then illegal. For thirty years before he became President, in 1877, General Diaz had

been a soidler, engaged in constant fighting, and by his supreme soldiership he had made himself the ruler of a ter ritory of three-quarters of a million miles, expelling foreign invasion and defeating all his rivals for the Presidency. Men of such exclusively martial training and talent do not often make progressive statesmen; but Diaz has built up the prosperity of his coun try and developed a wide and increas ing national culture. When he came into power Mexico had barely nine mil-The exports of Mexico have risen in this time from \$30,000,000 to \$150,000,000; the imports from \$30,000,-000 to \$65,000,000. The 2000 miles of railroad which Mexico had in 1882 have been increased to 10,000 miles. The telegraph system has been increased by more than 40,000 miles of new lines, three-quarters of which belong to the government, and the larger Mexican cities have been modernized by the construction of felephones, electric lighting. tramways, water supply and drainage works. There are 12,000 free schools in Mexico, with an enrollment of 800,000 children, and in these schools the English language is taught. Diaz has given Mexico free education, free ballot, free press and honest and progressive gov-erament. Mexico is a federation of twenty-eight states and two territories. Each state enjoys home rule, sending Congressional representatives and two nators to the Federal Assembly. An able soldler in war, a matchless admin istrator in peace, Diaz is in the annals of Mexico what Peter the Great was to Russia, what Cromwell was to Eng-

Not only all bird-lovers, but practical mon who have looked upon bird life with observant and therefore appreciof a law by the late Legislature for the protection of wild birds. There are some birds that do not pay their way as they go; feathered thieves who ar under the ban of the moral law and the law of crop protection as well, and these have been given over to justice and the farmer's gun. But all harm-less birds are included in the law, and gunners and others are duly warned under certain penalties to let them live. The English house sparrow is, of course under this bar, as is also the crow, the owl, the bluejay and hawks of all de-scriptions. The first is a general nuis-ance—predatory, pugnacious and alarmingly prolific; the others have bad characters as depredators upon grain crops and despoilers of chicken yards and of the nests of other birds. They are not wholly without admirers, however, and hold their place among creatures that recall in many minds the scenes of

childhood in far-away lands.

The hawks, though fond of chicken served warm with feathers for garnish-ment, have their friends among the more practical of bird-lovers, who assert that they are useful as destroyers of field mice and other vermin, and very seldom, relatively speaking, indulge their taste for chicken. In support of this view they cite the experience of Pennsylvania farmers, who some ten or a dozen years ago caused a law for the destruction of hawks to be enacted. Unlike very many other laws, it was executed rigorously, with the result that so-called chicken hawks were practically exterminated in that state. It is re-

had increased enormously in recent years, or-as the friends of the hawks have it-since the hawk bounty went

But whatever excuse there may be for killing feathered creatures that have been taken in predatory acts, there is certainly no excuse beyond that of wanton destructiveness for killing the birds for whose protection this law was en-acted. A birdless landscape is not quite so desolate as a childless home, but it is on the same order of loneliness. In this view we may well be glad that a law ample in its scope for the protection of wild birds has been enacted; that it carried an emergency clause and is now force, insuring proper protection to the nest-builders of the Spring, and that the penalty for its violation is so stringent. Perhaps this law will do what careless parents have signally failed to do-make the predaceous small boy re-spect the lives, nests and eggs of wild

A GRATEFUL TRUCE.

The public waits with much interest and some anxiety the findings of the Coal Commission. The great strain of the coal strike is now nearly a year old; its losses have been enormous, its incon-veniences great and the suffering that it has inflicted has been widespread. The bitterness that the strike and the causes that led up to it have engendered-the hatreds that have been intensified, the unreason that has been begotten-these are effects that it is beyond the best efforts of the best men to dispel.

Time will, however, soften these as perities, unless, indeed, time renews the strike. The discontent-chronic, all-pervading-that possesses the people of the "nine hard-coal countles" of Pennsylvania, leaves little to hope for in way of a permanent settlement of the miners' grievances. A truce, prolonged by mutual consent for a term of years is the most that can be expected. If during this quiescent period conditions can be altered to meet the require ments of humanity on the one hand and appreciation upon the other; if the spirit of violence can be eliminated from unions and that of arrogance from the employers' organization; If miners learn that the exercise of magnanimity toward them does not mean utter capitulation to their demands, and owners learn that the best that is in labor-loyalty and conscientlous en cultivated by just and generous treat-ment—then the truce imposed by the Coal Commission will perpetuate itself and the two great elements in the coalmining industry will fuse in mutual good-will and profit.

