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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and continued warm; north to east winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

THE IMPOSSIBLE PROBLEM.

Some twenty-five years ago there was an "example" in arithmetic, or algebra, which by one method of operation brought one result, perfectly consistent with the terms of the problem and with entire justice to all interested parties, including, if memory serves the owner of a ditch which was let by contract and two laborers, yelept A and B, who were to divide the payment for the excavation between them. But it was easy to prove, by another method of operation, that the answer thus reached was wrong. Whichever way the example was worked, the other way would prove the first was wrong.

It is something like this with the municipal problem of vice. Nature seems to have so ordered it that no way in which this miserable cancer of community life is handled can give satisfactien. Men cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. There is only incessant war, heartburnings, corruption, an hour of hope succeeded by a fresh abysm of dewnair, an armistice which lasts but a night, an arrangement which is made only to be broken, an interminable and bitter conflict between impractical idealism on one hand and conscienceless utilitarianism on the other, with the forces of vice and crime on sleepless qui vive to take advantage of every division in the ranks of decency.

This is why we see Mayor Williams' administration beset today by the very forces of law and order which strove so strenuously and successfully fifteen months ago to prevent the municipal triumph of a combination which included every nefarious occupation and corrupt alliance in the city. It is the unfalling resource of the vicious to accomplish by stealth what they are deprived of in the open. A regime of blackmail was broken up by Judge Williams' election, and its devotees will never rest until they can get it restored by breaking in upon the union hereto fore existing between the forces of decency, "Moral waves" usually take their rise in the counsels of hungry grafters, and this present movement is probably no exception to the rule

There is never a time in the history of any great city when evidence cannot be found to stir decent people to indignation, provided it is assiduously gathered and presented to them. It is exough for the right-minded to be told of every country boy who is entired to a suloon and robbed; of every girl who is dragged into a secluded room, plied with drink and ruined; of every young clerk who is tempted by gambling losses to steal and falls. These things are always going on. An explosion over them always waits only for some interested crook to take them up and exploit them before preachers, fathers, mothers, business men, newspapers. Then community is aroused. Then, for a brief space, whatever method is in operation is changed for some other method. The mind, tired for the time, turns to some other subject, and what seemed to be reform turns out to have which is as noisome as ever in its constituent parts.

There is very little difference between the present situation in Portland and that which generally prevails in any city of the size. It is true that Mayor Williams has suffered himself to be badgered and seduced into a quasi admission that he had an arrangement with the gamblers, involving a monthly fine and permission to run, when the fact is he has made no arrangement, as his assailants could readily have ascertained. It is also true that in this matter charity is apt to be lost sight of-no one should impute sympathy with wrong-doing to the Mayor or either member of the police committee, all of whom are for decency and order in community life. But aside from these incidental features, the problem here today is the same old problem-how to handle vice so as to satisfy those who can be satisfied only by its extirpation, which is impossible. The only way to stop gambling and prostitution in Portland or New York City or London is to purify the heart of man, where every grime exists before it sees the light.

Am yet we would not seem to discourage the investigation into the conduct of the police department. No honest official, no competent Chief, no successful administrator, is injured by the closest scrutiny into his operations Public inquiries of this sort are always in order when officials affect the idea that their actions are no concern of the public. Perplexing and annoying probbeens of this sort can be hundled se-

Turkey, where the masses have no voice in government. But in this free country, where the governed rule, it is a welcome sign when the people manifest keen interest in the conduct of affairs. It is only when they are callous to the shortcomings of public servants that representative government comes into peril. The price of liberty is not eternal complaisance and an implicit confidence that whoever is "it" is right.

BALFOUR A PROTECTIONIST.

When Secretary Chamberlain issued his manifesto in advocacy of a preferential tariff in favor of the British colonies. The Oregonian pointed out that his phraseology left no room for him to escape classification as a protectionist, however vociferously he and his friends might claim adherence to free trade as a principle. That classification has been generally conceded; and now a similar conclusion must be registered against Prime Minister Balfour Tribune Building, New York City; 510-11-12
Tribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith
Epecial Agency, Eastern representative.
For mie in Sun Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palthrown free trade, away and adopts the thrown free trade away and adopts the protectionist view. The terminology of the cult admits of no other explanation. The heresy of protection has taken firm hold in British soil, and its issue, however uncertain now, can only be momentous. It means dissensions, it may mean the beginning of the end of British supremacy; for the theory of protection is wrong for the United Kingdom, and it is difficult to see in what way it can be applied without disaster proportioned to the measure of its adoption. The press correspondents seem to us

