Editorial Page of The Journal

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE FAIR.

T HAS BEEN suggested to The Journal that we might just as well, and on precisely as good grounds, suggest the closing of the city park on Sundays as to favor the closing of the Lewis and Clark fair on that day. It anything morally wrong about maintaining open the city road. park on Sundays. It is a resort to which hundreds of people flock every Sunday. Nobody claims that that has done any harm to the people as a whole and some strongly believe that it has done much good in providing an easily accessible resort where people may enjoy the most beautiful surroundings at no cost to themselves and learn something on every visit about foreign and domestic flowers, trees and shrubs.

If all of this is true, and it has never occurred to any one to express a doubt about it, how very much more true ould it be as applied to the fair? To at least 75 per cent of the people of Portland it will be an opportunity of a lifetime for broadening their education. It will be of precisely the same benefit to the thousands who will come here from the surrounding country and who, being under constant expense, will be particularly anxious to make every day unt. That all of these people should be debarred from the fair on Sundays, the very day when most of them can see it at the least cost and to the best advantage, seems unjust and unreasonable. It is on that day when men with families and who work for wages can get away under the most favorable auspices. It is manifest that much good can come to the whole community from the opening of the fuir on Sundays and very much benefit be derived by those people who usually are the least favored in this respect. And where can come the harm?

So long as Portland tolerates open saloons and gambling houses on Sundays we cannot see why it should be squeamish about opening such an institution as an international fair on that day. Surely the moral influence of the fair will be infinitely better than either one of the other two recognized institutions of the city and surely it will contribute guite as much to raising the standard of citizenship and broadening the ideals of the people.

The Journal would like to hear from the people of Portland on this question, from those who advocate Sunday closing as well as those who favor Sunday opening of the fair. Let the public see what each side has to say for itself and then let us do that which the common judgment shows is the right thing to do and the thing calculated to benefit the largest number of people.

RAPID PROGRESS IN GOOD ROADS BUILDING.

SERIOUS EFFORT is being made to arouse public interest in the Brownlow good roads bill which is likely to come up for consideration in congress within the next few weeks. The bill provides for the creation of a department at Washington to take care to be divided among the several states according to population except that the millimum which each state can be \$48,000,000 spent for improving the roads of the country in the next three years.

amount of attention all over the country. Forty years ago read the weather reports which come from other sections the thieveries that were committed at Gate Park into the city proper, forming It cost 25 cents a ton per mile to carry farm produce, and to note that what they regard as the best of good lumber, etc., on a wagon road and it costs just as much winter weather is usually the very worst to which we are today. Experts figure that while it costs \$1,25 to haul treated from the beginning to the end of the season and vestigated, if necessary, by a nonton five miles on a common road, the same sum will that only at rare intervals. carry it 121-2 to 15 miles on a well made stone road, 25 1,000 miles on a steamship.

a million and a half for this purpose. It has already built tions under which they live.

or is building 1,000 miles of road and applications are in for 600 more miles.

Connecticut appropriates \$220,000 every year as state aid. The state pays two thirds and in some instances three fourths of the cost; the towns pay the balance. Since 1895 the state has spent over a million and a half and the towns and counties \$943,000. There has been does not seem to have occurred to anybody that there is built and is now under contract by state aid 454 miles of Roosevelt. Senator Quay, when asked

> Massachusetts appropriates every year \$490,000, of nothing about it. which the state pays all, although 25 per cent of the cost the confidence of the leaders say that is is afterward assessed back to the counties. Including over is a fact that the Reystone state ma-\$200,000 in private subscriptions for this purpose it has al- chine is not irrevocably committed to ready spent \$5,150,923. It has already built or has under contract 480 miles of road and 1,120 miles are waiting for

New York last year appropriated \$600,000. The state pays half, the counties 35 per cent and the towns 15 per cent. They have all so far expended over \$4,000,000. Four hundred and eighty four miles are now either built or under process of construction. There are now petitions on file for the building of 4,000 miles of road for which the state's share alone would amount to \$16,000,000. If it appropriated \$600,000 a year for the purpose it would require 27 years in which to complete the work now laid out. Many of the most influential people think this is entirely too long a time to wait and therefore have had a constitutional amendment carried thought the legislature for submission to the people. If this is adopted, as is likely, though it cannot go into effect until 1905, the state will be authorized to bond itself for \$5,000,000 a year for 10 years, making \$50,000,000 in all to cover road building.

