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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain; fresh

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2

## RENEWAL OF OLD DREAMS.

Our "aunties" doubt whether civilization is better than savage life. Hence they are not yet reconciled even to the acquisition of the Hawalian islands by the United States. One of the organs of these sentimental dreamers says: "It is doubtful if the sum of human happiness has been increased in Hawaii since the good, old days when fishing and shaking the bread-fruit tree was in vogue and people passed their time in swimming, or making wreaths for their personal adornment. They had leisure and could indulge a taste for art, and that is what modern men down in the dusty arena of commerce and speculation are after, and they rarely attain unto their desire."

Burke, in his "Vindication of Natural Society," satirized this sort of argument, very effectively. This book purported to be a posthumous work from the pen of Bolingbroke, written with the object of portraying the evils entailed on mankind from every species of artificial society. In fact, it was a reduction of the theory to an absurdity. Yet one of the curiogities of literature is the fact that it was taken by many of the sentimental and doctrinaire people of the time as a serious performance. It probably would still be so taken by the sentimentalist of our time who could write as we find the person quoted above writing about the

The sum of civilization and of all its achievements consists in departure from the idyllic conditions which it is said the native Hawalians have so lamentably lost. The savage is truly Nature's own, for she has fashioned him in her own way. He has not been spoiled by the arts of priest, politician, taliar or teacher; he is not that "brother to the ox," the "man with the hoe." Or, if nature's methods have been modified to some slight extent by heredity and tradition, the interference is not serious enough to disguise any characseristic part of the process. The paradise wherein there is no labor, tenanted by those happy beings who live by fishing and shaking the bread-fruit tree, is the place where our "auntles" would expect to find the perfect man, enemy of the hoe, with no "blunted perceptions" or "sluggish thought" or "owllike simpldity." No low facial angle there, due to generations of task-mas-

Serv.

But if the world should accept this philosophy, the descent would be first to semi-civilized conditions, then to barbarous peoples, then to savages, and finally to brutes and reptiles. Man. however, makes progress, not by following nature, but by compelling it and turning its forces to his own use. We see in savages what nature can do when she is not interfered with in her benign work. This world needs workers, not idlers. In his new book "The Map of Life, Conduct and Character," E. H. Lecky, the great writer on the "History of Morals," devotes considerable space to the social and industrial tendencies of the time. His observations on the passing of the idler are especially interesting. He finds basis for the progress of morality in the fact that idleness is regarded with less tolerance now than in times past. and he thinks that in the future it will become even more disreputable. He says that the tendency is such that, hereas young men at the beginning of Victoria's reign who were really busy affected idleness, now at the close of the reign young men who are really idle find it necessary to affect to be busy. It cannot be doubted that this is a movement in the direction of a higher morality. The man with the hoe is on the ascending scale; the man with the tomato can is on the down grade and far towards the bottom.

# PIGHT THE ENEMY WITH HIS OWN

TOOLS. A letter is printed in the New York Bun, signed "B. M. C.," from a Grand Rapids, Mich., correspondent, who describes himself as an ex-officer of the Union army, in criticism of the English worthy of attention, for it is doubtless from the pen of General Byron M. Cutcheon, who was colonel of the Twenty-seventh Michigan regiment during the war, and brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and distinguished services. General Cutcheon for tacties in South Africa is the common one that in every instance the English generals have made a square front attack over open ground, and have sufany effective flank movement been atempted. General Cutcheon says that Grant or Sherman would have turned the enemy out of their position instead of wasting men in "spectacular front General Cutcheon further BRYS:

mandere; first, cable to the British con by the lack of mobility through the absence of cagual trains, which confines their line of ad-ance to the railroads: second, by the absence of proper and necessary pontoon trains for cross-ing streams promptly; third, by the want of sufficient cavalry for scouting and recommoder-ing the flinks of the enemy's positions, and, malls, by the British being evermatched in ar-lilery fire by the longer-range guess of the

his criticism of the British commanders. Grant and Sherman were, like Lee and Longstreet, supremely practical soldiers; when one thing would not do they tried another. General Grant made a direct front attack on Lee's works at Spottsylvania and won a success; that is, he broke Lee's first line and forced him to fight on terms where it relatively cost Lee more men in killed, wounded and prisoners than it cost Grant. Grant tried a direct assault again at Cold Harbor, and suffered a severe repulse, and yet Grant made a direct assault on Lee's intrenched line before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and broke it. Sherman was called "the great flanker," and yet Sherman made a direct assault on Johnston's intrenched line at Kenesaw Dalton and Atlanta, in spite of his genius as a "flanker," were over 40,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, about equal to the losses of Grant between the Wilderness and Petersburg. to get to Petersburg, and it took Sherman, with all his genius for "flanking," from May 4 to July 20 to reach Atlanta; the loss in men was about the same.