Is this too much to expect of the em battled forces now resting with ill-con cealed animosity upon their arms! Possibly, since the vice of unreasoning stubbornness rules in the attitude of each toward the other, and with wordy proclamation of right, from points of view widely divergent, states its case Chronic unhappiness expresses the condition in which the miners live-chronic self-sufficiency the condition of the em-

In the meantime, however, a truce be tween the discordant forces that produce coal will be grateful to the interests represented by the grand army known as coal consumers. the findings of the commission, the pop ular verdict must be that these have been dictated by a spirit of fairness as between man and man. Acquiescenc therein being assured by the terms tha brought the commission into life, the public and the vast and varied interests that hinge upon the coal supply will appreciate even a brief term guaranteed peace in the anthracite dis-

ONE TRIUMPH OF STEAM. The celebration last week of the fiftianniversary of the territ volves, of course, the story of the set-tiement and civic organization of Ore-The natural thought in reading the story of the settlement and growth of Oregon and Washington is the violent yet happy contrast presented by Pacific States and those of the Atlantic Coast. The story of the hardships enland not only included the forbidding Winter climate, the presence of the indiana, who soon became a terrible foe but they were greatly aggravated through the difficult and perilous communication with the mother country from which only could be obtained arms, ammunition, tools and any of the comforts of life. The Puritan could not starve in a land that abounded in fish and game, and he need not lack clothing in a land where decreking and was no lack of fuel and timber, and yes so illy prepared were the Puritan plo neers for their adventure that the mor-tality among the women and children that first dreadful Winter was frightful Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was disposed to think that the "great white plague" of New England, consumption dated from the first years of the New England colony, when its wives and daughters suffered greatly from expos ure to the weather, from unwholesom diet, from confinement in small and badly ventilated habitations.

The Puritan ploneer could not easily supply the loss of arms or of the ax of the woodman and the agricultural implements of the farmer. He had no portable steam sawmill. The only white of Virginia, with whom he exchanged furs for corn, and later the colonists of the Island of Manhattan. So difficult was transportation that, despits the exceptional vigor and en-ergy of the New England settlers, the town of Boston contained more than 150 years after its foundation not more than 20,000 people. The New England folk were natural-born traders They carried their codfish and lumber to the West Indies and exchanged it for rum and sugar; they carried their furs to England; they were a restless, industrious, hardy race of farmers, lumber men and eailors; and still New Eng pared with that of the Pacific Coast, be cause in those days the force of steam had not been applied to transporta-tion by land and water. The application of steam to land and water transportation had become thoroughly understood and established by 1840, when the pioneer settlers of Oregon and Washington began to turn their faces to the

It is true that this revolution in trans-portation did not help the settlers who made the overland trip to the Pacific; but when they reached the Pacific Coast

up. The important necessaries and com-forts of life were obtainable by sailing sels that came around the Horn. The Western Oregon ploneer did not have to wait many years before he was in a state of easy supply of the comforts and necessaries of life superior to that enjoyed by New England when Wash-ington was elected President. Not before 1825 did the Atlantic States have ample communication by ocean steam ers with Europe; not before 1835 did rallway communication become wide-spread throughout the region of New England and the Middle States; not until 1844 was the electric telegraph set up in America. The year 1840 therefor was a happy time for the beginning of the first important exodus of emigrants to the Pacific Coast of Oregon, for, while these immigrants were not able to carry with them at once all the accumulations of the civilization of the would not be many years without them. They knew that the ocean steamer