to err in attributing to Minister Bal-

four a definite abstention from indorsement of the Chamberlain proposals; for if we waive for the moment the general adhesion to the protective point of view there is reference to almost every principal economic problem of the kingdom in terms harmonique with those of the Colonial Secretary. The treatment of Great Britain as a lone free-trade country in a hostile world of protectionists, for example, might have been Mr. Chamberlain's own; and so might his more minute examination into the effect of tariffs on combinations, and when he says "the only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand," he says in other words exactly what the Colonial Secretary has been endeavoring to impress upon the British mind-namely, that free trade is a self-imposed sacrifice, and protection s the assumption of effective weapons. How utterly irreconcilable all this is with the traditional dogmas of free trade it seems gratuitous to rehearse. It has been the axiom of enlightened political economy these fifty years that the nation which claps high duties on its imports only impoverishes its own people, and that free trade finds its chief and unanswerable defense in its bestowal of progress and strength upon the country that adopts it. But Mr. Balfour has come to think, along with Mr. Chamberlain, that protection protects instead of robs; that the foreigner pays the tax, and that protective tariffs, instead of being relics of barbarism, are really most excellent instruments of National advancement, approved and brought to perfection, as it were, by the experience of mankind for, let us say, a thousand years.

If it were not too late, one would be empted to remonstrate with these British statesmen, for thus having joined the great army of iconoclasts. Great Britain is a hardworking and matterof-fact sort of country, busy, grimy and not given too much to fancy or humor. And yet upon that island there has flourished in unchallenged sway for fifty years one of the mos and ethereal ideals of human conduct that ever sparkled above the dismal mart. That ideal is free trade. Cut from pure theory as clear and clean as a polished diamond, it has conquered men's hearts and defled the countingroom and demagogue like the vision of the Holy Grail. But its hour has come. As a religion it must go; and it must take its place, along with home rule and disestablishment and the deceased wife's sister, as the football of party politics and the theme of irreverent badinage at the clubs. Set down there then on humanity's ledger another heavy entry on the bad side of profit and loss account, along with the equality of all men, the verbal inspiration of the Bible, the Olympian gods and Santa Claus. It is getting to be a dry old world!

MAKE BRIDGES BEAUTIFUL.

To a city built upon the banks of . river bridges are a matter of the greatest importance, not only from the standpoint of utility, but from that of beauty. Few structures are more grace. ful in their own appearance and add more to their surroundings than welldesigned bridges, and on the other hand nothing so thoroughly destroys the pleasant effect of a scene as bridges that are planned with the sole thought of providing a passage over an obstructive river.

The idea that something more than mere utilitarian motives should govern in civic improvements is steadily grow. ing in the United States. It is being only a stirring up of the pool, fostered in the schools, theoretically and practically, and will thus in time pervade the Nation. In no direction, as already indicated, can this movement find better scope than in that of artistic bridges. Many rivers of the Old World share their reputation of beauty with the bridges that span them. bridge in time becomes a true part of the natural scenery, and n small part. How many bridges of today are anything but blots upon the landscape? Very few, and the reason is not hard to find. Steel is a new material in bridgebuilding, and is still in an experimental stage, or rather is in a stage that still permits of new facts being learned of it. When stone was employed there were no new devices to be introduced. The structural part of the work was plain sailing, and the builders devoted their attention to making beautiful their work. With steel the builders are striving for the greatest strength and the greatest durability, to the neglect of other qualities that should be regarded as no less essen

> The president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in discussing the artistic possibilities of steel construction, declared that beauty is frequently sacrificed to economy for the reason that the engineer cares little for artistic effect and the architect knows little about engineering. The co-operation of the professions, he suggested, is the chief requisite for bridges that will combine strength, grace and economy. Structures with these qualities may be hard to obtain, but the result, espe-

cretly and autocratically in Russia and cially in Portland's case, would be worth much effort. At Morrison street, if possible, let us have a structure that is worthy a place in the landscape that includes Sam Simpson's lovely river and the eternal snows of St. Helens and Hood.