These educated English officers without question keep pace with the text-books and military object-lessons of wanted most of all was a body of 15,000 ent to play military engineer, artillerist | cent intervention of the United States and intrencher, the Boer success, won on behalf of the Cubans our governas Bunker Hill or New Orleans. If ion with Spain; first under the foreign Lord Roberts is a man of practical complications which plagued Jefferson's sense, he will organize a body of 25,000 administration; second in 1854, when to 30,000 mounted riflemen, who can move as fast as the Boers, turn their bows of the steamer Black Warrior, positions and overtake them for a fight confiscated her cargo and fined her before they can elaborately intrench another.

#### OUR IDLE MILLIONS.

The most impressive thing in the statistics of Oregon's trade and industry we printed yesterday is the financial exhibit. The banking figures tell a strange story of accumulating capital with restricted employment. Since December, 1892, our banks have curtailed their loans and discounts tremendously, with some moderate expansion since low-water mark in 1897, and simultaneously their individual deposits have enormously increased since 1897. The disparity between these accumulations and investments is so great as to be Buchanan that the action of the Cuban disheartening if there were no reason to hope for better things in the near

future. For the banks of a community to have nearly twice as much money on | 1851-52. In 1876 the head of the British deposit as can profitably be lent is not a healthy condition. Our banks are, paradox though it be, too sound. Their sts- erate with the United States for the tistical position is too strong. If all the money of the community were locked up in bank vaults, it would be safe enough, but the country couldn't prosper. To earn anything money must be invested; and investment, while it the United States to act single-handed yields profit, involves risks. December 9, 1892, the national banks of Oregon, Great Britain and France in 1875-76 Washington and Idaho had \$22,000,000 in individual deposits and \$32,000,600 in loans and discounts. Perhaps this was an excess on the wrong side, though such a proportion is by competent persons viewed as healthy. With the panic of 1893 a period of liquidation set in. By December the deposits shrank to States. It is clear from these facts \$15,000,000 and the loans to \$22,000,000. that but for this change of front on the From then till the spring of 1897 the part of Great Britain we should not deposits averaged at about \$16,000,000, have interfered in behalf of Cuba; it is the loans and discounts being worked down meanwhile to less than \$14,000,000; and this was a healthy condition.

But mark the sequel. Loans and dis counts have expanded slightly, but deposits tremendously, thus:

-Increase 1899.... 1.072.000 5,871,000

Gain for period....\$3,194,000 \$18,645,000 That is: Since May, 1897, the banks of the three states have increased their deposits by \$18,000,000, but their loans by only \$3,000,000. The deposits stand at nearly \$34,000,000, the loans at \$17. 000,000. The national banks of Portland in their December statement show de posits, individual and bank, of \$7,842,-872, and loans and discounts of only \$2,824,928. This is safe, but it is too safe. Let us take by way of comparison three strong institutions of con-

servative Eastern cities: Loans Individ-Capital, counts, posits. Nat'l Mechanics' bank, Baltimore \$1,000,000 \$2,912,000 \$2,910,000 Girard Nat'l bank, Philadelphia ... 1,000,000 6,417,000 6,352,000 Farm. & Mechan.

bank, Phila.... 2,000,000 4,450,600 4,841,000 Responsibility for the unprofitable state of Oregon capital must be divided up among several classes of persons. Perhaps the banks suffer from an excess of conservatism, due to caution learned in 1893, when large amounts of capital were wiped out of existence through unavailable assets. But these deposits do not belong to the banks. They belong to the depositors. Doubtless large sums are on deposit in the banks that could be lucratively investtactics in South Africa. This letter is ed in industries of various kinds, Men who have money are content to hoard it instead of putting it out in trade, development of land, forests and mines, buildings, manufactures. Many men who could borrow money if they were disposed to engage in productive undertakings fall to do so through sheer a number of years after the war repre- lack of enterprise. Not the least culpasented his district in congress; he is a | ble class of our people are those who man of ability and intelligence; and his have the ability, energy and nerve to military criticism upon the English handle large amounts of capital skillfully, but to whom money cannot safely be intrusted on account of their lack of reliability. The men who have money and credit are contented to take fered accordingly. In no instance has it easy; the men who are all brains and ambition have neither money nor

