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TODAT'S WEATHER -- Rain; east to south

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY. A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record says the officials of the war department have long known that Senator Hour's speech, made in the senate more than a year ago, in favor of granting independence to the Philappines, was cabled to Hong Kong, translated into the native languages, and distributed among the different tribes of the Philippine archipelago by the junta at Hong Kong for the purpose of inciting resistance against the authority of the United States. It was from Paris to Hong Kong; and it is known that the cable talls exceeding \$4000, were paid in this country by wealthy men of the set of "anti-imperialists," whose spokesmen are Edward Atkinson and Senator Hoar. The inquiry ordered by the senate into Philippine matters should include this transaction. It should drug to light the and paid for it, so that the country may know who they are whose advice and money incited the outbreak against the United States. The Record's dispatch says further: "The first shot in the Philippine rebellion was fired upon a signal from Washington sent by Agoncillo, upon the advice of at least two United States senators, and if they lived in any other country they would cabinet, prominent officers of the army and two or three newspaper people ever

since it occurred, and it is quite re-

ate's inquiry ought to bring this whole

business to the light. Yet probably the Brooklyn Eagle is correct in its statement that nothing was further from Senator Hoar's intention than the provocation of armed attack upon our forces in the islands. Senator Hoar is a sentimental and vagarious old person, who lives in a quixotic world. He imagines exuberant rhetoric to be the leading force in human affairs, thinks it must always be beneficent, and cannot conceive that it ever could do mischief. It cannot, indeed, be supposed that there was any course did "give aid and comfort to the enemy." The Brooklyn journal says: "There was an Aguinaldo party in the Philippines scheming for power. They had been fighting the Spaniards, and tired into obscurity. Senator Hoar's speech heartened them up." It just preceded the outbreak. The speech was delivered January 9, 1899. Within four days it was in the hands of Aguinaldo, and became a main instrument in fomenting the outbreak that was sprung

a few days later. The insurgent leaders, not familiar with the workings of free speech in this country, supposed, as Senator Beveridge declares, that the government of the United States was not supported by the people, else it would not have permitted such speeches to be made. All our people, military men and civilians, who have visited the islands, concur in the belief and statement that the course of men like Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and John J. Valentine not only was a leading influence incausing the outbreak, but has been the chief factor in prolonging the insurrec-

The people of the United States would like to know who cabled Senator Hoar's speech and paid the charges. The senate has power to find out.

PLAINLY ANSWERED. A woman residing in Cowlitz county. Washington, writes to suggest that The Oregonian might do much toward preventing young girls who have become Weary of the monotony of country life from coming to the city and entering upon lives of waywardness whose steps surely take hold on shame, if it would give through its columns plain reasons why girls should stay in or not go out

alone after dark." The reasons demanded are so plain that the statement alone should suffice. The parents of young girls must be indeed unlettered in the common knowledge of perverted human nature and the ways leading to its perversion, and reprehensively unrend in the record of common events bearing upon this subject, or lamentably remiss in their duty as guardians of the young, if their children must rely upon the public press for instruction in the dangers that lie in wait for unprotected girls who have neither the physical strength to secure them from the assaults of the vicious nor the wisdom to detect and protect themselves from the subtle devices of smooth-tongued deviltry. "Children." says this correspondent, "who have been taught that God takes care of all, and that not a sparrow falls without His notice, and whose reading has been carefully culled of everything sensa tional cannot see why father and mother are so cranky that they cannot

go to a neighbor's house after dark." The Oregonian submits that children who have been taught in this manner upon matters governing their personal nduct unquestioningly. It believes, however that there are relatively few boys and girls in this day who have been literally thus taught, and thinks

by that of sturdy common sense, based upon facts of almost daily occurrence which prove that God does not inter-

careless daring. discharges such obligation by repeating accepted fact—as true in moral as in who help themselves.

HOW ASTRONOMY FARES.

Popular discussion of astronomical discovery is resumed in the January Atlantic by Dr. T. J. J. See, whose contributions to this subject have secured for him wide audience in both hemi-spheres and spread knowledge of scientific truth with great effectiveness. In him are joined the capacity for original research, a most engaging scientific spirit and a literary style that clothes n attractive garb the dry facts of astro-physics. Dr. See's present paper, which is entitled "Recent Astronomical Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere," is of more than usually technical character, and the philosophical speculations which constitute perhaps the chief charm of his work are conspicuously absent. This is primarily due to the circumscribed field recent discoveries have taken. They are not momentous in any large way, and if they have any common tendency or effect, it is corrective of conclusions hitherto accepted.