would soon invade the Columbia and Puget Sound; they knew that steam railway transportation and the telegraph would soon be added to their going to a land of mild Winters, a land fertile soil, a land rich in forest wealth, a land whose waters were teem ing with the finest food fishes of the a land whose woods were full of wild game. Compared with the New England seaboard, such a land implied little hardship in its first years of settlement; and it required small foresight in the climate, soil and natural resources of Washington and Oregon to decide fearlessly to make his home on the western coast. So rapidly did the new country develop that by 1848-69 Oregon had a trade with the goldseckers of California. Not many years elapsed before there was regular steamer communication with California. Railway communication followed, and by 1869 the Union Pacific Railway spanned the continent, and with the O. R. & N. gave to Oregon an unbroken line of transportation to the East. In a little more than twenty-five years after the formation of the provisional government of Oregon all these great results had

followed Everything that the Oregon pioneer had left behind him had caught up with him. He had ample steam communica tion by both land and water with the Atlantic scaboard; he had a transconti-nental telegraph; he had all the comforts and all the luxuries that his money could buy as much at his com mand as if he had been a resident of New York or Boston, and all this had taken place between 1843 and 1869. When we remember that this first overland exodus from the Middle West to Oregon was undertaken at a time when the territory between the Mississipp and the Rocky Mountains was described as "a comparative desert which interposes a barrier to the progress of the American people westward," in the language of the great novelist, Fenimo Cooper, at a time when even Daniel Webster in debate spoke contemptu ously of the future of Oregon Territory, the story of the growth of Oregon and Washington between 1843 and 1869 reads like a romance. Its explanation is the force of steam applied to land and water transportation so thoroughly the world over since 1840. Take away the application of this force of steam to the operations of life, revert to the conditions that surrounded Cooper 1825, and we should have today "between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains a comparative desert interposing as a barrier to the progress of

the American people westward. Complaint is made by those interested that the business of fruit stands has suffered serious decline on account of the order prohibiting the display of their wares on the sidewalks and in in favor of dealers when the public gets used to the new order of things. Not a few people have felt a sense of relief be-cause of this order during the past week, in which the boisterous east wind has been distributing germ-laden dust upon everything in eight. Habit is strong. That of eldewalk display of fruit and green vegetables was an old one and hard to break. Vendors had, indeed, come to regard such display as one of their vested rights, and some of them regarded the order compelling its discontinuance as an unwarrantable interference in private business. Most of them, however, obeyed cheerfully, and in due time it is hoped that the habit of going inside to buy will be established The fruit, nut and candy habit is strong, and it is not likely that it will suffer more than a brief check on account of the withdrawal of sidewall displays. The gain in health and in the neat, wholesome appearance of the city will be a decided one, and it is no likely that it will long militate against the legitimate profits of trade.

The pope has appointed Monsignore Stanley as coadjutor to Cardina Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster. Monsignore Stanley, like Cardinal New man, Cardinal Manning and many other English Catholic prelates, started out in life as a clergyman of the Church of England. He is a younger brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, was educated at Cambridge, and became rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, in London. Then he became a Catholic, and was soon attached as a domestic prelate to the papal household. Monsignore Stanley, as coadjutor, will have the right of succession to Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster and primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Great

An act to establish the office of State Forester has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature. The provides for the appointment of a State Forester by the Governor and Council for a term of three years at a salary of \$100 a month and expenses, with an appropriation of not less than \$5000 yearly The section concerning this officer's du-

The State Forester shall have full power and authority to do all acts that in his judgment may assist in the promotion of woodland and roadside tree growth, and in the protection and improvement of the forests of the commonwealth, whether owned by the state or by individuals; but in no event shall be have power to interfere with any other state or town officer, or do any act which shall affect the rights of any individual.

The people of New Hampshire are to vote next Tuesday upon nine proposed amendments to the constitution of their state which were prepared by the late constitutional convention. One will confer the right of suffrage upon women. Another, which excited much interest in Recent disclosures show that the Indian War veterans of Oregon have not
been entirely unrewarded by the Goverament for past services. On the contrary, a total of nearly \$4,500,000 has

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS TOUGHENING PROCESS FOR BABIES

Oregon's Husky Eldest. Whatcom Reveille.

One half century of years don't weigh heavily on us. In point of population and development we have outstripped our parent state of Oregon.

No More State Division Talk.

Sugene Register.

With The Dailes-Cellio portage railway in operation and an open river from the head of navigation to the sea, all talk of a division of Oregon will be at an end.

Figs From Brambles.