Pennsylvania has appropriated six and a half million dollars to be spent in the next six years in the building of good roads.

It will be seen the movement has taken a real hold of the people and that the more populous centers have seriously set to work to remedy the evils of poor roads at their own cost. This movement would be vastly stimulated by the passage of the Brownlow bill, for once a few Hanna has a fight on his hands. Lines good roads have been built in any section the demand for them will become insistent in all sections. The expense of them cannot be borne by the farmers alone. State aid. ederal aid or public aid of some sort is needed and when the advocates of this measure point to the vast amounts of money that have been spent for rivers and harbors, for federal buildings in the cities, in aiding the land grant railroads, for improvement in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, they cannot see that something should not legitimately be done for the specific benefit of the farmers. They believe that it will be done provided those directly interest in the building of good roads make plain their interest in the matter to their congressional representatives.

RIGOROUS WEATHER IN THE EAST.

HE Eastern and Middle Western sections of the country are passing through a winter of unusual severity. Cold weather is as a matter of course in the winter through the upper Mississippi valley and along of the building of the roads. It appropriates \$24,000,000, the Atlantic seaboard. It would be a matter of surprise available at the rate of \$8,000,000 a year for three years, if it did not come. But when temperature as low as 45 degrees below zero is reported and through great sections first at the leadership of Senator Hanna. over 30 degrees below is the standard range, the people that Senator Hanna is trying to sidereceive is \$250,000. Each state receiving this aid must of this favored section may better understand how incaladd a like amount. Should any state fail to do so the culably they are blessed and feel less inclined to resent ount remaining is reapportioned among the several as something peculiarly distressing and unwarranted a states which have complied with the provisions of the fall once or twice during the year of the temperature to bill. If all states take advantage of the plan, there will 32 above zero. As a matter of fact in this section of the country we know nothing about any kind of weather except good weather. When we are inclined to have any The subject of good roads is attracting an increasing doubts about it all that it is necessary for us to do is to any, effort is being made to investigate

When people in those sections realize that they do not miles on a trolley road, 250 miles on a steam road and have to stand such climates, that they can make a living curity as to property rights in our city, under easier conditions here than elsewhere and that Some of the states have themselves seriously under- they may altogether avoid the rigors of the dreadful taken the building of good roads on their own account. winter climate in the upper Mississippi vailey and on New Jersey annually appropriates \$250,000. The state the Atlantic seaboard, laws will actually have to be enpays one third of the cost, the counties two thirds, though acted to keep them out of Oregon. If any criticism is 10 per cent, of the latter amount is assessed to the towns. to be made it is that our own people do not appreciate at During the past ten years the state has appropriated over anything like its true value the glorious climatic condi-

MARK TWAIN'S CONFESSION.

From Harper's Monthly.

"I have found dealing with lawyers

an expensive undertaking." says Mark-

Twain. "It has cost me four umbrellas

already, to say nothing of the onslaught

but buy umbrellas and leave them in my

lawyer's office. The other day I stopped

at one of the umbrella counters in a big

downtown office building, where there

were thre piles of umbrellas. One pile

the third pile was marked \$3, 'I did not

look beyond the third pile, as I was not

certain how much money I could afford

to spend. I said to the man in charge

of the umbrellas. I am a stranger from west of the Mississippi, all unused to the

effete ways of the east. I came from

the wild west, and I appeal to you as

man to man, whether, in your judgment,

you being an eastern man, and I a stran-

ger on his first visit to your great city.

brella for \$1, the \$2 umbrella for \$2.

would you advise me to buy this \$1 um-

or the \$3 umbrella for \$3? I ask you

as a pilgrim and a stranger.' And the

man, looking me straight in the eye,

heart to heart to you, a stranger, I would

advise you to buy the \$3 umbrella-Mr.

can't get away from it-even if he has

become honest enough to buy his own

umbrellas. That is the trouble with me,

I can't fool anybody. I am too pure, too innocent. Everybody takes advant-

age of my innocence. It is a mighty good, thing I was not born a girl.