Dr. See brings before us many things we have been taught to believe, but which we are now finding reason to question. Astronomers used to think, for example, that celestial investigation, given the investigator himself, was purely a question of lenses. Now we know the least negligible condition is an atmosphere high, dry and quiet. The folly of trusting the eye has been shown by the superior observative powers of the sensitive plate, and one of cabled from Washington to Paris, and the most important objects in our sidereal system is a satellite of Saturn, which mortal eye has never seen, yet which, as photography is able to tell us, revolves about its planet in about seventeen months, at a distance of 7,000,000 miles. It has been supposed that pulsations in variable stars are uniformly due to the revolution of double stars about each other, a dark one names of those who cabled this speech | interfering with the light from its companion, as it passes between it and our vision. But there are cases, we know now, where this theory cannot be held, and where it is known to be untrue. "In the great majority of cases, though many temporary hypotheses have been put forward, no acceptable explanation has yet been made."

In astro-physics proper, or measurement of receding and advancing mohave been tried for treason. This has tions of stars, corrections are almost been known to the members of the startling. It has been received that alstartling. It has been received that alternating manifestations of many bodles proved them to be not single ob jects, but double or binary stars. Dr. markable that the names and facts have not been published." The sen-See says this whole theory may be false. The phenomena in question may be due to their atmospheres, charged with strong electric or magnetic tension, for magnetism is known to produce just such results. Not only this, but a man at the university of Virginia has proved that "the absolute wave lengths of the elements are modified by pressure and to some extent by temperature." Shifting of the lines hitherto interpreted as motion may, therefore, be produced by the pressure and temperature of the star under observation.

The solar system itself has yielded noteworthy surprises. Mercury, so far treasonable intention on the part of from being like Venus and our moon, lead through presenting the same face continually to the sun, is proved to rotate. Jupiter's satellites, treated by Laplace as spheres, are ellipsoidal. One of them is in the form of an egg, flattened on the sides. The new satelcould not endure the idea of being re- lite of Saturn has been referred to, and it is an object without parallel in the heavens. Its small size, taken together with the tremendous influence exerted on it by Jupiter and the sun, give it and its wandering orbit a peculiar interest and a mathematical problem that may well establish it as "the most famous of satellites."

Dr. See treats all these discoveries as Impressive advances upon knowledge, which they are; but he does not say anything about their general trend of correction, and it is a little striking, therefore, that the thought he has selected to end his essay is the ignorance that still prevails as to the na ture of gravity. The law of attraction has been extended and verified in the farthest regions of the known unlverse, but whence it comes or how it operates is as much of an enigma as

it was to Newton and Laplace. Some things, then, we learn only to inlearn; and others seem to baffle us as with an insurmountable wall of mystery. The surest conclusions may be set aside. Dr. Draper supported his "conflict between religion and science" by citing antipathy of churchmen to the plans of Columbus whereas research has shown that but for the aid rendered him by enlightened and determined prelates no such expedition as his could have been authorized by Spain. Gibbon was sure that Christianity is the "one religion where the God and the sacrifice are one"; but he would know today that vicarious atonement is a common phenomenon of early religious development. No experiences of scientific investigation are more common than discovery of error in accepted theory and encounter of impenetrable mystery; and through the training thus undergone the true man of science is always careful in his conclusions. Study of nature often imparts humility to those whose minds are impervious to the appeals of religion. Few things are more definitely ascertained in this world than the truths divined by ancient seers who caught as by inspiration the needs of the human soul. The old message of justice and mercy, love and faith, science was not the first to announce and can never supersede. It can only explain how they have been apprehended and why they are necessary. It can only furnish supports for spiritual truth to those whose old foundations of superstition and authority were crumbling away.

The empress dowager of China seems to have heard in some way that events threaten the partition of her ancient dominions between the aggressive powers of the earth. "They are castusually accept the parental judgment ing upon us looks of tiger-like voracity," says this sagacious old Chinavoman, adding: "They think that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to yas a great poacher in other men's war with them." Though having had preserves, but his style is his own. The

such teaching, where it has been given evident that suggestions of its true magnitude have not reached the innermost recesses of Peking, since the emwhich prove that God does not inter-vene to save a reckless person—even if the several provinces will be held hand, Herbert Spencer, our greatest that will suit their particular cases. a child-from the results of his or her strictly responsible for foreign aggres- and most original thinker, lacks the areless daring.

sion upon their territory. The child sensibility to style and expression year have just been appointed by the in the catalogue of human ills.