> credit. But this sort of thing cannot last in definitely. The difference between hard times and good times is principally a state of mind. Men can continue in depression and gloom for only a limited space of time. The constitution of the mind is such that it necessarily rises to hope and confidence. The same influence that sent these deposits to the banks will soon be putting them out in productive enterprise. It is a splendid condition of the development just before the Pacific Northwest today, that it will be able to "finance" its own | ical and eventful year since Waterloo, | tractive to capital seeking investment enterprises. With the opportunities for

tions of savings are not going to remain long in the banks, unemployed and unproductive.

#### DRITICAL YEARS FOR ENGLISH CIV. ILIZATION.

The year 1898 was the most critical year in the history of the United States since that of 1864, which settled the fate of the civil war and compelled a radical recasting of our written constitution through emancipation and excision of human slavery, and 1896, when widespread financial ruin was only averted through the defeat of Bryanism. The year of 1898 was thus fateful because through unexpected events we were not only hurried into war with Mountain and suffered a severe repulse, a European power, but in the settle-and Sherman's total losses between ment of peace decided to retain possession of the Philippines, and thus became committed to a policy of national expansion in practice beyond the limitations of our North American continent. There was nothing in the theory It took Grant from May 4 to June 20 of this territorial expansion that needed any defense, but in practice our prompt decision to meet an unexpected emergency manfully and accept its unsought and undesirable responsibilities was a most serious and far-reaching undertaking in our national career We are just beginning to appreciate their profession. They have done the fully how singularly fortunate we were best they could with the tools furnished when we suddenly went to war with them, and they are not to blame. Gen- Spain, not only in the fact that the eral Buller, an old cavalry officer, navy of Spain was incapable of decent warned the war office that what was sea service; that her soldiers in Cuba were not prepared to resist attack, but mounted riflemen; the Boers are also in the fact that the refusal of mounted riflemen; their mobility can- Great Britain to permit intervention in not be matched by infantry, and with | behalf of Spain made victory possible. educated modern German military tal- At three different times before the realways on the defensive, is as simple ment has been on the verge of a collis-Spanish authorities fired across the captain, and thirdly in 1873, when the Virginius was captured and many of the men on board were executed at Santiago. The attitude which England had uniformly maintained with regard to Cuba up to 1898 would have made intervention in the affairs of Cuba on our part impracticable had Lord Salisbury adhered to it. It was the complete change of front on part of the British foreign office which rendered the liberation of Cuba for the first time possible. In 1825 George Canning warned the

Mexican government that England would oppose the seizure of Cuba by either France or the United States. In 1854 Secretary Marcy wrote Minister officials in the matter of the Black Warrior was due to their confidence that England and France would come to Spain's aid, as they had done in ministry wrote Secretary Fish that England would be unwilling to co-oppurpose of terminating the devastation of Cuba unless Spain should assent to the proceeding. France supported England's attitude, and, under the circumstances, it was out of the question for in the Cuban affair; for the attitude of indicated plainly that they would defend Spain against any forcible interference on part of the United States. France would gladly have taken the same position in the spring of 1898, but England was no longer willing to obstruct the just designs of the United that our interferen ful only because Great Britain cried "Hands off." We are where we are today in Cuba and in the Philippines, with fair promise of good work in the future, because Great Britain cried "Hands off" to France in 1898; we are in a better state of military and naval preparation for the future than we have been for thirty years because Great Britain in 1898 changed her historical attitude regarding our intervention in the Cuban affairs. Now comes the interesting historical speculation Did Great Britain change her attitude from that of 1875-76 because of political prescience on part of her statesmen, or did Lord Salisbury just happen to build better than he knew or intended?

