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and Julius Ellack. . TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem persiure, #2: minimum temperature, 45; pre-

-indiani-TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers during the evening; briak south to east winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903

ROOSEVELT CLUBS.

That there will be any serious effort to push Mr. Roosevelt into the background and to work up the nomination of another for the Presidency The Oregonian deems improbable. Yet it is altogether well enough for the supporters of the President to be prepared to meet past "feelers" have been thrown out in many directions, but without encournot to have been given up wholly, and will yet be pushed, undoubtedly, if there should appear to be a chance for its success.

The chief opponents of President Roosevelt are certain great capitalistic and plutocratic interests, which have ters, like the great coal strike and the merger cases. They were obliged to legislative reprisal as to stand in the saying: "Let the Indian be taught that yield, but they yielded grumblingly;

it may appeal. It may be supposed that the officers of the regular session will be continued through the special session. Resolutions to that effect may be adopted, if the houses think it proper; but such action is not at all necessary.

EVERY MAN LEND A HAND.

The action of the Secretary of War in requiring free right of way for the dalles canal, as a preliminary to any work upon the project, seems to be without precedent. It is therefore disquieting to all who understand the immense importance of this undertaking to the great Northwest. To inquire into the motives of the Secretary would be useless, however, perhaps impertinent and possibly unwise. It is the plainest of facts that the War Department, since Mr. Root's incumbency, has lost no opportunity to injure the Columbia River and to discriminate injuriously against the City of Portland. So far as we know nothing else has ever been pre-

tended. But it does not necessarily follow that the dalles order is to be properly connected with that policy of discrimination. It is our understanding that the special board which examined the river with the Harts project in view made the suggestion about the right of way at the instance of its own members; that General Gillesple in his turn (and the General has always been a good friend to Portland) repeated the recommendation, so that Secretary Root's approval may have been only a natural concurrence in the advice of his engineer

COTDS. In one way, however, the prerequisite condition, while technically unprecedented, does find a sort of precedent in the fact that the people of Seattle obto south Third street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 States Government the right of way tained and presented to the United necessary for the Lake Washington Canal. It is distinctly possible, also, that the special board of engineers did what they did in order to bring the cost B. Godard and C. H. Myere.
The sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News
Co., 77 West Second South street.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebto Congress for authorization. The Engineer Corps has always been friendly to Columbia River projects, and the course of the special dalles board in other respects deserves all possible approval and gratitude from the people of

Oregon and Washington. With them, as with Symons, Jones, Harts and Langfitt, the aid of commerce here has been a labor of love. All these things aside, however, as Incidentals and negligible, and as belonging to the irrevocable past, the situa-

tion that confronts us is the fact of the condition imposed by Secretary Root and the absolute necessity of our compllance with it. Before a spade is struck into the ground at Celilo, the Government must have been tendered a right of way. The regularity or the theoret-

Ical justice of the demand does not now ncern us. What we are up against is the fact; and it now becomes of the highest and most imperative necessity such possible effort. During months that the right of way be provided as soon as possible. We should say that it is well worth the state's while to buy aging response; yet the project seems the right of way. It is well worth the while of riparian owners to donate such land as they can and limit their demands where reimbursement is necessary to the lowest possible figure. There

pegotiation for the right of way. It is way of so great and beneficent an un- he must work or starve." Supplement- York.

definite constitutional forms to which mark was just. There are quite as clads were destroyed by the Confedermany whisky drinkers at the North as ate torpedoes during the Civil War, beat the South, but the habit of "carrying a gun" is not so universal; so there are not so many murders among wellbred people at the North as at the At the South the drink-crazed South. man always has "a gun" handy and in nine times out of ten commits murder under the influence of passion and real or fancied provocation. If he did not always carry a gun he might not commit murder. He might regain his sanity or might be put under restraint, but so long as the "pistol habit" prevails among Southern men there will be murders in high circles like that in which Garnett and his victim were conspicuous. The pistol habit makes every quarrel likely to end in murder.