COMPETITION AMONG PARROTS.

A London editor, weary of the favor-

could most impressively say "Your food

Handreds of pollies were put into train-

greatly impressed both

Which shows that a man with a past

Mark Twain.'

the next."

'As man to man,' and speaking

was marked \$1, the second pile \$2,

NEWSPAPERS AND EXPENSE.

Of the Many Necessities of Life the Modern Daily Is Least Costly.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It may fairly be said that the cheapnewspaper. If all other needs of civilized existence were supplied at the lving well on a small income would be olved. The thought, money and labor that enter into the production of a single eldom realized, and perhaps never fully appreciated. Pickets of the press in these times are posted all over the world. The expense of obtaining the news is not considered. If it is news, the cost of production. A comparatively suffice for profits. The principle of co. press itself to do the showing. a almost as imperative as eating or the best type. sleeping. For it is practically true that a man ceases to read he drops out of the current of usefulness. He cumbers the way if not intelligently informed and up-to-date. Business activities and the news are interlocked. Such being the case, society has a right to con-gratulate itself that one of the great essentials of life is furnished at a cost

This train of thought is suggested by recent feat in reporting an English speech. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking extemporaneously, began an address in Birmingham at 8:10 p. m. He finished at 10:05; and 27 minutes later the speech in full, transmitted entirely by sound, was printed and on sale in the streets of London, 113 miles districts London, 113 miles distant. On the platform in front of Mr. Chamberlain were electrophones, which distinctly conveyed the slightest sounds in the hall to London. A trunk cable, with two similar cables held in reserve in case of accident, carried the sounds to the idon station, where shorthand reporters, relieving each other at two-minute intervals, followed the speaker and transcribed the notes to be handed to the limitype operators. By this means present day, is looking forward with a ticipated by more than an hour. Live newspapers take great pleasure in such

scarcely felt in personal expenditures.

to attempt if worth the while. Whatever is possible and desirable is accomplished by newspapers in their field, which is the universe and its vast con-

It is to the honor of the press as an est of the necessities of life is a good institution that its foremost exponents are keeping pace with the enlightened upon my morals. I have done nothing progress of mankind, and, to a certain ewspaper ratio of cost, the problem of extent, guiding it. Newspapers with corrupted principles are rare. The intuitions of the people see through and condemn a lack of sound motives, obssue of a daily of the first class are jects and ideals. It is often said that newspapers are what the public wants them to be. That is true in the sense that a newspaper cannot live without support. But the public expects a journal to be a leader in news enterprise As is well known, the and in all the features connected with subscriber gets the paper for less than publishing a daily of the first class. The people know what kind of a paper small part of the advertising receipts they want when shown; it is for the operative results in meeting the wants is nothing small about American news-of the many is perfectly illustrated in papers in their manner of giving the the newspaper business of the present demonstration, and it is done at a nomers. All the news of the world for a inal cost. The millennium of prices day is laid before the reader for an will have arrived when other requireaverage of 2 cents. Getting the news ments are as cheap as a newspaper of

THERE WERE SO OEDERS.

From the New York World. Every officer who has served with Lieutenant-General Chaffee, the new head of the army, has a story to tell of

Years ago, when he was a captain in the Sixth cavalry, he was ordered to go out and roundup a lot of Apaches who had gone on the warpath. he was ready to leave he called at the ost telegraph office.

"Have you any further orders for me?

"No, sir," the operator replied. wires are not working very well today." "I am not surprised," said Chaffee as

he turned to order his advance. "I had them cut early this morning. I don't need any humanitarian instructions from Washington."

None for Him.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. "I suppose," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "your son, like most of the young men of the ordinary telegraph report was an great deal of eagerness to his patri-

mony. "Oh." replied her hostess, "there ain't judgment exploits. Their real is to be credited any Irish blood in our family at all, feathered and his unfeathered auditors, for the development exemplified in the Josiah's folks all came from Massachu-except one hen parrot, which angrily Nothing is too arduous setts, and I'm from New Jersey stock?" shouted back, "You're a liar!"