It is quite possible that Lord Salisbury was farseeing enough to understand that Great Britain had nothing to gain in helping to keep the breath of ife in the decrepit body of poor, old Spain; nothing to gain in siding with France in anything, and the support of Spain would have simply meant helping a lot of French holders of Spanish bonds secure their debt. There was certainly neither honor nor profit to Great Britain to side with French money-lenders and Spanish tyrants to save them from pecuniary loss and military defeat, Sound English sense may have been sufficient to decide Lord Salisbury in this change of front in English-Spanish policy. Lord Salisbury knew that in the future Great Britain had nothing to fear from America naturally, and that it would be absurd to arm her "gigantic daughter" with just occasion for criticism and contempt; he knew that if Great Britain ever needed the friendship and support of sympathetic, influential public opinion, she would not find it in feather-headed, fantastical France or rheumatic Spain, so on general principles Lord Salisbury decided that Great Britain would do well to keep step with the United States in the matter of advancing the cause of the largest liberty for the greatest number under equal laws. This was our crisis of 1898, and we met all its unexpected events and emergencies manfully and victoriously, and now England in her turn has unexpectedly entered upon what will prove her most critical and momentous

year since Waterloo. The Boer war was not unexpected, perhaps, but its severity as a test of Great Britain's power to crush a formidable revolt of well-armed and ably led white colonists was unexpected, and Great Britain is meeting it as we met our terrible reverses in the first two years of the civil war, with characteristic race fortitude and resolution. Great Britain will be victorious, and presentment of this superb number was her victory will be that of humanity and equal rights over the survival of a civilization that deserves to be as obsolete as that of the Iroquois Indians. The year of 1898 was our year of unexpected emergency, test and trial; the year of 1900 will be England's most crit-

in Cuba, beaten to the refuge of our ships, and had not been able to rally and "rush" the enemy back to the refuge of their fortified towns only to be slowly but successfully dug out of their holes like foxes and obliged to surrender their pelt.

THE DRIFT OF CHRISTIANITY. The religious discussion that is raging in the newspapers throughout the country makes evident the inability of the old orthodox doctrines to hold and reach the masses. It suggests, also, the lines along which the "new evangel" is to proceed. In many representative pulpits, indeed, the change from old to new is already strikingly manifest. Modern Christianity has drifted far from the literal imitation, interpretation and application of Jesus' teachings made by the early church. Speculative theology today commands small consideration compared with practical ethics. The steady drift of the time is toward replacement of the whole dogmatic system of belief by a tangible code of conduct founded upon the teachings of Jesus, who gave man an example and an inspiration toward righteousness. Christianity loses nothing of its real power and beauty when freed from supernatural or mythical symbolism. The doctrine of eternal punishment is gradually being shelved by most denominations as in conflict with the spirit of the age, which believes that "one shrick of hate would jar all the hymns of heaven." The God of eternal rage is rarely preached today, and creeds are coming to be regarded as only imperfect and traditional garments of eternal truths. The simple question between socalled "liberal Christians" of all sects and orthodox Bourbonism is concerning the validity of the supernaturalism that has been associated as a base heathen alloy with gold of the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This is a ques-

tion of historical fact and philosophical judgment, not a question of sentimental intuition and assumption. Christianity in its evolution is vastly beyond the finest fruit and works of paganism, but so is Mohammedanism infinitely better than the barbaric, blood-drinking polytheism it supplanted. Christianity for many centuries did not bear much better fruits than paganism. Byzantine and Alexandrine Christianity was a barbarous faith in practice, so fearfully was it adulterated with paganism. When we remember how faith in supernaturalism, the savage disputes over dogmas concerning the atonement, the trinity, the resurrection, eternal punishment, once made modern Europe as red with blood as a "cardinal's hat," we should not forget that the superiority of Christianity was a long and weary work of evolution before it reached its present form of comparatively humane faith and practice. The influence of Christianity for good has been just in proportion to the rapidity with which it has cast off supernaturalism and medieval dogma and rested for its recommendation to the hearts of men on the thought, life and fate of its founder as separated from the theology that was invented by attenuated ascetics and morbid expounders of monk-bred metaphysics, and nailed in the spirit of pious fraud to the cross of Christ. A good enough argument could have been made for the validity of the Greek theology measured by its fruits over the fetishism of older and meaner nations. The spiritual distance between the Pantheon of Socrates is far greater than the distance between the faith and moral pre-

cepts of Socrates and those of Jesus. It is not necessary to argue that Christianity is better than paganism. So it is, in its ultimate of the nineteenth century, even as the Turk of today is more humane than the socalled Christian of the sixteenth century, who, whether Protestant or Catholic, was as inhuman and savage a persecutor as the pagan persecutors of the Christians from Nero to Diocletian, because of the infernal faith in supernaturalism, medieval dogma and the ology. Christianity, separated from medieval superstition and theological dogma, is simply the most recent but not necessarily the ultimate or final stride of moral or religious evolution. The question is not whether Christianity and monothelam today are not better every way than polytheism Greece yesterday. The real point is that since the Reformation there has been an irrepressible conflict within the Protestant church. The battle shout of today is nothing but the note of the same bugle blown in the sixteenth century by reformers, and passed like the torch of liberty from one strong hand