> LET THE INDIAN WORK OR STARVE. At last a report has been issued from the Indian Bureau at Washington in which a plain and practical solution of the Indian question is suggested. "Let the Indian be taught the rudiments of the English language," says Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones; "protect him only to the extent that he may gain confidence in himself, and leave nature and civilization to do the rest." Thus equipped for self-help, it is further urged that the Indian be given to understand that he "must work or

starve." Discarding sentiment, yet instinct with the principle of justice and the logic of kindness which seeks to equip the individual for life's battle, leave him to fight it and insist that he must fight it or perish, is this tardy official presentment of a solution of the Indian question. By contrast with the policy so long pursued by the Government toward its Indian wards, it is startling. It discards as useless Indian education that runs into the sciences, places a sharp and speedy limitation upon the practice of issuing rations to Indians who occupy fertile lands, have been supplied with agricultural implements and seed and instructed in the elements of industry, and decrees that the Indian must make use of the knowledge of farming or other handicraft that he has

gained for his own preservation, or drop out of existence. There is real humanity in this plain and simple proposition, though at first it may seem harsh. It is clearly no kindness to the Indian, as a race or an individual, to keep him or permit him to hang upon the outskirts of civilization-a strong, able-bodied vagabond -satisfied with the assurance, drawn from the past, that if he does not feed. ouse and clothe himself the Govern-

ment will, when a time of stress comes,

supply him with food, sheiter and apparel. A fair sample of the lives that reservation Indians live, and of the death that they not infrequently die, under the mistaken policy that the Government has long pursued toward them, has been presented to the public before the United States Court in this city within the week. Idle, thriftless, viclous; without thought of the morrow except to wonder whether they can manage to elude the law and procure whisky; nursing hitter feuds and laying plans for vengeance and plots for murder; filthy beyond description in their homes and lives, the mass of reservation Indians mock by their daily existought to be public spirit enough along ence the methods that have long been the route of the canal to insure an easy pursued for their civilization. Against these methods and utterly discarding resented his action in important mat. incredible that the O. R. & N. should so them as inefficient and pernicious comes

sides seventeen unarmored gunboats. The energy and daring of the Confeder ates were so remarkable that if they had been better equipped with engineering resources or had been able to obtain the help of a European navy the Confederacy would probably have survived the conflict. The South at first had the advantage of interior lines, but it lost that advantage with the loss of the Mississippi and its tributaries and the close blockade of its coasts. When we remember that the South was not peopled by a very large population of trained mechanics, as was the North, the energy and skill manifested was wonderful. To be sure, the Rebellion carried over to the South the flower of

the old Army and Navy, but that could not make up for the absence of mechanics, of manufacturers, or break the blockade which cut off the South from procuring military supplies from abroad and cut it off also from the market for its cotton, which alone could provide the sinews of war.

Further evidence of the efficacy of modern transportation methods in the promotion of temperance is formulated by the order of the Northern Pacific Railway managers, to take effect on the first of the coming year, which requires all employes of the company to abstain from liquor as a condition necessary to a continuance in its service. Not only is drinking to excess interdicted, but the social glass, the forerunner of excess in thousands of instances, is forbidden upon pain of dismissal. This is a plain business proposition, devoid of a single element of what is called "temperance reform." It will, no doubt, be more efficacious in promoting temperance, which in the case of a vast multitude of men means total abstinence, than all of the temperance lectures that emotional reformers have delivered in half a century. Men unable to observe its requirements are already too far gone in intemperance to be safe handlers of a traffic that is carried on at a high rate of speed, while those who have not reached that point in the indulgence of appetite will be saved to themselves, their families and the requirements of business before (as the orthodox preachers of a past generation were wont to declare) "It is everlastingly too late." Operating officials of the Northern Pacific are justified in the opinion that the order will result in great good to the company and its operatives, while it will certainly relieve the traveling publie from a long-standing menace of disaster. As before said, there is no sentiment in this order. It is purely a matter of business, and for that reason is likely to be effective.

The Bureau of Statistics gives the latest data as to the tonnage movement of the great seaports of the world. At the head of the list stands London, where the total tonnage entering and deaving port in 1902 was 17,504,108. The tonnage of New York last year was 17,398,058, only 165,050 tons less than that of London. Antwerp's tonnage in 1902 was 16,721,011, while that of Hamburg was 15,853,489. The tonnage of Hong Kong was 14,724,269, and that of Liverpool was 13,157,714. Cardiff is seventh on the list with a tonnage of 12,556,694. Rotterdam had a tonnage last year of 11,684,208. Singapore is ninth in rank with a tonnage of 10,913,031. Marseilles had a tonnage of 9,463,872. Next comes

WARRANT OUT FOR CLEVELAND?