Still Stirring Up Sentiment Against Roosevelt

"Washington, Jan. 17 .- That neither the New York nor Pennsylvania Republican state convention will instruct for President Roosevelt is the story heard here by the anti-Roosevelt Republicans, It is repeated by the senators and representatives from other states as reliable the conventions in Ohio are over Hanna information, but no one can trace it to will have an overwhelming majority of So persistently is the rumor cepted as a fact, and there is reason to believe that a stronge effort will be made in both conventions to prevent instructions.

"Senator Platt, who returned from Alken, S. C., today, says New York deleabout the report, said that he had heard At the same time Roosevelt, and if it should become clear in June that the president was not available, the delegates would be free

choose some other candidate. "This means, if it means anything, that the delegates will be left free to follow their inclinations when they get to the convention, and they could only be left free if they were uninstructed.

"It is evident that matters instead of getting in a more satisfactory condition for the president are getting steadily worse. If Pennsylvania should fail to instruct, it would be taken as evidence gling with Quay to prevent him from es-pousing the cause of the President had headway. made considerable headway. It was only a week ago that friends of the president were planning to make Colonel Quay the administration manager, Colonel Quay has said, however, that he thinks Roosevelt will be the nomines-"If New York should also fail to instruct it would be the end of the Roosevelt boom, and the president's name

tude of Senator Hanna toward the president and the presidential nomination is that the home district of the Ohio senator, the twentieth Ohio, has been invaded by the Roosevelt men, and Mr. of battle have been mapped out by Senator Foraker, and he will seek to obtain instructions for Roosevelt in each of the 21 districts of Ohio, and also in the state convention.

might not be mentioned to the conven-

"One of the first things Senator Hanna heard when he got here on Saturday was that Senator Foraker had held a conference with Miner G. Norton of Cleveland, and Beidler, and that Mr. Norton had been placed in charge of the Roosevelt in-terests in the City of Cleveland. The twentieth and twenty-first districts are to be the first battleground of the administration and Senator Hanna. Senator Hanna lives in the twentieth dis-

"Mr. Norton was the corporation counsel of Cleveland under Mr. Hanna's old nothing better than to engage in a factional fight with the administration behind him.

"It is the irony of politics that a the very time that the president is seeking to placate Senator Hanna, Mr. Foraker should plunge the Buckeye state into a factional broil, which is simed So long as the administration thinks track the Roosevelt boom by preventing

instructions it cannot very well ask Senator Foraker to cease his attempt to compel Ohio to send instructed Roosevelt delegates to the convention and yet the row in Ohio is the very thing that is not wanted at the White House at this time.

"It is freely predicted that when all the delegates, and the friends of the laughing at the pretensions of Foraker that he can carry the state for Roose-

New York to test sentiment on the presidential nomination of the Republican party, and in reviewing the results it Says:

"There is a pronounced drift in this city toward Senator Marcus A. Hanna as the Republican presidential candidate. proved by a canvass made by the Herald among Republican busi-Of 1,209 members of that party questioned, 729 favor the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt and 480 declare for Senator Hanns.

"The attitude of the legal profession s especially significant, for of the 294 lawyers canvassed, 122 favor Mr. Hanna and 172 Mr. Roosevelt.

"In such a canvass as the Herald has conducted, necessarily Democrats are encountered, and the prevailing sentiment among those who opposed Bryan in 1896 and 1900 is that a more conervative man than Mr. Roosevelt should be placed in nomination in order to at-"In the clubs, where men prominent

in business and professional life meet, the sentiment which six months the sentiment which six months ago favored Mr. Roosevelt is now for Mr. Hanna or some equally conservative man. One business man said today that in the club which he frequents the tendency until a few months ago was to favor Mr. Roosevelt. Now, he declared, nearly every member regards Mr. Roosevelt's selection as inadvisable, and, politically speaking, a blunder.
"Among the district leaders of

Republican county organisations in Manhattan there is a preponderance of anti-Roosevelt feeling. Of the 36 leaders. 28 have expressed themselves as preferring another candidate than the president, although most of these ex-pect that he will be the choice of the convention.