eration. the church itself, and is today heard, like the voice of the imprisoned bird in the tree trunk, within the church crying for release and liberty in no uncertain tone. This evolution and elimination within and without the church has been steadily going on since Luther's day: small thanks to Luther, who builded far better than he knew or intended. The drift of the day is to Jesus himself more than ever before in the history of the race. The life of Jesus and the character of Jesus stand for a worthy ideal for imitation, whatever may be our faith or want of faith in the authority of his so-called mirales. The tendency of the fime is not toward irreligion, but toward putting religion on a rational basis. This rationalism teaches that the legends which ascribe supernatural birth to Jesus, ascribe to him miraculous powers, that tell of a halt in the ceaseless march of nature at his death, that report resurrection and ascension of his materialized spirit, are not the life of Christianity today, nor have they been its potentiality with the masses in the past. Jesus lives in the world's heart because of the obvious truths he spoke, the beneficent and benignant life he led, and the unselfish, high-souled heroism with which he met his fate.

The annual number of The Oregonian has gone forth to the public, an epitome of the resources of a vast section of country, favored as never land was favored elsewhere by nature in the generous bestowal of her richest gifts. The research and labor involved in the enormous: the presentment itself is amazing both in detail and aggregate, even to citizens of Oregon, as showing the wide diversity of resources and the substantial progress made in their development within the past year, while the whole cannot be otherwise than atand to intelligent people seeking homes

on every hand, these accumulated mil- | States had been repulsed in every fight | The great paper is not only a record of the past year, an epitome of the growth of haif a century, and a fair and full presentment of the resources of a vast region; it is a herald of future development which, forsaking the slow methods that were inaugurated by isolation and were attended by self-satisfaction for many years, will go forward by leaps and bounds throughout the vast empire of opportunity that it

faithfully portrays. The transport Thomas is eastward ound from Manila, bearing the bodies of two heroes who fell while upholding the honor of their country in Luson-General Lawton and Major Logan, both honored names in the country's service, though that of the latter is in the nature of a reflected glory, he having had neither time nor opportunity to test his quality beyond the crisis that he bravely met with his life. That he would have distinguished himself in the service had his life been spared, there can be no doubt, and he will be honored as a brave man who was willing to do and to dare for his country. and, in doing and daring, made and closed his record as a soldier. The nation will stand with bowed and reverential head while the remains of these heroes are consigned with tears and honor to the shelter of her bosom.

Not long since a leading Southern Baptist paper came up boldly to the help of the weak against the mighty by deciding that women must not repeat Scripture aloud in Sunday-school exercises, because it would be "using the Bible to disobey the Bible." The Southern Presbyterian synod of Virginia is generous enough to allow some-what greater liberty to the women who make up the rank and file of the churches under its jurisdiction. It has just decided after two years' prayerful consideration that women may sing in church, as this is not a leading representative duty, like speaking or praying in public. They may also, it decides, form missionary societies and pray together "under the control of the session of the church." Orthodoxy, thus intrenched, may reasonably consider itself safe.

There was pathos in the "Merry Christmas and God bless you" tele-graphed by the aged, sore-hearted queen of Great Britain to her soldiers in South Africa. The wish for a the dreams of these distinutery Christmas" to soldiers far unis, Mr. Clemens says: from home, suffering the hardships of war and facing the perils of battle, might be construed into something of mockery but for the evident sincerity of the greeting and the undertone of almost motherly tenderness that it carried. England has indeed passed few Christmas days in her history wherein her people were so completely thrown back upon the conventional "God bless you" in exchanging Christmas greetings, though they have bravely kept an appearance of confidence to match the courage which has shown no faltering under stress of disaster.

Medical science is struggling to demonstrate its power over disease in the case of Representative Boutelle, with at length fair prospect of success. It achieved one notable triumph last year in the rescue of Kipling from death by pneumonia, after collapse seemed certain, but it falled to preserve the life of Vice-President Hobart from a less acute disease, though long confident of its ability to restore him to health. Unlike surgery, medicine is not an ex-Homeric mythology and the faith of act science, and it is doubtful whether as a science it will ever, beyond a certain limit, pass the experimental stage. It may be hoped that its remedial agencles have been successfully applied in the case of Mr. Boutelle, and that he will soon be restored to labor for his From this one-sided Bargain dream of no Re constituents in the house of represent atives.