According to the statement made by ex-Governor George E. Cole, who was a member of the Oregon Legislature of 50 years ago, factional strife in Oregon led to division and consequent creation of Washington territory. Even if the division was due to a rather diblous motive, time has demonstrated that the Oregon members who voted for division did a good job, and nebody is finding fault at this date.

Referendum Would Be Unjustifiable

Hillsboro Argus.

The fair will be of vast benefit to Washington County, and it is almost assured ington County, and it is almost essured that the county would not vote against the appropriation. In all fikelihood it would carry by a considerable majority. Very few papers are asking for a referring of the affair, and most of these are so doing from a fit of pique. Considering that the fair will mean so much for this section, and realizing the importance of a bigger market for our farmers and dairymen, the Argus recedes from its position and thinks that referring would be an exand thinks that referring would be an ex-

Spokane's Population. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Spokane's population is near the 50,000 mark. The new city directory will contain approximately 22,000 names. To these must be added 10,000 children of school age, about 4000 other children, 8000 market and the stand for the school age. ried and unmarried women not listed in the directory, 2009 residents of Hillyard. Fort Wright and other suburban addi-tions not in the city limits, and 2009 tran-sients and residents missed by the directory canvassers. This is believed to be a conservative calculation. Three hundred and fifty people were here when the Fed-eral census was taken in 1886, so this wealthy center is practically the product of 2 years of growth and effort. New York was founded in 1614, and when the census was taken 176 years later, in 1780. that town was considerably short of the Spokane of the present day, having 31.11 population. Ten years later it was a little larger than Spokane today, having 60,482. So it may fairly be said that we are

Malheur Will Exhibit Products. Malheur Gazette. The Union Depot at Portland is going The Union Depot at Portland is going to maintain an exhibit of the products of each county for the benefit of Eastern visitors as they arrive in that city. Each county is to be given a space in which to exhibit her products. Portland has provided all but the exhibit itself, and it is up to each county to say what kind of an exhibit it shall have if any at all. If this exhibit it shall have if any at all. If this punty wants to show the Eastern visitor prospective settler what we can pro-nce in the way of grain, fruit, hay, vegetables and minerals, we should get exhibit ready. Many a man looking for a location will be influenced by what he sees at this exhibit. Can Matheur County afford not to exhibit, and if she puts up an exhibit can she afford to put up any thing except the best she is capable of? The people having charge of this matter want a map of the county showing the condition of the various parts of the country in reference to her resources.

This is an important matter to Malheur County and we believe she should get in line, as a good exhibit will influence many a man to locate here.

Honor In His Own Country.

Dalles Times Mountaineer.
Securing decision of the department
establish an irrigation system in Oreg
evidences the fact that Mr. Moody an untiring worker for the state he ha represented the past four years in Con gress, and had he accomplished nothin else, this alone would entitle him to credit But since his term as Congressman for the Second Oregon District expires tomo and having declined to accept an app ment to office by the President, as to ment to office by the President, as told in the Washington dispatches of last Friday, signifying his intention to retire to private life, return to his home in this city and devote himself to business, all may view his public career from a dispassionate standpoint, and when this is done, it must be conceded that he has been a faithful public servant, a diligent and effectual worker for the interests of Oregon. While he may not have accomplished all his constituents expected of him, in fact he has not accomplished all for Oregon that he hoped to, nevertheless he has done a great deal, perhaps more than any other great deal, perhaps more than any othe Congressman Oregon has ever had, and he can retire from public life with honors. It is to be hoped that his successor will be as untiring and successful a worker

Warning Was Not Heeded.

Tacoma Ledger.

An official of the Oregon Penitentiary recently scaled the walls in the night, moved about at his leisure, and then climbed out again. He selected as the point of transit the place where Tracy and Merrill had gone in making their escape. Of course he ran some risk, for he could not be assured that the guards were of the same sort that were killed by the desperadoes, but this is the sort the guards proved to be. Naturally they were dismissed from their positions, as they deserved to have been. So would the former guards, had not the outcome been sudden and final. It is strange that the ghastly episode failed to convey a the ghastly episode failed to convey a leason. The fact leads to a suspicior that the Salem prison is loosely and hadly managed. Oregon was discredited by ev-ery detail of the break made by Tracy and ery detail of the break made by Tracy and Merrill. Not only was the escape without excuse, but the dilatory pursuit was wholly ineffective, and the rewards offered were withheld from' the people who finally earned them. The burden of the chase fell to the authorities of Washington, and the courtesy was never acknowledged. It was thought, however, that the Salem institution would be conducted as a prison rather than as a place where convicts might remain or which they might leave, as best suited their tastes.