"A Roosevelt tendency predominated among individuals and professional men. Approaching Wall street, however, Senator Hanna's partisans are more numerous, and in the financial district itself a big majority, is opposed to President Roosevelt, while all favor Senator Hanna. As an organizer and a business Representative J. A. man, Mr. Hanna appeals to financiers operators, traders and railroad men, As president as a 'kafe man.' "Among the corporate interests this

feeling permeated the whole personnel of the various departments. In political circles, which were thou

ughly canvassed by men to whom poliicfans talk freely though confidentially, the organization men are unanimous in enemy, Mayor McKisson, and he wants saying that as between Senator Hanna and President Roosevelt they are for Roosevelt.

"In distinctive trade districts an enleavor was made to ascertain how the respective business centers regard the candidacy of President- Roosevelt as against Senator Hanna. Prominent merchants and wholesalers in the drygoods trade favor President Roosevelt, fur and jewelers' trade Senator Hanna doesn't appear to be regarded as a formidable rival of the president

Letters From the People

Portland, Or., Jan. 22.-To the Editor

of The Journal-Dear Sir: What, if the burning of the Chinese house on Oak street recently? 'It seems to me it an entrance to her park. is high time that the matter were inpartisan body of citizens. This is a matter both of public and private inlong will it be before white people will not fare much better? As a citizen interested in the welfare of Portland, it seems to me that nothing should appeal more strongly to the body of our people than that the governing and offi-cial class of the city should be above suspicion. For, considered not only lo cally, but as a place for investment and residence to outsiders, the character of its government, morally as well as financially, is one of the prime consid-Respectfully submitted. L. H. ADAMS,

333 Thirteenth street,

House Cleaning in Portland.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.-To the Editor of The Journal: In a recent issue of a Portland paper I noticed that that city was talking about cleaning house. same question is being agitated here, and badly enough, too-it needs it. the many suggestions toward beautifying this barren-looking pile of structures, is that of improving the appearance of the streets upon which they are located. And what do you Portlanders think they propose doing? Plant Yes, they expect to begin with Van Ness avenue, setting out trees suitable to soil and climate and at least one show street of which to be and afflicted never stop to inquire to

And what is being done in Portland? Cutting down beautiful trees which would be worth fortunes to San Franciscans. There stood upon the corner of Third and Clay streets as magnificent a specimen of weeping willow as could perform his duty is the question with be found, and whoever was guilty of those who need the aid of the officers authorizing its destruction ought to be of the law. 'run in," for I consider it was criminal to strike death to its vitals. Had such a tree adorned one of San Francisco's streets, it would have been encircled with an iron railing or perhaps a seat reason many innocent people are so per-constructed around it. It would have secuted in the courts of justice that peen an ornament to the proposed new

market place. In Berkeley I saw two choice trees. around which the sidewalk was built; the walk gave place to the trees, not they to the walk, as is the case in Port- the admiration of all lovers of good land. And why cannot Portland have government, and he ought to be susone show street? Let the residents com-"I am going abroad, and may never see my fellow Americans again in this Take Seventh street, for instance, part with all the qualities that make an officer to be trusted, and of whom those dingy, decaying south of Yambill street, and let there other county and city officials would be velvety green lawns and rows of roses or other bright hedges. 'Tis the necessary asistance vice would soon shameful for a city to advertise its be suppressed in this county. Governor ite slogan of the opponents of Mt. filthiness and be obliged to tell its peo-Chamberlain, organized a fiscal parrot ple that they need to clean house, and appointed Mr. Manning district attorcompetition, in which the parrot which if if everyone would see themselves as ney, and when the time comes the peo-others see them, such things need not ple should approve of the governor's will cost you more" would receive f25. be done. If some Portlanders could only see the possibilities of Portland. ing, and scores of tism appeared in St. something would be doing. James' hall to show how well they could ciscans say they have the climate, the voice the free-fooders' contention. There was plenty of swearing and water, but when anything is to be seen, shricking, and the winner was a gray why is it necessary to board a boat and African, and when he said his "Your go from San Francisco to see it? Befood will cost you more," after five cause they have not yet "cleaned house," food will cost you more," after five cause they have not yet "cleaned house," minutes' profound fiscal reflection, his With better, more sublime surroundhis ings, no one need leave Portland to see

from the terminus of a "show street. Here it is proposed to extend the "Pan Handle" from the entrance to Golden a continuous driveway.

could go on making suggestions through the columns of the ever welcome "Journal," until accused of "talk-ing overtime," but please excuse the time taken, as I become so enthusiastic over this subject that suggestions seem to be endless, but I hope to see some of them fulfilled in time, and much cleaning" accomplished by the time I return to my much-loved Portland. A PORTLANDER.