New York Sun. The rainbow mathematician of the 19th and 30th Centuries, General Charles Henry Grosvenor, has already canvassed the electoral vote of 1994. He announced the result on Wednesday to the House of statives. His result is the election of the Republican candidate, without the vote of New York. This is the process of the interesting old cipherer's arithmetic:

Total electoral vote Necessary to elect

New York's 29 electoral votes are mag-nantmously assigned by General Gros-venor to the doubtful column. His arithmetic doesn't need them next year. The General is dead sure of these 25 states, with their 23 electoral votes, for the Republican candidate next year:

California	10 North Dakota
Colorado	5.Ohio
Connecticut	7Oregon
Illinoia	and a second a second
11111012	27)Pennsylvania 3
Indiana,	15 Rhode Island
lowa	IlSouth Dakota
Kansas	10 Vermont
Maine	6Washington
Massachusatte	16 West Virginia
Afighions	in wear virginin
auchigan	14 Wisconsin 1
Minnesota	11 Wyoming 1
Nebraska	
New Hampshire	4 Total
Margaret Tangana	10

That, of course, easily elects the Reiblican candidate, without New York, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, and with 24 votes to spare, Applause greeted General Grosnor's demonstration from the Repubdismay were pictured on the features of more impressionable Democrats as General mercilessly pointed out the they figures of 1904.

Yet let us look a moment at Gros-an observer from the expert from the insid He has made that table impressive and potentially effective by including not less than seven states, now possessing 91 electoral votes, which can be carried, and

have been carried, by a Democrat com-manding the confidence of the people, Here they are: California 10 West Virginia Connecticut 7 Wisconsin : 13

New Jersey 15 Total 91 When we say that these seven states

have been carried by a Democratic candidate for President we are referring no further back into the past than the very last Presidential election, at which a Democratic candidate, standing on a Democratic candidate, standing on a Democratic platform, appealed to the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

The year was 1892, and the man was arover Cleveland. He carried California by 470 plurality, Connecticut by 5367, Illi-nois by 25,983, Indiana by 6483, New Jersey by 14,974, West Virginia by 552 and Wisnsin by 6470. Grover

Grover Cleveland as a candidate not nly did this, but he also carried all of General Grosvenor's doubtful states, except Utah, which was not then in stated; Montana, where Weaver got enough votes to defeat the Democrats, and Ne. vada, which went, not Republican, but Populist. Mr. Cleveland carried New York by 45,518, Delaware by 504, Mary-land by 21,130 and Idaho by 1990. And these Cleveland majorities or

uralities were rendered by the voters the four "doubtful" and seven "surely Re-publican" states of General Grosvenor's classification, in full knowledge of the Democratic candidate, for he then already had served the" country for four years as its President.

Lifting the seven Cleveland states of 1892 from their unwarranted place in General's Grosvenor's list of securities, and adding them to the admittedly Democratic states, together with the four "doubtful" states which Mr. Cleveland did carry, we have a result somewhat different from that which the Ohio mathematician ciphered out in the House or Wednesday:

WAS JESUS A CARPENTER ?

Chicago Inter Ocean. That Jesus of Nazareth was a carpen

ter by trade before he began his min-istry is generally assumed. Painters and poets have represented him as working beside Joseph at the carpenter's bench. The assumption rests, however, upon single sentence in St. Mark's gospel. In the parallel passage in St. Matthew he is spoken of, not as a carpenter, but as "the carpenter's son." There is no other

mention in the gospels or elsewhere in the New Testament, That Jesus was a woodworker of some kind was a tradition early current, and

yet evidently received with some doubt. Justin Martyr, one of the earliest Chris-tians after the apostles whose writings

have come down to us, says that Jesus "was deemed a carpenter, for he was in the habit of making plows and yokes." As will be shown later, this probably means only that Jesus had enough knowledge of woodworking to make certain agricul tural implements. In fact, the recorded sayings of Jesus, according to the careful analysis of them in the current Crafts-

man, tend to show that his regular earthly vocation was quite other than the carpenter's. Jesus in his sayings shows familiarity

with domestic, commercial, professional, and agricultural life. The grinding of grain, the making of bread, the mending of clothes, the washing of dishes, are used

by him as illustrations. He knows the ways of the banker and the money lender, of Judges, lawyers, policemen, criminals and physicians. He quotes the current prices of articles of trade. He has observed children at play and the professed ly devout at prayer. He knows the de tails of feasts and weddings, even to the order of the guests at table and the proper kind of garments. But the refer-

ce to these things are rather those of outside than of an expert from the inside.

But when we come to the farmer's, fruitgrower's, and shepherd's life we have

details that show the expert. The works of sowing and harvesting are described with minuteness. So is the work of the vineyard. So is especially the work of the shepherd. No particular references to these passages are necessary. They will occur at once to every reader of the gospels.