If The Oregonian has a public duty in doubling its tiny fist in the face of a which a thinker of far less original new president of the association. They the line of parentalism, it here and now | giant would not be more suggestive of | power, Professor Tyndall, possessed in | include a committee on legislation, althe old apostolic command, "Children, the marshalling of the barehanded thorne nor Thackeray had ever received view of the numerous failures in the obey our parents," and reiterating the hosts of a Chinese province against a a nominal classical education, they past, not to undertake the promotion of time, lived to be nearly 95 years of age, material lines—that God helps those or Germany, sent in to occupy it in the than inimitably pure and beautiful probably made in a moment of disgust, evil plight of the Chinese empire has been made more clearly manifest dowager than by the suggestive encroachments of the powers upon her domains.

A MAN OF ERRATIC GENIUS. John Ruskin, the greatest writer of what might be called poetic prose in the Victorian age, is dead within a few days of the completion of his 81st year. He was the son of a wealthy London wine merchant; was educated at Oxford. His taste for art was early manifested; and after his graduation in 1842 he studied painting. He never became a famous painter, but his studies and his literary genius made him the most eloquent art critic of the century. He established his position that modern landscape painters are superior to the old masters, and his famous work, "Modern Painters," will always be an English classic, because of the poetic charm and versatile beauty of its thought and expression. This work of Ruskin's prime will live forever in English literature. Frederic Harrison holds that Cardinal Newman and John Ruskin are the greatest writers of English prose that this century has produced.

In his later years Mr. Ruskin passed from the discussion of art and aesthetic principles to the emission of eccentric theories of political economy and Christian communism, which have detracted much from his early fame. He knew art through study, natural critical taste and acquired culture, but he did not know any more about political economy and social reform than any other man of poetic mind and impracticable egotism. The flaw in the diamond of Mr. Ruskin's remarkable genius is the same that is found in that of the great Russian, Tolstoi. It is an attempt to assert a theory of human life and a government of human society that would mean the backward Ruskin's gospel of manual labor, opus to the industrial civilization and its coincident duliness and degradation of the eighteenth century.

Ruskin was a very noble-minded. pable of seeing that the every-day govfeminine-minded men, he was an inflexible egotist. If you conceded the e promptly cured by an arbitrary statute. As an exhorter, a stimulator, a writer of lay sermons. Ruskin did a man of erratic poetic feminine quality eloquence would have diverted Hawthorne, who complained that he expected to "find an Arcady, but found myself in a barnyard up to my chin." Ruskin married a beautiful but poor girl many years younger than himself and when he found that his wife and the artist, Millais, were in love with each other, he helped her to secure a

PERMANENCE IN LITERATURE. The issue of a new life of Thackeray

remained their friend, a performance

vorthy of Tolstol.

by Lewis Melville brings up anew for liscussion the question of his personal worth as a man and his place as a permanent powerful literary force in the Victorian age. It is clear that Thackeray was not only a man of genius, but he was a sincere artist, so devoted to the truth that he would not violate his art sense to make a quick market for his books. Yet it is also clear that he was not only a man of genius, but a true, honorable and humane gentleman in private life. He never gushed sentimentalism, but he was a manly generous man, who never hesitated to rebuke a friend's weakness or folly, but nevertheless was an open-handed man to any decent appeal of distress to his sympathy. Thackeray's comparatively slow rise to literary fame was like that of our own Hawthorne, and due largely to the same cause, that neither of them could endure to bring his great literary genius down to the level of writing comparatively tawdry, melodramatic stuff for the popular market. Hawthorne, always an industrious, conscientious worker, never really captured the public until 1850, when he was 46 years old, and Thackeray was nearly 40 years old before he was recognized in literature through "Vanity Fair" as among the foremost men of his day. Hawthorne had written excellent work before the "Scarlet Letter," and Thackeray had produced "Barry Lyndon," clearly the work of a man of genius. We shall look in vain for any explanation of Thackeray's astonishing literary force and purity of style in his scholastic career. He was not a gradunte of the great English public schools, Harrow, Eton or Rugby; he stayed two years at Cambridge and then went Byron, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Shelley; he was never a first-rate classical scholar, but he was "a prodigious reader of history." The same is true of Hawthorne, Emerson and Wendell Phillips; they were never first-rate classical scholars, but they were enormous readers of all kinds of sound English books, in their college days. Style is the man, and sensibility to the various and delicate meaning and force of words which gives artistic shape to have had it, and not a few great thinkthis fine sensibility to the artistic beauty of style and expression. He snatched his thoughts from everybody;