> The distinguished dead of the year are not numerous, and include General George S. Greene, United States army, aged 98; ex-United States Supreme Court Justice Field. United States Senator Morrill, Rosa Bonheur, Castelar, the famous Spanish orator; ex-Chan cellor Von Caprivi, of Germany; Professor Mersh, of Vale college and General Lawton, United States army,

The reason why Aguinaldo does not surrender is that Senator Hoar and others encourage him to continue his efforts to kill American soldiers, in the expectation that this will cause the American people to "get tired," and the American soldier to turn tail and sneak away from the islands.

The Colesburg engagement shows what the war will be when the opposto another; from generation to generaling armies meet on even terms. The Boers are victorious if they can get the This revolt has always come out of British to attack impregnable defenses or fall into a trap. Flukes do not declde many important wars or long campaigns.

> Naval armaments depress the czar and cause him to miss a year as to the end of the century. But his alarm is justifiable. Russia is weak on that head and Great Britain is strong.

> Sales of the New Year's Oregonian yesterday by far exceeded the sales of any former year; but the edition printed greatly exceeded any former edition, and copies may still be had.

Emperor William, in a speech yesterday, spoke of the day as the first of the new century. Billy always was eccentric, even a little crazy. But he is a good boy to his grandmother.

AN AMERICAN BULLET. It Was Fired by Those Who Encour age Filiplao Resistance.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. More than one commentator on General Lawton's death has remarked that his life was sacrificed to the persistent blindness and ill-judged utterances of a handful of his fellow-countrymen, but no one has put it so dramatically as he did himself in a latter written home about a month before his death. In this letter he

If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might a well come from one of my own men, because know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out frem

And again:

I would to God that the truth of this whole
Philippine situation could be known by every
one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external,
that now encourage the enemy, as well as the
actual possibilities of these islands and peoples
and their relations to this great East, could
be understood at home, we would hear no more
talk of unjust "sheeting of government" into
the Filippines, or of hauling down our fing-in
the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would homestly ascertain the truth on the enterprises. With the opportunities for for her prestige as a great power is at and to intelligent people seeking homes the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperial dancing. And you know it isn't the General Cutcheon is not quite fair in profitable investment now opening up stake as completely as if the United or contemplating change of location. The profitable investment now opening up stake as completely as if the United or contemplating change of location.

ground and not in distant America, they, when i believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.

This letter, written to Hon, John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Slam, was read by him at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, last Friday night. It must have come with intensely dramatic effect upon that assemblage. If there were present any of the men who have been so eager to thrust before the public their criticisms of the government concerning the Filipino war, it would be strange if the reading of that letter did not touch them with a sense of shame and of culpability. For Lawton's words, almost prophetic in their essence, were the words of a man knowing the situation thoroughly, familiar with the conditions at home and at the seat of war, and capable of judging them. It is hard for an American here at home to understand that the words of a handful of extremists could move a body of men so far away. Yet the very fact that it does move them shows how much those easily influenced people are in need of a firm control and especially of a free government. The mere publication of such literature as the Atkinson pamphlets and the Garrison poetry seems to them like a guarantee of authority, unaccustomed as they are to freedom of the press and used for generations to esplonage and surveillance. The mouthings of the anti-expansionists have probably been more real to the insurgents than to the "antis" themselves, who are one else in that country, most of them faddists, and inured to the indifference of the public. Lawton realsame words that have been spoken by But in his case their significance is tragically deepened. Something of a remorse not before their belied country, must possess the Americans who, to all intent and of legal redundancy. purposes, fired that death-dealing builet.

#### IN M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE. Mark Twain Attempts a Parody, Parts of Which Follow.

Mark Twain has a sketch and a poem, "My Boyhood Dreams," in the January McClure's. He doubts if any boyhood dream has ever been realized; and as a proof of his statement, instances the early ambitions of Howells, Hay, Aldrich, Brander Matthews and others-all told him, he says, under the seal of confidence. After the dreams of these distinguished individ-

unis, Mr. Clemens says:

Ab, the dreams of our youth, how beautiful they are, and how perishable! The ruins of these might-have-beens, how pathetic! The heart-secrets that were revealed that night now so long vanished, how they touch me as I give them voice! Those sweet privacles, how they endeared us to each other! We were under oath never to tell any of these things, and I have always kept that oath inviolate when speaking with persons whom I thought not worthy to hear them. hear them.