Meets With a Republican's Praise.

Portland, Or., Jan. 23 .- To the Editor of the Journal: I am a Republican, and regret that District Attorney Manning s a Democrat, yet his fearless conduct in the prosecution of offenders against the law, entitles him to the plaudits of all good citizens regardless of their party affiliations. . It requires a high class of courage in these times of pulls and money influence for public officials to take the side of the poor and weak against the strong and influential. The course of Mr. Manning, in the case of the poor woman whose money was lost by her husband in one of the gambling houses of this city, shows that he is man with a heart in the right place, and that he has a proper conception of justice, with that fearlessness needed to

The rich and strong can as a rule take care of themselves, while the only hope of the poor and friendless is in just laws, properly enforced by competent honest and brave officers. The hungry what church the charitable belong who administer to their wants. does the politics of a district attorney interest those whose wrongs he rights and delivers from the hands of the oppressor. Qualification and the nerve to those who need the aid of the officers

enforce the laws.

It is a rare quality in any district attorney who understands that it is more his duty to protect the innocent than i is to prosecute the guilty, and for this they lose their respect for the law and become hardened criminals.

Mr. Manning seems to understand fully the duty he owes to the people, and is pursuing a course that should arouse fences he serves may well be proud. If the sustain Mr. Manning and render him action at the ballot box.

REPUBLICAN. Not the Only Victim.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Neurich-We'll have to discharge he butler.

Neurich-Because why? Mrs. Neurich-He mistook me for my nald in the dark hallway last night and

actually kissed me. feathered and his unfeathered auditors, its attractions if it will only "clean Neurich-Well, he has my sympathy except one hen parrot, which angrily house." One greatly needed improve- I made the same mistake myself one ment Portland should have is a boule- night last week.

News, Gossip and Speculation From the National Capital

Washington, Jan. 25.—The senate law. The bill provides that when the committee on territories has filed with the senate the report made by its submmittee, Senators Dillingham. be filled. nam, Nelson and Patterson, relative to conditions in Alaska. The sub-commit-tee, it will be remembered, visited Alaska last summer, spending two month time there investigating the conditions. The report recites that Alaska has yielded in revenues since its cession nearly \$10,000,000, a sum greater by diture in her behalf. It is also esti-mated that the United States has been enriched by the fur industry to the ex-tent of \$52,000,000, by the Alaskan fisheries \$50,000,000, and that the output of gold since 1898 has amounted to more than \$31,000,000. Detailed statistics are given in the report of the fishing and mining industries. The report pays much attention to the question of transportation and says that the development of Alaska depends more upon the im stay provement of transportation facilities

supplies at fairly reasonable prices. situation upon the Yukon is entirely dif-ferent as all goods intended for use in the Yukon basin if brought over American routes must be taken on ocean go ing vessels to St. Michael, a distance 2,550 miles from Seattle, and there be transferred to river boats, against the current of the stream, to the various points along the river. The committee is strongly of the opinion that a great obligation rests upon the government of the United States to adopt a system of wagen roads for the relief of the miners in the American territory, and that for the basis of such a system a well con structed wagon road should connect the waters of the Pacific at Valdes with those of the Yukon river at Eagle, the length of which would be about 400 miles. It is as much the duty of the United States to build the road and secure the American interests of that district to the United States as it was to build the first Pacific railroad to connect the Pacific coast with the country east of the Rocky mountains.

than upon any other one instrumental-

ern Alaska are well served, and receive

Nome and all places in Southeast-

The report points out a plan by which the expense of a system of highways could be met from the revenues Alaska without hardship to any of its industries. The report refers briefly to the agri-

cultural development of the territory. Considerable attention is given to the question of mining laws and the committee recommends amendments requir ing a certain amount of assessment work upon each claim as a prerequisite of That assessment work to be done upon

each claim during each calendar year shall be greatly increased in amount and that it should represent at least 30 days of actual work upon the claim, none to be deducted from the time going and returning from it. That proof of such work should be

filed with the commissioner of the precinct on or before the last day of calendar year and consists of affidavits of claimant and of attesting witnesse That no person should be allowed to stake out or locate or hold, except by purchase, more than one mining claim upon the same creek.