puny defense or impotent protest than a remarkable degree. If neither Haw- though the association has resolved, in military contingent of Russia, England | could not have helped writing other name of czar, queen or emperor. The English, any more than Napoleon could and is not to represent the settled polhad never had any more nominal textthrough this decree of the empress book instruction in military mathemat- power that it is not using wisely. It

ics than Cromwell. Hawthorne and Thackeray rose slowhas endured the test of time. In this which is so large a part of permanent does for the rattle of stage thunder in a sociation. cheap melodramatic fiction, "The Scarlet Letter" and "Vanity Fair" will always appeal strongly to a class of intelligent, mature readers who know some thing of life and human nature, and are sensitive to the charm and power of Thackeray and Hawthorne, which resides in the absolute simplicity and purity of their English and the artistic strength of their delineation of char-

acter. Thackeray was ever true and tender to women. He had but four years of married life, and then, after the birth of her third child, his wife became hopelessly demented. In one of his books Thackeray says in memory of his great bereavement:

Canet thou, O friendly reader, count upon the idelity of an artiess heart or tender or true, and reckon among the blessings which heaves hath bestowed on thee, the love of faithful women? Purify thine own heart and try to make it worthy of theirs. All the prizes of life are nothing compared to that one. All the re-wards of ambition, wealth, pleasure are only vanity and disappointment, grasped at greedily and fought for flercely, and over and over again found worthless by the wearled winners.

So genial, noble and kindly a spirit as Robert Stevenson, prince of pure story tellers, has said of Thackeray's philosophy:

I call it a gospel: it is the best I know. Error and suffering, and failure, and death, those calamittes that our contemporaries paint upon so wast a scale, they are all depicted here, bu march of mankind. Tolstol's theory of sexual righteousness would end in the rapid extinction of the human race, and Number of the human race, and why) that we give our lives, like coral insects, to build up insensibly, in the twilight of the seas posed to all modern mechanical and of time, the reef of righteomeres. And we may manufacturing processes, would remit be sure (although we see not how) it is a thing worth doing.

HISTORY HITHERTO UNWRITTEN. Major J. A. Watrous, U. S. A., who is pure, unselfish man, but he was a man the author of a recent communication of poetic feminine genius, utterly inca- in The Oregonian, whose professed intent is "to condense the facts of hisernment of human society, if replaced tory, to refresh the memories of the with his Utopia, would only make the old," is so far distant from the civil war wretched more miserable. Like all that his own memory would seem to sometimes play him false.

Major Watrous is a recent acquisiexistence of an evil, he could not or tion of the regular army. He was apwould not understand that it could not pointed paymaster, with the rank of major. June 15, 1898; was born in New York, and was appointed from Arkansas. His appointment would appear w great deal of good; but his sphere was have been purely political, as his record that of an idealist, for as a responsi- in the volunteer service during the civil ble ruler and lawmaker he would have war is not cited in the Army Register een as much of a "holy terror" as in support or extenuation of his ap-Wendell Phillips, Thoreau, or any other pointment to a place that ought to have been given to an old officer of the regundertaking to govern a great state. ular army of sterling service, who had Ruskin ought to have been at the head earned the right to occupy a place that of the famous "Brook Farm" commu- in the old army was filled by such edunity, for his ceaseless conversational cated soldiers as General David Hunter and General James Longstreet. In other words, Major Watrous is paymaster in the army today because he had sufficient political pull upon the president to secure a position that properly belongs to an old officer of the regular army.

While Major Watrous' record in the civil war is not recited in the Army divorce, approved of the marriage, and Register for 1899, he appears to have served in that conflict long enough to remember some things that have hitherto had no historic record.

Major-General Joseph J. Reynolds is described as having "lost a leg" during the civil war, but as he remained on the active list of the army until June 25, 1877, when he was retired as colone of the Third cavalry, it is probable that whatever else General Reynolds lost during the civil war, he did not lose his leg. General Paul is described as having "received a wound at Gettysburg which caused his death." but, as General Paul did not die until 1886, some twenty-three years after Gettysburg, and was 73 years of age, his wound did not cause his death, although it did destroy his eyesight.