The verses with which he concludes his article are inscribed to the "old people" to whose ambitions he has referred. Some of the stanzas run:

Sleep! for the Sun that scores another Day Against the Tale allotted You to stay, Reminding You, is Risen, and now Serves Notice-ah, ignore it while You may! The chill Wind blew, and those who stood be-

The Tavern murmured, "Having drunk his Score, Why tarries He with empty Cup? Behold, The Wine of Youth once poured, is poured no more."

. . . . While yet the Phantom of false Youth was I heard a Voice from out the Darkness whine,
"O Youth, O whither gone? Heturn,
And bathe my Age in thy reviving Wine."

In this subduing Draught of tender green And kindly Absinth, with its wimpling Shesn Of dusky half-lights, let me down The haunting Pathos of the Might-Have-Been. For every nickeled Joy, marred and brief, We pay some day its Weight in guiden Grief Mined from our Hearts. Ah, murmur not—

Hell Whether one hide in some secluded Nook— Whether at Liverpool or Sandy Hook— 'Tis one. Old Age will search him out—and

He-He-when ready will know where to look. From Cradle unto Grave I keep a House Of Entertainment where may drowse Bacilli and kindred Germs-or feed-or breed Their fostering Species in a deep Carouse.

Think-in this battered Caravanseral. Arrives unasked, and comes to stay.

O Voices of the Long Ago that were so dear Fall'n Silent, now, for many a Mould'ring Year, O whither are ye flown? Come back, And break my Heart, but bless any grieving

Some happy Day my Voice will Stient fall, And answer not when some that love it call; Be glad for Me when this you note—and thi I've found the Voices lost, beyond the Pall.

So let me grateful drain the Magic bowl That medicines hurt Minds and on the Soul The Healing of its Peace doth lay-if then Death claim me-Welcome be his Dole! Other articles in the magazine includ the first part of the Rev. Dr. John son's "The Life of the Master"; Lieutenin the Arctic; "Blaine and Conkling, and the Republican Convention of 1880, by the Hon, George S. Boutwell; "How the Plan-ets Are Weighed," by Professor Simon Newcomb; and a number of short stories.

White Population of South Africa-In an article in the December Forum, by J. Castell Hopkins, the following estimate by F. E. Garrett, of the Cape assembly of South African populations, is given:

Pransynal ..... Natal 6,000 Cape Colony 265,000 Total whites ..... ...806,000 His Interest in the Scriptures.

New York Weekly. Mother (in her daughter's boudoir)like that young man exceedingly. While he was in the parlor waiting for you I happened to go in and surprised him readng the Bible. The silly boy looked dreadfully confused, just as if true piety were something to be ashamed of. I soon set his mind at rest on that point, and he seemed quite relieved.

The Young Man (at the club)-That girl is 30 years old. I saw it in their family Bible.

### It Is a Practical Question. Washington Star. This government may not be perfect

but it is capable of establishing for the Filipinos an infinitely better government than they are capable of establishing themselves. There may be goo grounds for differences of opinion as to what should be done in the Philippines but scuttle in any form is repugnant to national duty and self-respect.

Chicago Tribune.

"You ride your wheel on Sunday, yet you object to my going skating on Sun-What is the difference? When you are always going somewhere. are skating you're not. It's just like dancing. And you know it isn't the right

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

A change of years has not affected Multnomah luck.

Jiggs-Why did you swear off?

Biggs-I was broke. Has California any more football teams to taste our Portland cheer?

The Stanford team, with all eleven men To win a game, will have to come again.

Seven hundred and seventy-two miles is a long way to travel for the small end of an 11-6 score.

Guerin has chosen an inopportune time to make himself notorious. Real things are happening now.

Jupiter Pluvius made a very good start in 1900. Let us hope he will have the moral courage to keep it up.

Whether the new century has begun or not, our letters have begun coming bearing date in a year that looks like this:

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The Goldsborough made 32 miles an hour against a 2%-knot current. What would the Oregon have done had she been built in Portland?