> JURIES WOULD NOT CONVICT. The recent suggestion of the rope for all grave crimes, made by E. W. Bingham, is not new; and because it has been thoroughly discredited is not worthy of serious revival. Anybody who ever perused the pages of the New gate calendar knows that under English law less than a century ago not only all grave crimes, but the theft of property to the amount of 12 shillings, was punished with the death penalty. Sir William Mountford, in his speech in the House of Commons against the death penalty for minor offenses, relat ed a case where a young woman, very poor, with a baby at her breast, was hanged for stealing a roll of cloth of the value of 12 shillings. Executions for a very large number of minor offenses continued as late as 1825, and it was 1837 before the death penalty was restricted to the crime of murder. Cromwell was the first great Englishman to reduce the number of capital offenses. Hanging, drawing and quartering was Inflicted for treason upon the Scotch Jacobite Lord Balmerino in 1745. Elizabath Frye and Sir Samuel Romills urged the amelioration of the English criminal code, but without success, for many years. Reform was finally obtained, not through the humanity of the lawmakers, but because juries refused

to convict when the death penalty was attached to a minor offense. Doubtless there are grave crimes be sides murder that deserve the death penalty, but outside of rape it would probably be difficult to persuade juries The experience of Great Britain, which was obliged to abandon capital punishment for minor offenses. is instructive. Great Britain did not ameliorate her code through sentiment alism, but because the people "kicked." The juries would not convict a man for minor offense if the conviction sent him to the gallows. It seems singular that the death penalty was not retained for burglary, highway robbery, rape and arson, but if our memory is correct under the British code today capital punishment is inflicted only for murder. It is exceedingly difficult today to convict a man accused of murder, even when the proof of guilt is clear. If the accused has money and friends, he seldom goes to the gallows. He will not escape punishment entirely, but will be convicted of murder in the second degree or manslaughter. It would be very difficult to get juries to send to the gallows any man who was other than a murderer or a man guilty of rape. Bet ter legal convictions and some legal sunishment than acquittals and the mad antics of Judge Lynch and his court. Any government is better than spasmodic outbursts of anarchy.

ONE HUNDRED INCHES, FORSOOTH: Some ardent Oregonians are accuscomed to lament that our state is not so well known in the East as it should be. How little ground exists for such a dismal belief is evident from the fact that the New York World uses Oregon to point a contrast with the Death Valley of California.

"Agriculture," says the World, "cannot be carried on successfully in the United States without irrigation when the rainfall is less than twenty inches per year. When we consider the fact that in Pennsylvania we have an average rainfall of about forty inches a year, and that in Oregon the rainfall reached 100 inches per year, we realize what a slight rainfall the valley has." We do, indeed. With 100 inches a year we even wonder how Pennsylvania with its measly forty, can avoid being completely shriveled up by the burning

rays of the moon. To help readers of the World to re alize the heat of the awful Death Valley, we might consider the fact that Williamette is frozen solid six months every year, and that Portland is buried in snow all the Winter. To realize the wild nature of the Death Valley we have only to consider that the biggest wild game in Portland's suburbs is the bear, the mastodon having been exterminated by the settlers in the early '70s.

Oregon not known! Such nonsense has been exploded forever by the As the figures for Oregon's rainfall given in the Eastern paper do not quite agree with those tabulated by the Weather Bureau, it may be interesting to note the official record, which is given for what it may be worth in a question of this kind: Portland, 39.16 nches; Roseburg, 36,52; Baker City, 14.14. Even Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, did not reach the 100 inches mentioned by the World, having to be content with 83.34, as recorded by the Weather Bureau.

"THE LANDLESS MAN TO THE MAN-LESS LAND."

The great problem of a congested city population centuries old in Europe is being brought before the practical humanitarians of our own great cities for solution. Commander Booth-Tucker in the September bulletin of the Bureau of Labor at Washington tells of some very effective methods that have been applied to the solution of this problem by that wonderfully energetic organization the Salvation Army, in the establishment of farm colonies within the past five years. He will address the National Irrigation Congress, now in session at Ogden, upon this phase of the subject, and incidentally, perhaps, show how the vast arid regions of the Nation may be made habitable by irrigation and be populated by systematic ef fort to the relief of the congested districts of the great cities.

He brings out in the bulletin to which reference is above made some of the features of the great work of farm colonization under direction of the Salvation Army-a work barely five years old and yet in his judgment beyond the experimental stage. The purpose of this effort was to enable worthy families to separate themselves from the hopeless conditions of overcrowded city districts and tenements, keep together and ultimately by their own exertions and pay ments to become home-owners. The farm colony was projected by the Salvation Army as a means looking to this end. As tersely expressed by Commander Booth, the proposition was to bring into partnership the "landless man and the manless land" and ad-

just the balance between them. In pursuit of this purpose the Salvation Army is now operating in the United States three farm colonies-one each in California, Ohio and Colorado. In all, about 400 persons have been settled on 3000 acres of land. The families are entirely self-supporting. Some of

them have already paid for their holdings. Many of the 20-acre farms are valued at from \$2000 to \$5000. On some of them stone cottages and barns have