Furthermore, he knows the signs of the weather. In fact, everything indicates that Jesus in his early life had kept sheep and worked on a grain-growing farm, and also in the vineyards and about fruit trees, especially the fig. On the other hand, allusions to build-

ing operations of any kind are almost entirely wanting. In only one place does he offer any comment upon a work of architecture. That is when he goes forth from the magnificent Temple of Herod

at Jerusalem and replies to invitations to admire it with a prediction of its overthrow. He tells of the building of a tower, but only to point the moral the cost in advance, lest it be left unfin ished. In the parable of the houses built

on the rock and on the sand no details are given of the work of man. Attention is fixed upon the forces of nature which preserved one house and destroyed the other.

Even if he did make plows and yokes, as Justin Martyr says, it would seem to have been as a part of farm work rather than as a carpenter. That a preacher and teacher should have neglected to draw il-lustrations from his own trade, or from

the trade which he had seen his father practice when he was a boy, is incredible The only conclusion seems to be that the passage in St. Mark's gospel is based on a misunderstanding of the fact stated in St. Matthew's, that Joseph had ceased to ply his trade before Jesus was old enough to be interested in it, and that Jesus him-

self was not a carpenter, but a shepherd and farmer.

SUPPORTED IN THE SOUTH.

The Panama Policy of the Administration Is Approved.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution Two things are accomplished. Panama is an established and recognized nation. This country has entered into treaty reNOTE AND COMMENT.

Made in Heaven.

Married, at the residence of the bride, 'uesday evening, November 24, Mr. Robert Bonnet and Miss Dora Coles.

For future needs they've no concern, And life is but a sonnet; For Robert now has Coles to burn, And Dora a new Bonnet.

There are no bricks in the "Hole in the

Colombia does not speak softly, Nor ioes she carry much of a stick.

The Tabasco Central Railway Company being floated. Warm proposition!

Oberlin Carter, whose sentence expires oday, will find that his punishment is just beginning.

Six couples were married at Hood River on Thanksgiving day, but the general rejolcing was not spoiled.

There appears to have been some subterranean work in connection with the plans of the submarine boat.

The gun does its best to discourage the habit of dragging it by the muzzle, but the fool crop is perennial.

Austria, reviled by Hungary on one ide and by Italy on the other, is like the ham in a very mustardy sandwich,

If something must be done to accelerate the canal, what's the matter with a declaration of independence from Wasco?

Infringement of trademark is the sincerest form of flattery, but it is one that columbia River salmon packers strongly dislike.

Wos y Gil, lately President of Santo Domingo, is on his way to Cuba, where his name should add new luster to the pearl of the Antilles.

Run, tack rabbit, run like sin Echo has a cannery, and she'll pop you in; Run, jack rabbit, run like the devil Hit only high spots, never touch the level.

The New York Commercial Advertiser announces that the Middle West is discovering Ibsen with its wonted wholeheartedness. Bad news. We shall soon be backed off into the Pacific.

When a detective induces men to join in a train wrecking plot, as one did in Colorado, it is a question whether his power of sunsion or the men's wickedness should be most considered by the jury.

Dr. Bedloe, ex-Consul at Amoy, says the Japanese are strengthening their navy by converting mail steamers into armored cruisers. It would be almost as sensible to talk of converting bathtubs into bat-

tleships.

The Countess Isabella Kwilecki, who has been released after 10 months' imprisonment, says that the worst feature of life in jail was the deprivation of her mirror. And yet the majority of prisoners dread most their reflections.

"Ironquill" Ware is styled the Don Quixote of the Administration. Even so the lean knight-errant was as much of a rough-rider as the power of Rosinante would allow. And we are not informed who is cast for the windmill.

) Mark Hanna, won't you please speak out;

We all want to know what the deuce you're

please

speak

Chorus by Republican Committee:

O Massa Hanna, won't you

it has been understood all along hope of accomplishing his undoing in Republican National Convention. What is known as "Wall Street" is against Theodore Roosevelt. But it is not confident of its power to turn him popular will. down, though that is the dearest object of its desire. Failing in this, as it is sure to do, it will address itself to the work of putting up for the Democratic party a candidate of its own liking. In this it may succeed, or it may not.