Major Watrous also remembers that General James C. Rice was killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864, and that "General Hays was killed a few days later," when as a matter of fact General Hays was killed May 5, at the Wilderness.

Major Watrous' memory of military facts is poor, even for a paymaster appointed from civil life. It is almost poor enough to furnish ground for a pension or retirement.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

The Oregon Bar Association is not making as much as it might of its opportunity for serving the state and the legal profession. It has been talking a great deal and accomplishing little. It keeps up an impressive organization, meets in Portland once a year and listens to learned discourses on various abstruse matters, and sometimes it discusses measures that ought to be enacted into laws by the legislature. In these discussions the association floats about in a delightful atmosphere of 18condite wisdom and benevolence. There is beautiful agreement as to the baseness of things present and the great down without taking a degree, as did need for improvement in various lines. Committees are appointed to embalm in legal phrases the sentiments of the association. Then comes trouble. The committees may fail to agree on details, and the association is sure to divide when the report or reports are submitted. And so ends each effort.

That there is room for advancement in the Oregon bar, and that it could and should do much to improve the statutes and the legal practice of the state is conceded. It has done somestyle is born with a man; it is a gift | thing toward raising the standard of from the gods. Some great thinkers attainments for admission to the bar; it has done something toward ridding ers have lacked it. Shakespeare had the profession of unworthy members. But the show of effort put forth to accomplish the small advances in these two directions seems to have been altogether out of proportion to the results ing of Honolulu's Chinatown, which This suggestion is not merely for Portattained. The lawyers can have a love was in progress at latest accounts.

tained before his day, and no man has lons of reforms to be wrought, but they reproduced since his day. The power fall out most lamentably when it comes and beauty of his poetic expression is to crystallizing their ideas in concrete

Standing committees for the coming legislation. This resolve, however, was have helped being a gerat general if he low of the organization. The fact is that the State Bar Association has a is too much dominated by vain theorizing. Its hard-headed, practical memly into literary fame, but their fame bers ought to insist on making progress, and not permit themselves to be there is really nothing remarkable. bamboozled to a standstill whenever The perfection of style and expression, measures of general importance to the state and the profession demand action, literary fame, does not appeal to a More would be accomplished if the as-young reader even of bright parts and sociation should get out of the rut of decent experience, because it takes a ponderous amity and do something, as Martineau was nearly related spiritmature mind to care more for power of if it had a reason for existence. More style and artistic expression than it vigor is needed in the Oregon Bar As-

WORK FOR A DRYDOCK.

Seattle advices state that the disabled steamship Elm Branch is at a yard in that city, undergoing temporary repairs, preparatory to going on the drydock either at Quartermaster harbor or Port Orchard. Thus again is the need of a drydock in this city emphasized in a manner which should appeal to every one interested in the welfare of the port. The Elm Branch, at the time of the accident, was en route for Portland, under charter to a Portland firm, and had the accident happened less than a day later, she would have been picked up off the mouth of the Columbia, instead of off Cape Flattery. The underwriters, as usual, would have ordered her to a drydock for repairs, and as the dock is still missing from this port, she would have been compelled to go to San Francisco or the Sound, and the money spent on repairs disbursed in one of the cities fortunate enough to possess one of these most necessary adjuncts to marine commerce.

The case of the Elm Branch is not an exceptional one, Wherever ships and steamers move, accidents are happening, and while there are certain ports in the world of such small importance that none of the equipment for quick and cheap repairs on a vessel are available, those ports are tabooed alike by shipowners and underwriters. An owner will always hesitate about sending his ships to a port where a possible accident will result in delays which will not be as great at another port better fitted for handling disabled vessels. In failing to provide a drydock Portland is indirectly damaging the otherwise good reputation of the port. The good work done on the river and bar, the reduction in towage, the abolishment of compulsory pilotage and other needless charges, have had a good effect in attracting ships to this port, and in reducing the carrying charges which are levied on our exports.