Aguinaldo is said to be ready to lead the insurgents in Manile. This is likely. He will lead them out faster than any

At Eugene, a recently married man of ized this, as others have realized it. His & is suing his wife for restitution of words on the subject are practically the property alleged to have been secured by fraud. He "had known her 25 years ago," others in a position to know the facts, and was "innocently entrapped" he says. The man who lacks but a year of threescore-and-ten presents a solemnly ludiand shame before the stricken family, if crous spectacle when he pleads his verdancy and guilelessness in the verbiago

> The state of Washington, it is learned from a report in course of preparation by a "boundary line commission" at work at Olympia, is covetous of Desdemona sands, Middle sands, and Upper sands, and her commissioners think that state would reap the benefit of not less than \$15,000 from taxation and fishing licenses. Probably it is only modesty which provents this "commission" from wanting to shift the boundary line enough to the southward to take in Tongue point, Alderbrook, Astoria and Clatsop plains.

> Considerable interest is manifested in the efforts to establish permanently in Portland a fine symphony orchestra. Portland audiences will very rarely hear such aggregations as charm Boston, New York, and Chicago, if they wait for the fine Eastern orchestras to come here. Those are luxuries that are few and far between, because the expense of travel is out of proportion to the receipts. Musicians have concluded that if Portland is to hear very much fine music, it must be fostered and encouraged at home. There are fine players to be found here. who are willing to devote their time and talents to such work if patronage shall justify it. It is not alone the presence of players that gives good music. There must be an interest, a desire to hear and become familiar with higher music. Players of the first rank may be found in a city where there is no aggregation of any merit whatever. The reason they do not combine and practice the difficult pieces which can be produced only by aggregation of talent is that there in no support of such organisations. Musiclovers feel that Portland should encourage the present effort at such an organization, and do it effectually and imme distely, as the beginning is the time when greatest support is needed.

The famous battle-ship Oregon had just arrived in Manila bay. Before embarking or the United States Second Oregon thought to make a social call, as a matter of respect from the representatives of the great state for which the battle-ship was named. Official not co was given of the date, and no one doubted that the recipients of a magnificent silver service would be on dress parade to show their gratitude. The silver service itselfwell, it would be in a glass case, an object of adoration by every officer and man aboard. The ship was visited, the guns, engines, decks, quartets and salon inspected with pleasure. Each new apartment entered was supposed to hold the sliver service in state. A shadow of disappointment flitted from face to face of the visitors when they completed their round and no sliver service was seen. One of them timidly queried a naval Heutenant.

"A silver service, you say! A silver service on board the Oregon? Well, I don't remember. You say presented by your state; a silver service presented to this vessel? Strange I never heard of it. Let me ask some of the other officers; I have not been aboard many months." Some other officers were asked, and at

last one was found who had heard of such ant Peary's account of his latest work a thing. A steward thought something in the Arctic: "Blaine and Conkling, and was packed below that might be it. Men were sent down into a chamber below light, and unearthed the Oregon's punch howl. If those good people who were frenzied over the ruin this form of silver service would effect knew how harmassly it was resting in some secluded orner of the battle-ship, perhaps they rould recall their deprecations. To the people at large it may be said in appeasesent that the officers of the Oregon were changed much after her effects were packed for the long cruise and fight.

#### Forty Below. Rismarck Tribune.

Must suffer now a thing or two; He rises up from bed at dawn And hastes his frosted garments on His shivering frame; his finares blows That he may button up his clothen. And seeks to bathe-but nothing flows From the pitcher-the water's froze.

Then swears he just a little swear And stumbles down the frosty state, Down sinks upon his frosted knees And blows in vain an icy breeze When he would start the kitchen fire, But makes no blaze; in haste and fre To get the kercesone he goes, But fields, alas! the oil is from.

He thinks a kindly nip or wink From the decanter might warm up.
The inner man. He gets a cup,
Unto the sidebound moves in haete,
And turns the jug with care, lest wa Mnaus, and turns and turns-naught flows. He finds again the liquer's from.

Now see, with anger in his heart, He whittles shavings nice and fine, And lays them in symmetric line; From out his pocket brings a match, Essays in vain to scratch and scratch. His stiffened fingers then he blows To warm—and finds his breath is from

He leaps into the air and seeks To swear—the frosty floor but squeaks. The opened wide his mouth, no word Or sound or utterance can be heard. He waves his arms and stamps the floor And leaps and waves and stamps once more, So wild his anger, for he knows He cannot swear-his voice is fruse.