Besides the capitalistic combinations that would like to defeat Mr. Roosewelt, in almost every state there are disgruntled Republican politicians who would quickly manifest the same inclination, if they should see any move ment that way. There are such in Oregon, as elsewhere. It is proper, therefore, for the supporters of the President to be on their guard against machinations through which hostile delegates might be slipped into the National Convention. Organization of Roosevelt clubs throughout Oregon, begun already with vigor in Portland, as announced in The Oregonian of yesterday, is a measure both of precaution and of aggression, on the part of the President's supporters. There may be no great need, but it is just as well to be vigliant, and reover to have the organization effected through which any demonstration or effort like that threatened during some time past in news reports from various parts of the country may be met and foiled.

The Oregonian's own belief is that the President will be nominated without any real opposition in convention. But there are elements of opposition that would defeat him if it were possible. They may not appear in the convention at all; but they might and probably would be a force there, if no precautionary measures were taken against them. Plutocratic influences are always found to be powerful among irresponsible delegates from states that never can be depended on for a Republican electoral vote; and there are great bunches of delegates from such States. The Oregonian approves the project of forming Roosevelt clubs throughout the Pacific States, even though the sentiment here is so solidly for Roosevelt. and from this point of view such action might seem unnecessary. Nevertheless, push the Roosevelt clubs!

Question has arisen whether the organization of the two houses of the Leginlature is to be the organization for the special session, or whether a new organization is necessary. It is a needless question. Each house may do its own will. That is, each may retain its former and present officers or elect oth- trate a quarrel with a woman by a pisers. Each house is a law unto itself, and its acts are subject to no review, except through the high court of public opinion, to be manifest through future elections. Each house may change its officers at any time it sees fit. But it is not likely to make any change, and certainly will make none, except for good erals of that name, graduates of West reason. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House are merely | War; and McClung is a name of great the voice or organ through which each distinction in the annals of Mississippi body speaks; as Speaker Lenthall said All the parties to the tragedy are memto Charles I when commanded to surrender the five members: "I have neither of San Francisco. eye to see nor voice to utter, except as

dertaking. The expense of moving tracks | ing this, Con management of the road must be given credit for prescience enough to foresee

Every business man and propertyowner in the Columbia Basin owes support and encouragement to Governo Chamberlain and every member of the Legislature who has expressed a determination to stand fast in this crisis for the public welfare. The proposal to repeal the portage road appropriation without any proviso for the diversion of the fund toward the right of way is one of utter folly and danger. The greatness of all Oregon is bound up in a most intimate way with the opening of the Columbia River. The Western Oregon man who thinks to advance his section by striking out this appropriation as a blow to the Inland Empire would be inconceivably short-sighted. Senator Mitchell is reported as actively interested in the right of way enterprise, and it is earnestly to be hoped that he will stand fast. Oregon will never have its limbs free

for a fair fight in the commercial struggles before it until it has secured the advantage of an open river from Lewiston to the sea and the consequent lowering of freight rates. Puget Sound draws Eastern Oregon and Washington trade from us now, and Washington surpasses us in population and gains on us in business because rates from the Inland Empire to tidewater are so high as to enable the Northern Pacific and Great Northern to haul wheat over the mountain grades to Puget Sound, Every man who gets at the bottom of the commercial and industrial situation in the Pacific Northwest understands this matter clearly. The river must be opened. The right of way must be secured. It is the duty of all with any power or influence at all to lend a hand.

DANGER IN THE PISTOL HABIT.

Alexander Garnett, who on Wednesday night in San Francisco fatally shot Major J. W. McClung, will be placed on trial for murder. Garnett in a fit of drunken rage drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock Colt, in her rooms at the Palace Hotel. Major McClung lost his life by throwing himself between Mrs. Colt and Garnett. It is the old story of drink and the

"gun habit." Garnett is a victim of alcoholism and has always been in the habit of carrying a "gun." Such fellows, drunk or sober, are prone to pull a weapon on slight provocation; but as a rule few men, North or South, attempt to arbitol. Unless Garnett was insane with drink, it is probable that Major Mc-Clung resented his language to Mrs. Coit and that a guarrel ensued, in the course of which Garnett shot McClung. Iy proposed for the Confederate gun-Garnett is the name of a distinguished Virginia family, two Confederate Gen-Point, having been killed in the Civil bers of the so-called "Southern Colony"

It was a distinguished son of the South this house commands." Each house and an ex-Confederate who once said thorities apprchended a riot that night." may do what it wills to do, subject only that the greatest curse of the South was Admiral Dahlgren in his report recites

ner Jones expresses that they were biding their time, in the now in the way may be great, and should the opinion that this policy would in a be made up to the railroad; but the generation or more work the regeneration of the race. It would certainly regenerate the race or cause it to become the inevitable result of thwarting the extinct. In either event the requirements of humanity would be met by the policy recommended.