The most important of these settlements is at Fort Amity, Colo. There early in 1898 a section of land, consist ing of 640 acres (since increased to 2000), was purchased. The first settlers reached Fort Amity in April of the year named, having been assisted thither. That is to say, their railroad fares and freight charges upon their household goods had been advanced. The colonists were not the driftwood of the slums, but workingmen from the large cities, chiefly from New York, who had been unable to accumulate property. They were settled upon tracts of from ten to twenty acres each, received a house in which to live, necessary tools and implements with which to work their lands, a horse or two, one or two cows and a few pigs and poultry. This was not a gift, but a loan, to the colonist, duly charged against him, with suitable arrangements by which he could meet the payments from the fruits of the land and of his own industry. The first who came were set to work making general improvements, such as digging irrigating ditches, running fences, etc. They were allowed the even wage of \$2 a day. Half of this was credited on their debt, and the other dollar paid their living expenses until returns from the land began to come in. In April, 1902, the first colonist paid his entire debt and was the owner in fee simple of 20 acres of land upon which was a neat stone cottage and stock and im plements with which to work the land. The entire savings of ten or twelve years previous to his going to Fort Amity were represented by a team and some household furniture. Under his new environment he paid off the account charged up against him in giving him "a chance"-a total of \$900-in three years, besides supporting his wife and

three children and building his house. In the presentment of this case lies the argument that proves the feasibility of the scheme which proposes to bring the "landless man to the manless land." First, of course the man must desire to possess the land and be willing to live on and cultivate it. He must want a home bad enough to be willing to work and save for it. This, it is asserted, thousands of the worthy poor of the great cties are not only willing but anxious to do. The scheme is not a charitable one in the sense that it pauperizes by indiscreet giving. It is grounded upon the gospel of self-help, and the aid that it gives looks steadfastly to that end. The co-operative feature which has wrecked so many colonies is not a part of this scheme On the contrary, individual ownership is provided for and encouraged. This is charity in its broadest and most practical sense; a charity that inculcates responsibility and promotes self-respect -qualities which the large class in our great cities known as the "worthy poor" prize as a sacred heritagel.

The charges of S. M. Brosius, special agent of the Indian Rights Association, against George I. Harvey, superintendent of the Pawnee Indian Agency, at Pawnee, I. T., are bold, broad and specific. Harvey is accused among other things of brutality to children in the Indian schools, of irregularities in the leasing and sale of Indian lands, and of manipulating Indian moneys to the advantage of himself and banks in which he is interested. The Indian Department cannot, if it would, ignore these charges. Those that pertain to the In dian lands are similar to others that have been unearthed in various sections of the wide West pertaining to the management or mismanagement of Government lands, and there is unfortunately little reason to doubt the trutl which they allege. The findings of the Government inspector who is now at work on the case will be looked for with interest. The policy of the Department of the Interior, as boldly announced by Secretary Hitchcock and ratified by the President, is to allow no man against whom charges of fraud in the land service are proven to be retained in the service. The findings in this case are likely to cause further dissension between the Interior Department and politicians with election debts to pay and prestige in the matter of appointments to maintain. In a case of this kind it is evident that one side or the other must go to the wall, and it does not need a prophet to tell which it will be

Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs has been denounced not only by British Liberals, but by many leading Unionists, and fourteen English and Scotch professors of political economy, connected with the leading universities, have issued a manifesto against his schemes. The signers of this manifesto are convinced that any system of preferential tariffs would probably lead to the reintroduction of protection into the fiscal system of the United Kingdom, which they hold would be detrimental to the national prosperity of the country. A worse blow for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of a preferential tariff scheme is its rejection by the Trades-Union Congress at its recent session in Leicester. Only two delegates voted for Mr. Chamberlain's dear loaf and imperial reciprocity, which is denounced in the resolution of condemnation as "mischievous and dangerous." Mr. Chamberlain is obtaining a great deal of notoriety at the expense of his popularity.

The New York Tribune's approbation of a proposal to present C. O. Iselin with a testimonial will be echoed by every one with sufficient intelligence to appreciate the services rendered by the managing owner of the Reliance. If Sir Thomas Lipton, the loser, is presented with a service of plate, why not the winner? From the adulatory notices accorded Sir Thomas it seems that we are in a fair way to place the unsuccessful on a pedestal and consign the

The fleet on the Rhine, a river about half the size of the Columbia, numbered 9574 vessels at the end of last year. Of the total, 1183 are steamers, the others being sailing vessels and barges, with a carrying capacity of 2,853,227 tons.