With the single exception of a fortyfoot channel between Astoria and the sea, the greatest need of the port today is a drydock of dimensions sufficiently great to handle the largest ships which ply in the trans-Pacific trade. This is an enterprise in which it is unnecessary to be content with indirect results and beneats, for as soon as it is completed there will be plenty of work to keep it profitably employed at all times. Every year dozens of vessels enter the port after many months at sea, during which their hulls become clogged with marine growth, which it is impossible thoroughly to remove without a visit to a drydock. In order to leave port with a clean hull, nearly all of these vessels would make use of a drydock, and, with the large number of coasting steamers which are periodically obliged to come out of the water, the enterprise would be almost supported by the business of ocean-going craft alone. Add to this the work of scores of river steamers which would use the dock at times, for periods ranging from a few hours to several days each, and there would be but a small portion of the time during the year when the dock

was not in use. The direct and indirect benefits to the port through having a dock will be enormous, and the enterprise, from a financial standpoint, can hardly be other than profitable. All things considered, then, no time should be lost in placing the port in a position to avoid the embarrassing possibility of sending a disabled vessel from this port to a rival port for repairs which should be made here.

Colonel Bryan is reported to see the 'danger to his party" if the Kentucky legislature shall oust Governor Taylor, The letter of congratulation by him to Blackburn, on the latter's election to the senate, is said, by a special dispatch from Frankfort to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to have contained this paragraph:

It appears to me that the action of the de erais in Kentucky is without precedent. republicans have been given certificates, and it would appear to an outsider that the best in-terests of the democratic party demand that the republicans be allowed to serve out the full terms of the state offices. In fact, I believe that the salvation of the party, to a certain extent depends upon the abandonment by the demo crats of the contest proceedings.

Presidential Candidate Bryan looks at the matter from one standpoint; Gubernatorial Candidate Goebel sees it from another; and events of the ten days since Bryan wrote to Blackburn are conclusive that Goebel has more concern about the salvation of the ex ecutive office, with its patronage for his unscrupulous supporters, than he has for the salvation of Bryan's purposes and ambitions. If the robbery of Taylor be consummated by the Kentucky legislature, the country will ring with denunciation of the crime. Then it will be highly proper for the virtuous Bryan to recall to the public mind his reputed suggestion for abandonment of the contest proceedings. The alleged paragraph in his letter to Blackburn make a pretty fair anchor to windward.

The plague has assumed somewhat serious proportions in Honolulu-sufficiently serious, at least, to justify the heroic efforts that are being made to quarantine of Pacific ports of the United States, that are in close communication with those of Hawaii. If the contention of the English medical and sanitary authorities of Bombay that rats carry the infection is correct, an effective warfare will certainly be waged upon the scourge in the burnthat it would be well to supplement strong intimation of the danger, it is music of his blank verse no man at- feast any day over the general provis- Though not unduly alarmed, the intel- plies to the whole state.

ligent people of the Pacific slope, and of the nation as well, recognize the prudence of enforcing measures sufficiently strict to prevent the introduction upon the North American continent of this most persistent of all filth diseases

The late Rev. Dr. James Martineau, the most eminent exponent of the spiritual and ethical Christianity of our and, while consenting to be known as a Unitarian, he held that the religious life depended, not upon any theological opinions, but transcended them in importance. To him Cardinal Newman. of the church of Rome, whom he knew well and loved, was a genuine voice of devout religious life, despite the fact that Newman could accept an authority which Martineau rejected. In his early years Martineau was a keen Unitarian controversialist, but in his later years he had preached only the spiritual worship of God, of which moral life, truth, virtue and love is but the expression. ually to Dr. Channing, for, like him, he brought to one ideal the religious and ethical conceptions of divine and human life. Dr. Martineau's sermons are without peer in this century for nobility of spiritual thought and poetic beauty of style. As a great liberal religious thinker and teacher, James Martineau will enjoy permanent fame.

As the British make their advance the Boers gradually retire, with little actual fighting. They do not want to meet the British in open field; and in this they are wise. It is good tactics on their part to fight only when they have the advantage of position and cover. Hence it is a safe prediction that they never will meet the British forces when the conditions and chances are equal; for, whatever their bravery, they have not the men nor the resources for such encounters. They cannot afford to fight under 'condition's which would require them to exchange man for man. Besides, in any fight in the open field, the spirit of the British troops would be superior to their own, and they know it. Therefore their policy is to make a desultory fight, to pursue a system of skirmishing warfare, and to retire as the British forces press their advance. The latter, taught by experience, are moving cautiously, so as not to fall into traps. But they are making steady progress.