AN UNDAUNTED ENEMY.

The Oregonian is in receipt from the Navy Department of Volume 16. Series 1, of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion." These records relate to the operations of the South Atlantic blockading squadron from October 1. 1864 to August 8, 1865, and of the Gulf blockading squadron from June 7 to December 15, 1861. These official Union and Confederate documents are most valuable historical material, for they were purely business papers written at the time, not intended for the public, and are utterly without any rhetorical rot or fustian. Nevertheless these dry dispatches shed a flood of light on the naval situation of the Confederates, and extort admiration for the energy and courage with which they strove to cre-

ate a navy that would help to defend the ports of the South and in time perhaps break the blockade at Charleston and Savannah. The audacity of the Confederates may

gathered from the fact that as early as October 12, 1861, a Confederate steam ram drove the steam gunboat Richmond and the sailing gunboat Vincennes from the head of the passes of the Mississippi River. The Richmond had three planks stove in below the water line, and the Vincennes only escaped by throwing overboard all her guns but four. The Confederates fired with rifled guns, and nothing but the arrival of the United States steam gunboat McClellan, armed with rifled guns, saved the Union vessels from destruction. The stupidity of the Navy Department in sending two sailing vessels to guard against the attack of a steam

ram and in arming them with inferior guns was, of course, inexcusable. The report of Admiral Dahlgren con cerning the defenses of Savannah and Charleston after their evacuation shows that Beauregard had made these ports absolutely impregnable to attack from the sea. In the judgment of Admiral Dahlgren, save by Sherman's advance from the rear, Savannah's and Charles. ton's defenses could not have been

turned. Of course, if they had been as strongly fortified in the rear, the probem of Sherman and Dahlgren would have been the same as that presented to Grant and Porter at Vicksburg. The markable thing shown by the Confederate dispatches is the undying pluck shown by the military and naval authorities at Savannah on the eve of evacuation, with Sherman's army of 60,-000 men at their gates. It was seriousboats at Savannah to put to sea and fight their way into Charleston or Wilmington through the large blockading fleet. This was found impracticable, so the gunboats were destroyed, but if the torpedoes could have been removed these gunboats would have gone to sea, So late as May 1, 1865, the Confederate authority seems to have prevailed in Augusta, Ga., although "the civil au-

The Army and Navy Journal extols the power and influence of the American Navy as illustrated in recent events

on the Isthmus. The presence of our fleet in Central American waters has insured the amplest protection for the lives and property of all foreigners. To what extent violence and bloodshed might have followed the disturbance in Central America but for the presence of our warships at Colon and Panama can only be judged from past experience, but that the consequences would have been serious but for the silent menace of those vessels cannot be doubted. The alertness of naval officers, together with the readiness and efficiency of their ships and crews, have won for the Navy the highest praise as a peace-compeller. ____

Contributions to the Conservative cause are pouring in from British workingmen who refer feelingly to "Oid Joe" and scout in enthusiastic terms all fear of a dear loaf with "Chamberlain our friend and champion." Ah, how grievously do they err who set up the game of politics without regard to the emotions and enthusiasms of unlettered hearts! These workingmen could not argue with Devonshire or Rosebery, but Chamberlain's grit and charm lure them on. So it was with Caesar, so with Napoleon. The gift of leadership rises superior to Cobden and Adam Smith. Love me, love my platform,

There are 25,000 Italians in the City of New Orleans and 60,000 in the State of ouisiana. They are rapidly crowding the negroes out of the sugar districts in the southern part of the state, as the Sicilian peasants save money from wages the negroes can barely live on. the housemaid. The Italian immigrants go to the country and work on farms, and there is not a single pauper among them.

The transcontinental railway gangs that switched us off from Nicaragua to Panama, are now trying to switch us football, and what sweeter boon does the Panama, are now trying to switch us back to Nicaragua. See-saw, Anything to prevent construction of the canal, either at Panama or Nicaragua. Here we are, to swear in both scales against either scale. Anything for delay; anything for defeat of the canal.

After announcing that Mr. Bryan's speech teemed with wit and humor, the London correspondents go on to cable a succession of dull commonplaces, Either the bright things were lost in transmission or else the occasion must have been enlivened by the proverbial British humor or the juice of the grape.