"He who can, does. He who cannot, teaches." Thus Bernard Shaw, who must have been thinking of the antis.

Captain Bogardus Retains His Skill Chicago Record-Herald.
At Lincoln, Ill., on Tuesday. August 25, with an automatic Winchester rifle Cap-tain A. C. Bogardus, the retired championship shot of the world, accomplished at the age of 70 years, a new feat marksmanship. At a distance of 33 feet from a target three inches in diameter and loading his own gun he fired 100 shots in exactly three minutes without missing

THE KNIFE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Providence Journal. Great progress has been made in the clence of surgery in recent times, and still fresh discoveries are constantly recorded. One of the latest to advance be the kidneys, long regarded as incurable and necessarily fatal within a longer or shorter period of time, may soon be paper has advocated the abandonment of placed with smallpox, diphtheria, conumption and yellow fever on the list of those more familiar and once irresistible diseases that man's increased knowledge and skill have robbed of their ancient The discovery that chronic Bright's disease can be cured by a surgical operation was made a few years ago by Dr. George M. Edebohis, a noted surgeon of New York City, by accident. In November, 1892, he operated on a pa-tient for the purpose of relieving the usual symptoms of what is commonly called floating kidney. During the operawas suffering also from chronic Bright's The operation, though successfu as regarded the first trouble, was finished out any expectation that it would affect the second. It was found with sur prise, however, that the symptoms of this disease also gradually disappeared. By April, 1897, Dr. Edebohis had performed five similar operations, and three out of the five patients were restored to per-fect health. The conclusion reached from these experiences was that if the knife cure Bright's disease when complicated with floating kidney it would probably be equally effective when that disease existed by itself.

In January, 1898, the first surgical opera ion deliberately undertaken for the of Bright's disease was performed with entire success, a permanent cure being the result. Within the next four years and a half Dr. Edebohis performed 40 such

operations with gratifying results.

The operation itself is described as not being a very difficult one for a skillful surgeon, not so difficult as that for float-ing kidney, in performing which Dr. Edebohis is reported to have met with a very small percentage of mortality. The danger o the patient lies not so much in the operation itself as in the changes which the ease may have wrought in the heart and the circulatory system generally. The operation consists practically of the re-noval from about the kidney of certain obstructions to the free circulation of the blood. This being done and nature left free to take up the work of cure, the disease is gradually obliterated by the absorption of all inflammatory products.

The results of this new method of treating Bright's disease are being carefully watched by the medical fraternity to see whether a permanent cure is effected or whether the relief will prove to be only temporary after all. So far they all seem to justify confidence in the efficacy of the

THE CUP AND ITS LESSONS.

New York Journal of Commerce. Sir 'a nomas Lipton seems unable to win the cup, but he has succeeded magnifi-cently in something else of far greater onsequence; that of promoting good will between the United States and Great Britain. In this respect he stands without a peer. Sir Thomas will be more welcome to the honor of this achieve-ment than to the cup, which we still intend to retain, he matter how much we like our doughty antagonist; and we like him mightly for the true sportsmanlike qualities which he has invariably dis-played both before and after defeat. The exceptional spirit of fair play and

consideration shown on both sides during this contest might well be exercised more freely in business affairs, though this is not the only lesson which the races sug-gest. While they show our superiority in yachting, while they prove that the Yankee has fost none of his skill in ma-rine architecture, while they suggest that the American shipbuilder might do equally tests leave unproved our ability to run successfully a merchant marine of any importance under the same conditions as our rivals. In yachting we ask no odds, but in international shipping we cannot maintain a respectable footing either with or without protection. We can build the fastest yachts for amusement, or splendid warships for defense; yet we cannot rut the 20,000-tonners which carry the world's commerce and promote the world's peace and progress unless we hide them under an alien flag. Why are such craft beyond us? Why are we always beaten when trying to run ships under the same ns as our rivals? Why is it when we drop play and turn to drop yachting and turn to the ocean liner, or even the useful tramp, we take the rear position and resort to such weak ineffective supports as "patriotism," tection and subsidies instead of studying and following if necessary the methods of those who are now beating us? Yachtwant something more substantial.

