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HOW SENATOR MITCHELL STANDS.

The speech of Senator Mitchell of Oregon represents fairly well the sentiments held by the majority of the people of the Pacific coast on the subject of the Philippines, and also upon the proposed granting of special privileges in our markets to the Cuban sugar planters, says the Post-Intelligencer. That sentiment is that if there are special privileges to be given at all, they should be given to the people of our own possessions.

If the Dingley rates have been reduced for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico, there is little sound argument why they should not be reduced to the people of the Philippines. In this question, however, as Senator Mitchell points out, the interests of our own people are first to be considered. The beet sugar interest is an agricultural industry but just becoming established. It certainly requires protection. Concessions made to the sugar growers outside of the limits of the United States, if any, should be so framed as to work the minimum of injury to a home farm industry.

On the Cuban question, Senator Mitchell sizes the situation up concisely. This country is under no obligation, express or implied, to make any trade concessions to Cuba which will militate materially against its own producers. If a reciprocal arrangement can be made with Cuba which will be to the advantage of our people, and which will not affect adversely any American interest or Cuba, there can be no objection to it. No such reciprocity arrangement is, however, now under consideration.

Immigration into the United States from foreign countries for the calendar year 1901 was the largest for any year since 1892, the total number of arrivals for 1901 being 522,573. Of this total 509,386 came from Europe, Italy sending the largest quota, 143,131. Austria-Hungary was represented by 133,805 and Russia by 87,337. Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Servia and Bulgaria, Spain and Portugal furnished 16,852 more, making a total of 381,172 from Eastern and Southern Europe, or 73 per cent of the total inflow of immigrants from all parts of the world. Western Europe furnished a comparatively small number, the largest number coming from Ireland, 29,777 claiming the emerald isle as their birhplace. England, Scotland and Wales sent about half as many as Ireland, namely, 15,698. The German empire lost 22,159 by emigration to the United States; Sweden 24,859, and Norway 13,436. Danes to the number of 4168 came to the shores, Frenchmen numbering 2684; 2315 came from Switzerland. Belgium was represented by 1840. The countries of Western Europe which for many years sent scores of thousands of emigrants to the United States are not prominently represented now in the crowds that disembark at Ellis island. The problem of assimilating half a million foreigners a year is now more difficult than ever. Asiatic immigration amounted to 15,721 last year, of which total 6996 were from Japan and 6136 from Turkey in Asia. China sent us 2503 "merchants," or persons not prohibited from entering by the exclusion law. About 1000 came from the West Indies. Mexico sent us 641 and British North America 601. However, returns of immigration across the border may not be complete. Probably there were more Chinese smuggled in from Canada and Mexico than the total number attributed to these countries. South America sent us but 245, and Central America still less. The Philippines are credited with 242 and Hawaii with 10. Africa sent us but 81, indicating that a voluntary invasion of Africans is not threatening the Southern states. It is undeniable that the immigration statistics present a serious problem to the United States.

If Tillie and Viola Church, of Ilwaco, aged 12 and 15 years, respectively, are never to become good women, they can blame their downfall largely to the monstrous action of the officials of Pacific county, who have caused the girls to be placed under $3000 bonds to appear before the superior court on a charge of burglary. The girls entered an Ilwaco residence and stole some property. In their criminal ignorance the officials of Pacific county are now parading the crime of the little girls to the world. The law that governs hardened criminals was not framed for the correction of children who have made mistakes, and the officials who have caused the Ilwaco girls to be imprisoned deserve most forcible condemnation. The disposition manifested to make an example of these little ones is shockingly depraved, and it is sincerely to be hoped that, in discharging the case and sending the girls back to their honest mother, the court will administer a rebuke to the officials that they will not soon forget. All children err more or less, but they should not be corrected in prison. Pacific county has reason to be thoroughly ashamed of its officials.