The Philadelphia Press thinks the Democrats ought to hurry up and hold their National Convention before Bryan gets back. The suggestion is one of prudence and harmony, two elements that the Democrats surely need in their business.

The Wisconsin Legislature has sent to Washington a resolution in favor of electing United States Senators by nonular vote. The Pennsylvania Legislature did the same thing a few years ago, and that was the end of it.

To play Panama against Nicaragua and Nicaragua against Panama is the policy of those who want no canal either at Nicaragua or Panama

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Surely Republican States	made struc The
We need something to	abou
We read somewhere in a newspaper headline yesterday: "A Warrant Out for 'Grover Cleveland."	since
the second se	act (
ORIGINAL OF MAJOR PENDENNIS	effect

The Story That Suggested the Opening Chapters.

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie writes in Cornhill Magazine: Miss Horace Smith once told me a story.

It was long and complicated, but she as-sured me she had told it to my father, the late W. M. Thackeray, just before he wrote "Pendennis," and that it had partly unserviced the acceleration suggested the opening chapters. It conerned a family living in Brighton, somewhere near Kemp Town, There was a somewhat autocratic father and a ro There was a mantic young son who had lost his heart to the housemaid and determined to marry her. The father made the young man give his word of honor that he would not marry clandestinely, and then having discussed him dismissed him, rang the bell for the but-ler. To the butler this Major Pendennis said: "Morgan," (or whatever his name was), "I wish you to retire from my service, but I will give you £200 in banknotes if you will marry the housemaid before 12 o'clock tomorrow." The butler said, "Certainly, sir," and the young man next morning was told of the event which had accurred. As far as I remember a mel-ancholy and gensational event immediate-ly followed, for the poor young fellow was so overwhelmed that he rushed out and distractedly blew his brains out on the downs behind the house, and the butler, meanwhile, having changed his £200, sent a message to say that he had omitted to

mention that he had a wife already, and that this would doubtless invalidate the ceremony he had just gone through with

Earthly Paradise.

Boston Herald. What's this we hear about the formation of a woman's anti-football league, to work average young woman crave than to invited by her best young man to a foot-ball match?

As he shook his snowy head. And he clutched his cane while the far refrain

And the drums roll madly, too He would hum the war songs through. "It is Jimmy Shea-that is how he'd play When the road was hard and long; And it's Billy's drum that is calling, /Come'

On the stout arm of the chair, While his lips grew stern and his eyes

With the fire that once was there. 'Oh, the bugie call, and the drums and all!" He would say. "Their music fills All the night and day: I can hear them play In the march beyond the hills."

'I can hear the drums, and the army comes Trom beyond the drums, and the army comes From beyond the hills," he said. With his eyes aglow he saluted slow And he touched his snowy head. Then his eyes were closed as if he but dozed. And his day of days had dawned; for the low drum beat had allured his feet. To the hills-and far beyond.

with it over the Panama Canal on. The ratifications are yet to be but they will be made and the contion of the canal begun promptly. re is nothing now to make a fuss Tree discussion of the question

Panama revolted has cleared away confused ideas and shown that the the United States Government in mizing the new republic at once and tively has violated no obligation of ty or any duty of morality between nations.

Colombia's protest is that of the wolf with its leg in the trap itself had set for Uncle Sum. President Marroquin ful-minates like a sleepy man, ignoring the facts that Panama's delegates notified him two months ago that the failure of the Hay-Herran treaty would be the sigright of independence and that his own appointee as Governor of Panama, General Obaldia, said to him that in case Panama should take such a step, he him-

self would cease to be a Colombian and become a Panaman solely, as he has since done. The plea of surprise will not hold in

this case and we doubt if Colombia will find one whit of sympathy for the plight she has brought upon herself by her policy of stubbornness and greed. An overhauling of the documents of our past dealings with Colombia under the treaty of 1846 plainly shows that our action in this case is fully in line with our rights and that we owe no apology to

anybody for recognizing the assertion and creation by Panama of her inalienable right to set up an independent govern-ment capable of self-maintenance. We rejoice particularly that the question is now to proceed upon diplomatic principles to its conclusion. In the end Panama will be an independent nation with world-wide recognition and the United States will pessess by purch from Panama and the French Ca Canal Company all the property and rights be-longing to the interoceanic canal and necessary for its perpetual operation and

ownership. The Constitution instantly recognized the situation and its development and threw its voice and influence in favor of the nonpartisan support of the Panaman position and the American opportunity

created thereby, offering to this country the one thing which is of more vital im-portance to the South than to any other section of the Union,

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Appropriation.