The Trouble With Low,

Minneapolis Tribune. Without positive qualities to commend him to anybody; without having satisfied anybody with his administration; without spiring in anybody the belief that his econd administration would be more satisfactory than his first, now he is going to be renominated because he has the ative virtue of not repelling anybody fa tally. Here is the secret of Mayor Low's continued success in a community where he has no warm friends or sincere admirers. He is a safe and stupid sort of man; honest in public business without special talent for it; of decent manners but without personal charm; equally with out enthusiastic support and determined opposition. He will live in private remir cence as the most commonplace character that ever was foaled, the duliest spirit that ever lowered the social temper ature of a dinner table or turned the thoughts of a public meeting to damna tion and the dead. But he will live in public history as the first reform mayor of Greater New York, who won renomination, and perhaps re-election, by his high character and distinguished serv The funny thing about it is that neither judgment will be far wrong.

Dog Kennel Could Stable This Horse

San Francisco Examiner, There arrived in this city last week wha is in all probability the smallest horse in the world. It is but 221-2 inches high, weighs 73 pounds, and, by competent competent horsemen, is said to be about 10 years old. The horse comes from Tampico, and is the property of A. J. Morrison, a showman of Los Angeles. He says that the horse was born on the Liani Island, in South America, and that its diminutive size is probably the result of continued inbreeding. The animal is not pretty, for its head seems to be disproportionately large for its body; still, though untamed it is quite an intelligent little animal It has never been shod, and none of its t would hide a sliver dollar.

When in St. Louis recently Mr. Morrison took the animal to show it to a friend who is an organ-builder. The little horse walked through the hole of one of the large wooden pipes in the factory without difficulty, and the pipe is only 24 inches square. The horse is to be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair, and Mr. Morrison says it cost him \$3000.

Montgomery Schuyler.

A bale-fire kindled in the night, By night a blaze, by day a cloud, With flame and smoke all England wok It climbed so high, it roared so loud.

While over Massachusetts pines Uprose a white and steadfast star; And many's night is hung unwatched-1 It shone so still, it seemed so far.

But Light is Fire, and Fire is Light;

The torch that flares along the coast, The star that beams above the seas.

And mariners are glad for these

FOREST RESERVE POLICY.

The Tacoma News devotes a column to a misrepresentation of The Oregonian's position upon the subject of forest reserves, a misrepresentation which is either malicious or was due to a failure to read yond the experimental stage holds out the utterances upon which its assertion the hope that chronic Bright's disease of are based. The News says that The Oregonian protests against the withdrawa from entry of public lands, and that this reserves already created. The instruction is that The Oregonian is opposed to the forest reserve movement in its entirety. Nothing could be further from the truth and it requires no careful searching to find The Oregonian's position upon this subject, which is of so great importance to this state. The News has deliberately or carelessly overlooked The Oregonian's declaration of its opinions upon the essential features of the forest reserve proeedings. We need not restate our post tion, but merely quote from previous expressions in these columns to show that the News has been guilty of misrepre sentation. The editorial in The Oregonian of September 8 upon which the News bases its tirade, contains the following: Against a judicious creation of forest re

serves, under proper laws and regulation the East will testify that the waste of timbe in the Northwest is enormous, and that lum bermen give no thought to the needs of those who will cut timber in Oregon in years to come. Beyond a doubt, there is a need of Government control and preservation of the forests on the public domain. No one will question, either, that there is good justificaon for the creation of forest reserves in cer tain portions of the state for the purpose conserving the water supply. It is a matte of common knowledge that where the timbe has been removed from the land in which rivers have their source the water derived from Winter snows passes off rapidly in the Spring and the dry season is lengthened. The onservation of the water supply in stream running largely through the public domain is manifestly a proper matter for Govern mental control.

The News itself does not contain more pronounced indorsement of the for est reserve idea than that. It is against the temporary withdrawai of lands that The Oregonian has protested, but against the creation of permane serves before the laws and regulations have been modified so that the of a reserve shall not result in a gift thousand of acres of valuable timber land to "scrippers." Here is what we said on

The Oregonian does not say that none of the proposed reserves should be created, or that any one of them should not be created, but it does say that no final action should be taken until the people of this state have been fully informed upon all the material facts, and have been heard in opposition to the pro posed action, if they have any protest to make; that no reserve should be created until after all lands have been excluded which are not valuable for the timber they contain that no reserve should be created until the lieu land and scrip laws and regulations have een amended or repealed, so that the crea tion of a reserve will not be in effect a gift

As to the proposed abandonment of re serves already created. The Oregonian's position is also clear and unequivocal, as appears by this expression in the issue of August 31:

the abandonment of forest reserves alread; created is unwise. There is some reason for the protest against the creation of reserve upon the lines indicated by the recent with drawal of public lands from entry, but the same reason does not exist in favor of the abandonment of reserves. The preservation of forests is a duty that this generation owes to its successors, but this duty will not be fulfilled by the creation of reserves in the manner that has obtained in the past.