The Seattle Bulletin thinks that the bill aimed at the Associated Press should pass but ventures the prediction that it will not, because "the monopoly's lobbyists will kill it." As a matter of fact, the "monopoly" has no lobbyists. The Associated Press has no interest in the bill. It is a New York corporation and can't be attacked in the state courts as intended in the bill under consideration. The Associated Press is a corporation or the Associated Press in a corporation or the Associated Press is a corporation or the Associated Press in the Press is a corporation or the Press in the Press in the Press is a corporation or the Press in the be attacked in the state courts, as intended in the bill under consideration. The Associated Press is a corporation organized with power to do but one thing, gather news. If it were a corporation organized for the purpose of making barrels none would dispute it the right to dispose of its product in a market of its own choosing. The Associated Press is not a common carrier, for the very good reason that it is not a carrier of any kind whatsoever. It has no power in its articles of incorporation to transmit news, to build, own or operate railroads or telegraph and telephone lines. It has power to do but one thing—gather news. The news is its own property to dispose of as it likes. It chooses to dispose of the product it has gathered to its own members, and nowhere else. In so electing the Associated Press stands on its own rights. In attempting to force it to do otherwise the author of the bill in question is following numerous precedents, as not a year goes by but some state takes a futile fling at the Associated Press.

Minneapolis Journal. en carrying on a series of experiment in toughening babies, subjecting them to extreme cold, both air and water. After reviewing 21 cases where the treatment was vigorous, Herr Hecker, who is a sel antist from way back, says the thing w not do, and that the toughened babies catch cold and become ill with greater facility than the lucky infants who have not cen compelled to endure scientific treat-

been compelled to endure scientific treatment.

The whole thing sounds a little barbarous. There is as much discomfort, and seemingly as little sense, in it as in one of those homes where they bring up habies by rule. If you haven't been in such a home, be glad, for these rigid-rule babies are subjects for tears. The man of the house is generally a dyspeptic and has monkeyed with his stomach and rulned his disposition. The wife has nerves.

There is a thermometer in every room, and living is a serious matter. The baby gets food at certain hours, and can relitil it is blue in the face at other times without a sign of compassion appearing on the stern faces of its parents. There are hours for sleep and hours for waking. The infant is not rocked because it is not scientific, and in extreme instances "mothering" is barred and kisses tabooed for the same reason. It is a miserable situation all around, and ranks with the toughening process that has just been pronounced a fullure in Germany.

The old way of caring for bables—the mother's way—has relied little on rules, thermometers and clocks. It has produced magnificent women and strong men. Let's be glad that it is still the thing in most

magnificent women and strong men. Let's be glad that it is still the thing in most

The "Crown Lands" Appropriation Washington Star.

It is difficult to understand why, save on the ground of charity, the Senate apon the ground of charity, the Senate appropriations committee should now agree to pay Mrs. Lydia Domints, formerly Queen of Hawaii, £20,000 of the public money in lieu of all her claims for the so-called crown lands of Hawaii. Ever since her dethronement by the act of the people of Hawaii Mrs. Dominis has pressed this claim persistently, especially since the collapse of her hopes of a restoration to the throne by President Cieveland. Occasionally she has pleaded poverty and need, but the scale of the establishment maintained by her has never strengthened that argument. Technically there is no foundation whatever for her there is no foundation whatever for he demand for reimbursement for the lands which passed with the control of the state from the monarchy to the republic. The lands were and are public property. They were used by the royal families of Hawali as appurtenances of the royal establishment. tablishment, as were the palaces and other accompaniments of rule. The Kings and Queens of Hawaii were not necessarily succeeded by their immediate blood descendants, the dying cales nominating his successor. Thus the crown passed from one branch of the royal family to another, and with it the crown lands, and nothing in their history suggested that they were other than parts of the public domain. When Lilliuokalani cenaed to be Queen she ceased to enjoy any in terest in them. She has evidently wearie the Senate into making this cor for the future peace of Congress. It ma be a small price to pay for peace, but ! is nevertheless a concession for which there is no sufficient warrant in the rec ords. There is, however, the consolation that this affair will hardly be likely to arise in later years as a bothersome

> Celibates Undesirable. Kansas City Journal.