The fur seal industry is referred to at length. The committee recomme suspension of all killing by the lessees of the seal islands be made at once, and indefinitely, and that the government of the United States shall attempt to reopen and conclude negotiations with the overnment of Great Britain looking to a revision of the laws and regulatio which govern the taking of seals on open waters of the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea, and to enter upon ne-gotiations with the governments of Russia and Japan to the end that all pelagic

The committee recommends that survey of the harbor of St. Michael be made with reference to the construction of a breakwater off the northeast end of Whale island. It also recommends an examination of the mouth of Snake river with a view to making improvements for bettering conditions in the harbor of

Nome. The committee recommends the creation of a Fourth judicial district in Alaska to which an additional judge

should be appointed. The new district should be south from the present Third district and should in-

elude the Yukon basin.

The committee is of the opinion that the time has not yet come for the establishment of a territorial legislature. The industry which now binds the white population to Alaska is almost wholly that of mining and until it is demor strated that agriculture can be made profitable, and the population thus made permanent by fixing it to the soil, the homemaker will seek other fields and any form of local government would

be unstable.

The committee favors the selection of a delegate and its members agree that if no practicable method of elect-ing one can be adopted by congress, that the appointment should come from the president of the United States by and with the consent of the senate.

Much interest is taken in Washington ociety this winter in the group of younger ladies, daughters of senators representatives who are enjoying their first season at the national cap-

The western members of the group are the daughters of Senators Warren and Clark of Wyoming. Miss Warren has just made her entree into Washing society. She shared the honors of her friend, Miss Pauline Magruder, a coming out party the day before Cristmas. Miss Warren graduated at Wellesley last June. She is a bright, intelligent girl, thoroughly western in her individuality and heartiness

Senator Clark's daughter, Miss Laura, has just finished school at the National Park seminary near this city. Miss Clark is deveting much of her time to the study of music. She has a good voice, and is also studying the violin. She is spending the winter with her parents here, and is a favorite in the younger society circles.

Among the measures before congress in behalf of the organized militia of the country is one proposed by Represen-tative Stevens of Texas, providing that all official mail matter written by offi-cers of the National Guard shall be transmitted free of postage, and that officers of the National Guard shall be permitted to frank official mail matter the same as other officials of the government

General Corbin showed his wisdon in giving up the barren office of adju tant-general when he asked and re-ceived the detail to command the depastment of the East. The inaugura-tion of the general staff system stripped the office of adjutant-general of practically ail of its duties excepting those of purely clerical and routine nature. Now it is proposed to abolish the office and incorporate the adjutant-general's department in the bureau of records and pensions of the war department. A bill to make this change has been sub-mitted by the war department and introduced in the senate and house by the chairmen of the repective military made to fight him, it committees. The measure has the indorsement of Secretary Root, and there spectable adversary.

is little doubt that it will become

visitor of rank, but who is expected to travel incognito, is coming to Washington. This is Misrah Asa Khan, the grand vizier of Persis. The grand vizier is making a tour of the world, his ultimate destination being Mecco ance with Persian religion, which makes it incumbent upon the faithful to make a pilgrimage there at least once during his lifetime. Beyond being cared for by the Persian minister here, there will be no official entertainment of the grand vizier in Washington.

Gen. Isaac Khan, who has represented Persia at Washington for the past four years, and who has been promoted to the post of minister to Austria, says he is a great admirer of American energy progressiveness, and during his here he has endeavored to cultivate closer trade relations between the United States and Persia. He has impressed upon his people the advantage of using American inventions, and Perments of agriculture, and is dealing ex-tensively in American products. He says he believes the day is not far distant when trolley cars and electric lights will be in use in Persia. General Khan's brother, Mahmound, now at Calcutta, it is expected, will succeed to the post here.