The proper course for the Government to pursue now is to maintain existing reser sell the marketable timber at its actual value and no less, and avoid the abuses of the past in the creation of new reserves. There is no need of haste in creating new reserves. The land has been withdrawn from entry, and no more private claims can attach. The land department should carefully ascertain exact ly what lands should be included within serve before final action is taken, and then the rules governing the exchange of lands should be so modified as to prevent the giv

The Oregonian is not opposed to the creation of reserves. It has favored them and still favors them. But it is opposed and will always be opposed to the creation of reserves under laws and regula tions which permit owners of land within the reserve to exchange worthless land for the best timber land to be found in th public domain. If the News had read The Oregonian's utterances upon this subject. It could not have made the representations it has without deliberate unfairness,

A Kentucky Breakfast, New York Sun.

"Colonel Williams of the Second Ken tucky Regiment is universally beloved an respected in the Middle Southern States, said A. M. Taylor, amusement caterer to the Flagler hotels in Florida. "I was or my way to New York last week, when I

met the Colonel at Cincinnati.
"'I tell you, sah,' said the Colonel, 'Kentucky is the finest state in the Union, sab There you will find the best cattle, th noblest and most beautiful women, and the finest eating, sah, in all this broad "'Eating? Colonel,' said I, to draw the

Colonel out. 'Now, what do you have for breakfast?

Breakfast, sah,' exclaimed the Colone Why I last had a steak and a bottle of whiskey and a dog, sah."
"'A dog?' said I, 'seems to me that

dog is rather a queer dish for breakfast, 'You misunderstand me, sah,' replied the Colonel with hauteur, 'I procured the dog to eat the steak, sah.' "

800 Players in One Band, New York Sun.

The most remarkable band that ever played in Buffalo marched down Main street Tuesday afternoon. It was a consolidation of all the bands that car the state conclave of the Knights plar, and it was 800 strong. Nine drum-majors marched at its head and none of them was less than six feet tall withou his shake. The giant band played ward, Christian Soldiers" in perfect tin and the 50,000 people who lined Main street wanted to applaud, but did not be they could not have been heard.

The Old Songs.

London Daily Chronicle I cannot sing the old songs, The songs of hope and joy, Which lightly glided from my tongue When I was but a boy; Then Britain led the universe And all her deeds were great; Now they are not—and Lipton's yacht Was seven minutes late.

In dreary times like these, When Frenchmen beat us off the turf, And Germans rule the seas, When Yankee shots at Bisley Take off the Palma piate, And Shamrocks race gives her a piace Just seven minutes late!

Oh, who could sing the ancient songs

The harp that once o'er all my songs

The soul of music shed Now hangs as mute upon the wail As though that soul were dead. I sing no more—or if my heart To music I can bring, The minor key has charms for me-I'm suddest when I sing!

The anchor is no longer weighed, Britannia rules no waves, Tom Bowling and his like are laid Unhonored in their graves; The sea upon its cold gray stones Breaks with a sound I hate-Because the yacht that Lipton owns Was seven minutes late!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"I am a free-trader," says Mr. Balfour, but I believe in protection."

Most investigations have a disagreeable quality of leading somewhere.

Bunn would be a toothsome successor to

Mellen of the Northern Pacific. Having furnished a gag for the Chap-

rons, General Beebe is at last famous Miss Roosevelt is more in the awim than over. She recently made a descent in a

Premier Balfour's "open mind" is like an open-work shirtwaist-less in it than appearances indicate.

The bias of some courts is shown by the conviction of two trap owners on the mere fact that there were fish in their traps.

It is a terrible thing how easily a nother-in-law can alienate her daughter's affections from a man with vices no greater than drinking and gambling.

"I'm strongly in favor of a ship subsidy," said Ham.

"What I want is a subsidence," remarked Japheth, who was the wag of the family.

Riding the Celestial Gont. The Indiana boy who died as the result of a high school society's strenuous initiation will have a cinch on his tormenters when their turn comes to follow

Dear Lady Disdain,

Molly is fair, and fair to me, , Dolly is fair and disdainful; Molly's as kind as she's fair to see Dolly delights to be painful.

Lucky old world with two such girls Molly, I know, is a pearl of pearls-Yet Dolly's the one that I'm gone on.