The days of blind, irresponsible strikes of railroad employes may be held to have ended. When important questions bearing upon the wages and hours of service are pending, a conference of the responsible heads of the various organizations of railroad employes is called for the purpose of adjusting the grievances of the several classes upon a resonable basis. Such a conference is now sitting at St. Louis, with such men as A. B. Garretson, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. G. Lee, chief of the railway trainmen; P. M. Arthur, chief of the locamotive engineers, and P. F. Sargent, chief of the railway firemen, in attendance. The conference is considered the most important of its kind that has taken place since the memorable strike of 1894. Railway managers await its findings and demands without apprehension of trouble.

The esteem in which the late Hon.

John Myers was held by those who To explate my serrow and my sin!"

I have been fund and flootish. Let me in To explate my serrow and my sin!" knew him best was attested in the universal expressions of regret at his sudden death and the large concourse of Was betterer than a thousand years of fir his fellow-citizens that attended his obsequies. His interment took place at Oregon City, in the historic cemetery where repose the ashes of so many | She crept into the vacunt church brave men and women whose are written in the annals of the state. The most active and responsible years of his life were spent in Oregon City, and it was fitting that his grave should have been made on the beautiful heights overlooking that historic town,

Few theatrical organizations have left behind them in Portland more sincere well wishers than the admirable company headed by Mr. James Neill For conscientiousness of acting and smoothness of dir on, their performances have been a... that could be de sired. A word should also be said for the clean and wholesome character of their repertoire. Companies like this and plays like these will do more than anything else to remove what prejudice still lingers against the stage as an in-

The finding of the San Jose scale on few fruit trees in Eugene has very properly invited agents of the State Horticultural Society to active efforts for the extermination of the pest. Intelligent vigilance is the price of clean orchards and perfect fruit, in even the most favored sections of the country This pest is to the fruit interests what the bubonic plague is to the health interests of the country. It is easier to keep it out than to stamp it out, though the former necessarily involves much trouble and expense.

The attention of the Tacoma and Seattle papers, which are frequently offering unsolicited sympathy for "poor old Portland," is called to the fact that over 100,000 bushels more wheat was sent foreign from Portland in the week ending yesterday than has been shipped from Tacoma and Seattle since November 1, 1899, a period of eleven weeks. In this connection it might be mentioned that the men who sold the wheat to Portland shippers also buy their merhcandise, etc., in this city

In one respect the record of 1899 was an unenviable one. The fire loss in the United States and Canada reached the vast total of \$126,773,000. This was an increase of \$17,000,000 over that of 1898, and of more than \$26,000,000 over 1897. This does not quite beat the record, but there have been few years in which the total was exceeded. It would seem that carefulness and prosperity do not go hand in hand-theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is no present probability of agreement between the democratic and populist parties in this state, for the coming election. Apparently the republicans will face an opposition almost evenly divided. The danger of dislodge it, and the most stringent this is that there will not be a sufficient opposition in the legislature to check the tendency to one-sided measures.

> If you want to vote in the coming election, you would do well to go and register, and go at once." There will be a great press to register after a while land and Multnomah county. It ap-

THE VOICE O' THE NATION.

Leave our furrin from tu chattur, let 'em flutter roun", an' fuss.
'Thin't their cheerin' or their specific that can help or hinder us;
Let 'em hope we're doomed to failure, let 'em my we're created an' cowed;
Pringe they think the sun's extinguished when

It's atrugulin' through a cloud? They air hurryin' to believe us all their hatred can desire. But the blows they fancy fatal only clinch our

courage higher,
Talkin's easier work than doin', yew may take
your oath o' thei—
Boys' git on, an' let 'em chatter—but we ain't

Air their hearts so small an' craven that they cannot understan'
How we're game to take a Bekin'—an' then
Hek the other man?
Whut's their gauge for mensurin' greatness,
how did they achieve renown.
That they think whene'er we stumble we must
keep on lyin' down?

Du they dream an empire's conjured up by easy charms an empire's conjures up by easy charms an 'sweet?

Ours, at least, was shaped and builded from disaster on' defect.

An' we've made it what it is, through all the cent'ries that her gone.