An aspiring legislator in an eastern state has introduced a bill into the state legislature to have all public highways cut down to the width required for actual travel. One of his leading arguments for such a measure is that it would do away with the unsightly weeds which flourish unchecked by the roadside spreading their novious seed to neighboring grain and pasture fields. There can be no arguments sufficiently strong to make an intelligent legislature consider for a moment the advisability of cutting down the present width of roads, says the Walla Walla Union. The tendency of the present age is to widen, not make narrower. It is true that difficulty is found in keeping down troublesome weeds, thistles and dog fennel on highways all over the United States, but this is only an incident to the benefits received. The wider the road, the less dust accompanies the farmer on his journey into town. The narrower the road the less the opportunity to get grading material from its sides. The wider the road the less danger from runaways and accidents. Disastrous results should ensue from many accidents where now the principals escape. Wide roads first last and always. Nothing else will ever do for this western country and if the effete east is so blinded to what is good for it as to go back to Chinese customs, it will have to go.

Let all voters understand that they must again register if they would take part in the approaching county and state elections. The law is very explicit and those who neglect to observe it will be subjected to great inconvenience on election day, and possibly may be denied the privilege of voting. Registration requires only a few moments time. The voter is supplied with a blank, on which he writes his name, age, occupation, place of residence and place of birth. If he be foreign-born, he must state the court from which his naturalization papers were issued, as well as the date of issuance. Then he must sign his name in the general roll, which is part of the county records, and in the precinct register, which is used at the polling places as a check. One minute will suffice for the formality of registration. Do not go to the office of the city auditor, but to the office of the county clerk, at the court house. Be sure that you are acquainted with the very little information that is required of you. Above all things, do not wait until the last moment, for there is always a rush that is disagreeable. In short, register now.

To promote harmony with Portland, boost the Lewis and Clark exposition. It's a sure cure for past differences, and besides will help all of Oregon.

A negro ministrel has been lynched by a Missouri mob for shooting up the audience. Anyway, he was an end man to the last.

Portland seems to be in a fair way to get a big stock yard. That is a suitable industry for an inland town. —Tacoma News.

What university or college will be the first to bestow a LL. D. degree upon Prince Henry?—St. Paul Globe.

De Wet must be getting almost tired of escaping from Kitchener.

The outcome of a feud between physicians at Aberdeen, as reported, is peculiar enough to require investigation. Certainly, there is nothing in any code of professional ethics to justify the killing of a patient because of a grudge, concerning the merits of which the patient had nothing to do.—Ledger.

Officers at Portland arrested and held in prison a man supposed to have been guilty of assault, with a deadly weapon. The man proved conclusively that he was somebody else than the criminal, that he was traveling under his own name, and the officers released him. Some form of apology should be devised to meet emergencies of this sort.—Ledger.

An Idaho man swore that a girl was "over 18." This conveyed the idea that she had reached the age where it was legal for her to marry. It seems that the fellow had taken the precaution to cut the number 18 in the heel of the girl's shoe. He has been arrested on the bcarge of perjury, and it remains to be demonstrated whether or not the law can safely be monkeyed with in this imbecile fashion.

Frank James has secured an injunction against the presentation of a play in which the James brothers are made to appear as heroes and the train robber is glorified to a degree that Mr. James as a gentleman of experience does not think he deserves. The desire to hold up the stage is far more commendable than the old fashion of holding up the express car.

When one power denies that it had anything to do with the intervention business another power accuses the first of quibbling. This is the purely diplomatic way of hurling the epithet "liar," but so softly as to inflict no bruise.

An Ellensburg, Wash., man is in jail in default of a fine it will take him about ten months at $3 a day to board out. In his political enthusiasm he had made the mistake of buying votes. He should be grateful that at the coming election he will be free from temptation.

One more expedition after the Cocos island treasure has turned out to be a failure, and as usual the next expedition is getting ready to go.

Our envoys to the coronation should lose no time in taking up the game of ping-pong.—Washington Star.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Office of C. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., February 10, 1902. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 a. m. March 11, 1902, and then opened for the construction at Fort Wright, Wash., of one double barrack building, brick. For full information, plans and specifications apply to this office. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelops containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for construction of building at Fort Wright, Wash.," and addressed to undersigned.

J. W. JACOBS, C Q. M.