The Jewel Consistency, The Atchison Globe, which has a kick oming against Lipton, gets after him in

this manner: It cost the maker of Lipton's tea \$3,000,000 make his last failure at lifting the cup. This is paying more a line for advertising than even the Ladies' Home Journal would

charge. Sir Thomas Lipton says Americans are so polite that it was almost a pleasure to lon He has said this every year. Sir Thomas is a teaseller, and his interest in the cup is merely a smart move to secure cheap adver-

The Bulgar's Lot.

It's not a comfortable lot The prisoners of the Turk have got; Their cells are but a few feet high Which makes the very infants lie.

At night when they may wish to sleep The Turks pour water two foot deep; This is not nice, though as a rule It keeps the hottest of them cool. And sometimes in the dungeon there

The guards block all the holes for air

Which makes the inmates nearly daf Although it keeps them from a draft. The captives pout in such a pet When food enough they cannot get, Although a splendid mode of cheating The lils that come from over-eating.

And when they're feeling dull the guard Will prick them with their bay'nets hard; And still the people in the joint Will not appreciate the point

Indianapolis is now hinting that it is as great a literary center as Boston. And Butte, Mont., doesn't think either Boston of

Why should Portland be left out? Every day a new songbird finds its voice by the banks of the Willamette, which has caused as much shedding of ink as any river on the continent. Its peculiar charms never fall to win love at first sight, as shown by the following stanza, the first of a poem contributed by Harry J. Praeger:

When I first caught a glimpse of thy glorious surroundings. Pine-covered mountains and canyons so

Little wonder I felt, I could rest here for-And dream I'd discovered the lost fairy-

Literary Notes,

Owing to the great interest manifested in the "MS, in a Red Box," so ingeniously advertised by John Lane, it is announced that Modd, Dead & Company will soon publish an adventure story to be known as the "MS, in a Brown Paper Parcel." It is explained that the story was picked up by the wife of one of the publishers in mistake for a parcel of rolled oats she had bought in a grocery store. The firm has advertised for the author, but he or she, apparently, has been ashamed to claim the book, a feeling that will be quite intelligible to those reading it.

Moughton, Hifflin & Company are about to publish the "MS. Wrapped Around a Pork Chop." The story was bought by Mr. Hifflin because, as he explains, it had something good in it.

"The MS, found in an Ash Barrel" (Mobbs-Berrill Company) is said to be a are success. It was discovered by Mr. Mobbs' son as he was hunting for a tomate can to hold bait. As the ash barrel elonged to the Booth Tarkington Doughnut Factory, it is evident the story must e a good one.

The next book promised from Rentano's s the "MS. Found on the Pantry Shelf." This priceless story was being used by Mrs. Rentano to keep jam stains off the shelf, when it was discovered by Tommy Rentano, who had gone to swipe sugar. He became so absorbed in the story that he read four shelves of it, throwing pots of jam to the floor as they obstructed his view.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Young Atterfeet-Millie, I don't see how I can live without you! Heiress (who knew tim)-Frobably have to go to work, will you? -Chicago Tribune. Composer-Yes, my opera will be sung when the works of Handel, Mozart, Hecthoven and Wagner are forgotten. She-Yes, but not until

hen.-Indianapolis Journal. "See here, sir," cried her father, angelly, "how is it I catch you kissing my daughter"." I guess," replied the youth, "it was because we didn't hear you coming."—Philadelphia.

Photographer-Don't assume such a flerce xpression. Look pleasant. Murphy-Not on our life. My wife is going to send one of hese pictures to her mother, and if I look leasant she'll come down on a visit.-Phila

What would you do if you were to find an honest man?" "Don't mention any such ter-rible possibility," returned Diogenes. "You'd-spoil one of the best Jokes that ever enabled me to bunco my neighbors as the village was "-Washington Star.

Mother-Didn't I tell you not to allow any young man to kiss you? There are dannerous microbes in a kiss. Daughter-Yes, but Jack's kiss was filtered. Mother (in surprise)-Filtered? Daughter-Yes, he kissed me through vett.-Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Enpeck-Did you hear about that man n Ohio who got into trouble by marrying six wemen? Eupeck-No, but I'm personally acquainted with a man a good deal nearer home who acquired a joblet of trouble by marrying only one woman.—Chicago News.

Johnnie-Mother, say, that is all nonsense with the life insurance, isn't is? Mother-My, what an idea, Johnie. What makes you think so? Johnnie-Well, didn't Mr. Brown tell you the other day that he had his life insured and ow he is dead all the same. - Brooklyn Loca