Not without a slip or blunder—but by atill won't on'

goin' on! It is good to git the funt blow in-but best to

hev the last;
An' they'll see us still go formed es they've seen us in the past.
For each loss we hav to suffer, each defeat that

marks our way, Is a clarion call to victory, an' we hear it an' obey; In the end, we hit the buil's-eye, though it's

arter many a mise:
Ef a lickint could her best us, wo'd her fallen,
long ore thir:
Some may find a knock-down blow as had se pises in their cup, But we never step to taste is—no, we just git

Ef our Empire is a-shakin', life a standyin' sect uv shake Thet'll warm our blood an' rouse us till our elected strength's awake;
The storm shall break its might on us, an' when it's hour is o'er,

Ye'll fint us standin', cock-like, rather firmer than afore; An' our furth frena I'm thinkin', may look

wiser of they wall,
'Stead of castin' up the total 'fore the sum is
on the state;
They've hel cause to know us better, an' it's strange that they forget-Boys! get on, an' let 'em chacce-but we sin't

done yet! -Hosen, in, in the Spectator.

A WOWAYS LOVE.

A sentinel angel, sitting high in glory, Heard this shrill wall ring out from purgatory 'Have mercy, mighty angel, hear my story!" 'I loved-and, blind with passionate love, I felt, Love brought me down to death, and death to For God is just, and death for sin is well.

"I do not rage against this thigh decree, Nor for myself do not that grace shall be But for my love on carth who mourns for me "Great Spirit! lot me see my love again, And comfort bim one hour, and I were fain To pay a thousand years of fire and pain." Then mid the pitying angel: "Nay, rep-That wild vow! Look, the dlal-finger's bent Down to the last hour of thy punishment?"

But still che walled, "I pray thee, let me got

I cannot rise to pence and love him so; Oh, let me soothe him in his bitter wos!" The brazen gates ground sallonly alar, And upward, joyous, like a rising star, She rose and vanished in the other far-

But soon adown the dying sunset sailing, And like a wounded bird her pinions trailing She fluttered back, with broken-hearted walling. She sobbed, "I found him by the summer sea

Reclined, his head upon a maiden's knee-She curied his hair and kissed him. Wos is

The angel answered, "Nay, and soul, go higher! To be deceived in your true heart's de

-John Hay. TWO WOMEN.

A faint perfume hung o'er the gloom, Vague as an unprayed prayer; In robe and crown each saint looked down And frowned to see her there.

Each gazed upon her from his placeer and John and Paul; She found nor peace nor pain's surcease So coldly locked they all, As she faltered lone to the altur stops. Where shone the candles tall.

And there enthroned, immaculate, Tender and pure and wise, She saw the grace of a woma man's face. The love of a woman's eyes; And Mary's emile bent down the while, Above her mute surprise.

Not here to know the might that lies In throned majesty; She could but guess the tendern The eleter sympathy: She made her prayer to Mary there With lowly heart and knee.

The tall saints watched her as she went, Ench in his gold and blue Aloof from her, a trespenser Stern men they stood, and true But Mary smiled, and the clasped Child He understood and knew. -Theodosia P. Garrison in New Lippincott's.

MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GRDUND.

My lodging it is on the Cold ground, and very hard is my fare. But that which troubles me most, in the unkindness of my dear; Yet still I cry. O then Love, and I pertise Love turn to me, For them art the Mars that I long for, and alack, what remely?

I'll Crown thee with a Carland of straw, then, and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring. My frozen hopes shall thaw then, and morrily we will Sing. O turn to me, my dear Leve, and prethee Love turn to me For thou art the Man that alone canes procure my Liberty.

But if thou will harden thy heart, still, and be deaf to my pletyful moun.
Then I quast endure the smart still,
and tumble in straw alone. Yet still I cry, O turn Love, and I prethee Love turn to me, For thou art the Man tlant same art

the cause of my misery. -Froin the Rivals, 1668. MY FIRE.

It starte: A sinuous epsiush from the sun. A golden, leaf-shaped, desicing thing, ding fern-like in a magic breeze

And sape the virgin forest's strength With writhing biling arms, And with its red jaws through the gloom Casts elfin shadows 'round the room.

It lashes 'round the knotted wood With soft but ornel sting. Till, gorged with strength, in fades away Senenth a coverlet of gray.

And now. Like molter sunset from the west, Pulsates as with living breath Till dying midst the hones its breed has made Its heart is still, and sense may's the grave.

-A. E. Allan. ON THE PAVEMENT.

Through the rain and shet And the pavement all swimming, Stepped Natalie neat; Through the rain and the sket, And I saw-well-her feet And a lot of lace trimming Through the rain and And the pavement all swimming!

-The Criterion.