There is real cause for worry about th decreasing marriages. Healthy humans who attempt to live in a condition of celibacy are an undesirable quantity—not from merely personal reasons, but because their life and its example is destructive of the foundation principle of a healthy society. The fact that they are increasing in numbers in the United States has been ascribed to many causes. It is charged that the young men avoid matrimony because they do not feel able on their earnings to support their wiver in the style they would like. It is charged that the young women avoid matrime because they shrink from the pain and toll of rearing children and prefer to live a butterfly life of fancied enjoyment knowing nothing of the deeper happiness contained in the family relation. But, confessing the truth of both these charges, it still is evident that society at mony could not be had.

The Lottery Decision. New York Herald.

as evenly as is possible as evenly as is possible on a momentum question involving the line between National and state sovereignty. This ruling has an import and reach which far transcend the subject matter that gave rise to it. The constitutional principle affirmed applies with equal force and directness to the regulation of treats. If Congress has applies with equal force and directness to the regulation of trusts. If Congress has the power to bar lottery traffic from in-terstate commerce it has power to deal a like blow to trade monopoly. It may prevent one evil as well as the other from being spread over the country by means of interstate transportation. It may say to trust monopolists as it has said to lot-tery dealers, "While you confine your operations in restraint of trade within state bounds you are beyond the reach across state lines and make them Nationa you are subject to the law aimed against a National evil."

Farm, Stock and Home, The scarcity of farm labor in the United States and the famine in portions of Scandinavis august that it would be a good thing to suspend for a time the law against the emigration of the contract labor, especially farm labor, and thus allow our farmers to send to these countries for the help they so saily need. By a low our farmers to send to these countries for the heln they so sadly need. By a little assistance doubtless thousands of those sturdy young Norsemen could come here, would be glad to, and would make most excellent heln from the start. A prominent farmer of North Dakota, during a recent visit to the office of F. S. & H. said that 5000 farm laborers could find ready and profitable employment in that state alone this Spring. The legal barrier to the securing of farm labor abroad could be temporarily removed, at least, with great advantage to many and without injury to any.

The Slave Pension Bill.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Chairman Cannon, of the House committee on appropriations, says there is not the faintest chance that the slave pension bill will ever pass the House. Of course, there is not. Nor is there any chance that it could pass the Senate. Many bills of this general character have been introduced in one or the other branch of Congress. All falled. All ought to have failed. Such a measure, if enacted, would be sure to take tens of millions of dollars, probably hundreds of millions, out of the treasury. It would lead to the perpetraably hundreds of millions, out of the treasury. It would lead to the perpetration of wholesale frauds on the Government and on the negroes. The swindles which have been perpetrated on the Government by the military pension laws, which statutes are proper and wise, would be multiplied many scores of times in the case of a law to pension ex-slaves, if one were to pass.

Cheveland Leader.

Somebody wants to know if President Rossevelt will insist upon putting a large-family plank in the next Republican platform.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The rain? the rain! the beautiful rain! Over the mountains, over the plain, Over the housetops, over the street, Over the heads of the people we meet, Everywhere cheering, soothing all pain, Still till the Easter time, beautiful rain.

United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, in an address in Baltimore on "The Thoughts of Robert E. Lee," said that the 19th century produced five soldiers to whom the world has given the title of great-these being Napole title of great—these being Napoleon, Wel-lington, Von Moltke, Grant and Robert E.

The handwriting of the clerks in the Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Recorder's office was so bad that the County Commissioners refused to pay for their services. That people who obtain and hold such positions through political pull should be expected to be competent is a new idea.

The Mayor-elect of Boston and the Mayor-elect of Philadelphia have found it expedient to leave the country for the time intervening between their election and the date of their inauguration. This summary way of getting rid of the wire-pullers and office-seekers augurs well for the success of their administration.