Dr. Herran, who has had charge of Colombian affairs here, takes back with him to his own country a big stack of letters, the writers of which have made application to enlist in the Colombian forces in the event of war between Colombia and Panama. These letters are in the main from "soldiers of fortune," and the majority of them come from Canadians, although quite a number are written by Germans. Some of the letters are written by men who have been officers in the German army, and will not enlist unless they are given posts of importance. German endorsement of Colombia is accounted for by that a large percentage of the foreign residents there are Germans, and that the Colombian army is organized and drilled under German methods. The offer of the Canadians to enlist is taken as an indication that the Panama polloy of the United States is not looked upon with favor by our Northern neigh-

The French government owns a large lot in Washington, purchased two years ago for the sum of \$100,000 and intended for the location of an embassy building. It was expected that the French national assembly would make provision for the erection of a building on this lot during the recent session, but no appropriation was made and the matter will go over at least another year. In anticipation, however, of building a fine embassy building in Washington, it is stated that the French government has designated one of the leading architects of France to prepare designs for the building.

The recent spat in the senate elevator between Senator Hoar and Editor Scott of Portland was because the distinguished senator from Massachusetts felt paper that the late Senator Morrill of Vermont "kept alive to sav funeral expenses." A Southern senator says that the incident brings to his mind the fact that many years ago when Alexander Stephens represented Georgia in the United States senate, a stranger saw him creeping along Pensylvania avenue and asked a cabman who the sickly, puny little man was. "That, sir," replied the cabby, 'is the meanest man in Washington, the very meanest. For years and years we been waiting to die, so that we could get a job at a public funeral, but he just keeps a public funeral, but he mozying around to save funeral Senator Stephens did not die in Washington, and the cabbles never got the job that they looked for,

Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois of Idaho, is active in the work undertaken by the Congress of Mothers against Mormonism and polygamy. At a lunch recently given by Mrs. Dubois to the executive board of the Congress of Mothers the Smoot case cussed, and it was decided that the campsign against polygamy should be continued regardless of the action of the senate in the Smoot trial. The executive board will request the representatives of foreign powers in Washington to inform their governments at home that Mormonism embraces polygamy, and that steps should be taken to prevent the immigration of women to Utah before first being made aware of the true state of affairs there. The annual meeting of the Mothers' Congress will be held in Chicago, May 11 to 14, and a Mothers' Congress day at the St. Louis exposition will be held May 26.

The recent publication of the list of eligible widowers and bachelors in the senate is bringing forth results. One of the unmarried senators has received the following letter from a Kansas lady, who puts the proposition of matrimony to him in a very business-like manner.

"Dear Senator-I read you are one of the widowers of the senate who would more than likely be one who would be next to get married. Now I write you this and ask you if you are not engaged to any lady? If you would consider myself as a candidate for that sacred trust? I am a widow 56 years old, and should like a good and loving husband, one whom I could love and trust. I find life too lonesome to live without a good man. You may think this very impertinent in me to write you, but I assure you I am no adventuress, only one who is so lonely, and there are no eligible men in this town. If you answe this and give me a gleam of hope. will give you assurance by a dear friend of mine, whose husband is senator from this state, that I am a good and pure woman. I will wait with patience your answer, then I will tell you more of myself and who I am."

The senator's response to this tender missive was written by his secretary. It will not encourage the widow to any great extent.

JUDGE GRAY FOR PRESIDENT.

From the Forest Grove Times. The sentiment is growing among the Democrats of the country in favor of Judge Gray of New Jersey as their candidate for the presidency. He is an conservative and clean man, who has the respect of the entire country, irrespective of party, and no objection could be made to apply to Bryan, Cleveland, Gorman, Hearst or other prominent Democrats who have been mentioned. It is not likely that he could be elected, but his nomination by the Democratic party would be a manifestation of wisdom not always shown by that great organi-

Got Gay; Now He's Proud.

From the Omaha World-Herald. With an appropriation of \$250,000 made to fight him, the boll weevil may consider that he ranks at least as a re-