The management of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held in Portland is asking Congress to assist by a Gov-

ernment appropriation of \$2,125,000. With St. Louis setting the record mark at \$5,000,000, Portland sees no good reason for being bashful in its demands.

A Legitimate Inquiry.

Philadelphia Record. The price of crude oil has been ad-vanced 5 cents a gallon. Is the University of Chicago in need of money, or is it churches that are to be endowed this time?

To Stella.

Sir Philip Sidney. Stella, think not that I by verse seek fame, Who eesk, who hope, who love, who live but thee; Thine eyes my pride, thy lips mine history;

In thou praise not, all other praise is shame. Nor so ambitious am I as to frame A next for my young praise in laurel tree; In truth, I swear, I wish not there should be In truth, I week, I wish not there should be Graved in my epitaph a poet's name. Nor, if I would could I just title make. That any land thereof to me should grow, Without my plumes from others' wings I take. For nothing from my wit or will doth flow. Since all my words thy beauty doth endite, And Love doth hold my hand and makes m

More and more the courts of the United States are becoming instruments of oppression. A recent decision prevents Neely from obtaining the \$29,000 bail he put up, on the flimsy pretext that he has less right to the money than the people from whom he stole it.

Various plans to decrease the number of immigrants have been suggested. One is to have Indians whooping on the docks and another to have students greet incoming steamers with their college yells. A better plan would be to show the newcomers the rush for a quick-lunch ounter.

Bryan is in the insidious atmosphere of nonarchial institutions. He tucks his legs under the same mahogany with men of title and robber statesmen. He exchanges jests with fanatical devotees of gold. Such influences are stealthy in their action, and ultimately deadly. It may be that Wantage shall shelter two exfles, or that another estate shall be walled off opposite Cliveden.

Mr. Sparks, of the Baker City Postoffice, is a little ahead of the age. There is no doubt that most of the circulars that burden the mail clerks and annoy the recipients, should be thrown into the furnace, but the regulations of the Postoffice Department unfortunately prevent the clerks from exercising their discretion. "Man is born to trouble as the Sparks fly upward," says the Bible, only in this case the flying upward is checked by the cage of departmental custom.

WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Slins-Zeke got an economical wife, all right. Syrus-That so? Slass-Yes, she actually col-ected the rice that was thrown at the wedding and made a rice pudding .--- Chicago News,

The Flance-But I can't believe that I am he only girl he ever loved. Her Friend-Oh, wouldn't mind that. It doesn't pay to give so much attention to past perf Judge.

She-She's really too young to go shopping alone. He-Yes, she is rather impressionable. She-How do you mean? He-She's liable to get excited and buy something.-Philadelphia Press.

Playwright-By the way, I'd like to have you tell me what you think about my new play. Critic-I suppose you mean you would like to have me tell gou what I don't think about ft.-Boston Transcript.

"Father, why do they make such long speeches in Congress?" "My son, if you knew how much trouble it is to get the floor you wouldn't be surprised at this reluctance to give it up."-Washington Star.

"You must have had an awful time with the smallpox in your house." "There were com-pensations. The police maintained a quarantine, and my wife didn't have to get a servant for seven weeks."-Judge,

"How many wives did you say you have had" she asked. "Ten. And how many hus-bands have you had?" "Seven. May I ask where you are from?" "Sult Lake City. And you?" "The Rialto."-Life.

Simkins-Your wife strikes me as being a very thoughtful woman. Timkins-And she is, Why, you couldn't imagine half the things she thinks if I happen to be declaned at the office till after midnight.-Chicago News. ed at the office

"What were those blood-curdling shricks I heard last night" "That was Jamison trying to quist his new baby. You see he can't sing a note, and so he gives his college yells as a ubstitute,"--Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Sometimes," said the poet, "I almost get to

teinking I would rather have been born rich than a genius." "Oh, dear," his wife replied, "I don't go to such extravagant extremes. If ou'd only been born with a longing to go out nd get a job somewhere I'd be sat

"I can hear the fife as it leaps with life,

As it keeps time with the song.

And his fingers slim beat a tattoo grim

Beyond the Hills. Chicago Tribune. I can hear the druins as the army comes From beyond the hills," he said, And he leaned and smiled like a happy child

Came in murmurs to his cars But they whispered low; "He has dreamed And it is no drum he hears."

Was the old man's sigh as with kindling eye