Hamlet is to be tried in Chicago for murder. This is the plan adopted by students of Chicago University to get settlement of the question as to the sanity of Shakespeare's melancholy Dane. If he has to choose between the gibbet and a Chicago asylum he will find his lot worse than that of his lamented father.

It is nearly five years since Admiral Dewey and his men earned about \$1,000,000 by a few hours of strenuous work in Manila Bay, but they have not been paid yet, and will not be for at least another year. They have the decree of the Supreme Court in their favor, but it takes a Congressional appropriation to satisfy

Oklahoma. Dakota called to Indiana and Washington to Troy, N. Y., and it is believed not in vain, but Oklahoma bache lors in their distress call to the whole country, and will they call in vain? The picture they draw of their loneliness ought to touch any spinster who is willing to help a man make home happy.

In a Boston court the other day a little girl, whose parents were suing for \$2000 damages, was proved to have been bitten by a certain Scotch terrier owned by people able to pay. A physician testified to having treated the alleged bite. Then the defense had its inning, and showed that the dog's teeth had all been pulled a week before the assault complained of. The court is still thinking the matter

The wild turkey is rapidly following the buffalo into extinction. Two hundred years ago it was common over a vast area comprising more than one-half the present United States. In the greater part of this territory it is now extinct, and is seldom to be found anywhere except in the wilder parts of the range. How much longer it will remain on the list of living American birds depends upon the enforcement of laws made to prevent its total annihilation. Compared with the domestic turkey these birds are somewhat slimmer in build, and the tips of their tails and tail coverts are chestnut instead of

In a few weeks there will be opened at Rome a very interesting establishment, the asylum founded by Verdi for musicians in their declining years. It is for both sexes, is replete with modern comgardens. The apartments of the men and women are entirely separate, but they will have saloon and dining-rooms in common. The men will wear a coat and soft ally worn by the founder. Attached to the establishment will be a Verdi museum, full of the personal belongings of the founder. There will be accommodations for 60 men and 40

The Prussian budget provides for the construction of a new royal palace at Posen. This will bring the number of the Kaiser's residences up to 53. He has already the Chateaux of Bellevue and Mon Bijou and the Royal Palace in Berlin; the Royal Palace, the New Palace Babelsberg, Sans-Souci, the Marble Palace, the Or-angery, the Star Pavilion, Belvedere, Sacre, Charlattenhof, Wildpark, Paons and Alexandrowska, in Potsdam and neighborhood; numerous shooting boxes throughout the country, and imperial residences at Hanover, Stettin, Breslau, Coblentz, Wiesbaden, Konigsberg, Osnabruck and

The Brooklyn Eagle is responsible for the following stately rhyme, if a mind that works in such wise may be regarded

There lives a lass I love to go N. C.! No other Miss.,

H. I is blue, And her cheeks the hue Of shells where waters swash On her pink-white phiz There Nev. Ariz. The least complexion Wash.

I'd ask for nothing more But I only dream Upon the theme, And Conn. it o'er and Ore. Why is it, pray,

I can't Ale.
This love that makes me III.?
N. Y., O., Wy.
Kan, Nev. Ver. L Propose to her my will?

I shun the task
'Twould be to ask
This gentle maid to wed,
And so, to press Alaska Pa. Instead

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mrs. Kingley-You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that? Mrs. Bingo-ft takes them longer to leave.-Town and Country.

Mrs. Brown-You used to say you would risk your life for me, and now you are afraid to discharge the cook. Mr. Brown-It isn't death I fear; It's mutilation.-Glasgow Evening

"Yes. I am going to be a baseball umptre this coming season." "But you know people say some very harsh things to umpires." "Oh, I won't mind that. I'm a coal dealer at pres-ent."—Chicago Daily News. "What a mistake it is to judge men by their clothes." "I know it. There is a self-made millionaire in this town who dresses just as well and with as much taste as any of the

Herald.

Tourist—My friend Jenkins died here some months ago, you say. What of? Afkall Re—Wasi, I rechen ye might call it heart trouble. Tourist—Heart trouble? Alkall Re—Yas, it was a royal fush o' hearts that he showed down against Bad Bill's four acce.—Philadelphia Press.

clerks in his establishment,"-Chicago Record-