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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Occasional rain; fresh outboast winds

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

GREATEST OF TYRANNIES.

By the Pittsburg Times it is asserted that the profits of the Carnegie Steel Company for 1899 were from \$40,-060,000 to \$42,000,000. The nominal capi-tal of the company is \$25,000,000, but the actual value of the plant is many times that amount. Indeed, Mr. Andrew Carnegie values the aggregate properties at \$300,000,000, and at this figure the profits for this year are at the rate of 14 per cent. In ordinary times, it is stated, the company figures \$4 a ton profit on steel, but this year it will be \$10 or \$12. There is little advance in the price of raw material. Labor is slightly higher. The company is able to make such a gigantic profit because it has its own ore mines, cheap lake, road and boat haul, and its own railroad, coal, coke and gas. This year was not of those who thought it was (1900), under higher selling contracts. the profits will greatly exceed those of 1889. Carnegie's dividends, based on his largestock holdings, were \$20,000,000 last in the Philippines; and the question year. H. C. Frick's profits were \$4,500,-000. This report is by a newspaper friendly to Carnegie, and to the system that has built him up in this magnificence. Will any one undertake to say why there should still be duties on iron and steel? These duties only make the profits of men like Carnegie greater. and enable them to sell iron and steel abroad cheaper than the prices they make at home

Every day Carnegie poses as the great American democrat. He professos the highest and deepest solicitude for the great American republic, talks about it as the hope of the world, and denounces the course of the country in relation to the Philippine islands as a departure from the fundamental principles of liberty. He seems to suppose that his profits of forty million dollars a year should entitle him to the credit of an oracle. Yet in fact it is monopolists like Carnegie who have done most to endanger the great republic. They owe their present posi-tion chiefly to monopolistic legislation. The protective tariff has been in their hands these forty years an instrument of colossal robbery, and is even yet. It main sources of production, till now

'bulldog" British tactics, but General Buller is a seasoned soldier, who was in ernment have sent their most experienced and best soldiers to South Af-rica. It is possible they have hampered them with orders, but it is utterly absurd to assume that an able, experienced, educated English soldier, like General Buller, who is perfectly famillar by experience with the Boer method of warfare and their skill as riffemen, should have erred in his battle tactics through ignorance of or contempt for his enemy. Buller has fought

side by side with the Boers against the Zulus; he knows their courage, and their marksmarship, and he did not err in his battle tactics from ignorance of his enemy. Now, we do not believe that Buller, Methuen and Gatacre bave all been beaten through ignorance, for they are all trained soldiers, who have campaigned in South Africa, the Soudan and in Afghanistan, and are accustomed to the wiles of an enemy half soldier and half hunter. Buller at 60 years of age is not an impulsive, ignorant trooper, and there must be some rational explanation for his battle tac-

FROM A COMPETENT SOURCE.

Through his latest article on the Phil-

tics.

.661

ippine islands, published in the Inde-pendent (New York), Dr. Schurman, president of Cornell university, and of the Philippine commission, contributes largely to the materials of knowledge of conditions and affairs in the islands. He spent several months there, saw the state of affairs with his own eyes, and talked with representative Filipinos, face to face. "The belief of the best natives today," he says, "is that if we leave the islands chaos will reign, and they do not want us to leave. They ask us to stay until our work is finished. And we must stay, because they cannot do without us. Our staying is the only thing that will enable them to realize their best aspirations for

freedum and self-government." What makes Dr. Schurman's testimony especially valuable is the change in his own mental attitude, brought about by his personal observations, He desirable for the United States to have now is as to our duty and responsibility. "I believe," he says, "in upholding national honor and duty. I do not believe that some who advocate abandoning the Philippine islands realize just what such a policy would mean. We have put our hands to the plow, and we must stay and work out the problem before us. How long a period that may be I do not pretend to say. It will certainly be a number of years. I think the question is not now whether

we want the islands; we have taken them, and we are there, and must stay until the problem is solved." And, since it is not a simple problem, but a difficult and complicated one, it will take time. Dr. Schurman describes the situation in the several islands, the radical differences in language of the various large tribes; their differences in religion or knowledge about religion; the subjection of many

tribes to the Roman Catholic church supply may reasonably be depended on for 200 years; the tendency of some toward Mohammedanism, and the absence of all religious knowledge by others. There are forty to fifty tribes, several of them 300,000 strong, one 600,-000, one 1,500,000. These last are the has enabled them to engross all the Luzon tribes, distinct from all the rest in language and tribal traits, but

Buller for what is called blundering tions and appointments must be founded upon merit and fitness if we are to achieve our greatest aspirations in that the Boer war of 1881 and knows his enemy thoroughly. The English gov-best men for governing colonies, and the best man in the United States is none too good to go to the Philippines as governor-general. By sending out such a man we will succeed, but if we send an ordinary political appointee, we shall fail." Surely all our people must see how necessary it is that the "spoils system" be kept out of the government of the islands. The class who would press for appointments there are the very ones who ought not to get them.

THE WOOLEN-MILL PROPOSITION.

Business men, having carefully canvassed the situation, see, or think they e, an excellent opening for the establishment of a woolen mill in this city. It has been found upon investigation that the woolen mills of the state are overcrowded with orders, having in the past three months been compelled to refuse a large amount of business, with onough now engaged to tax their full capacity for half a year. Regarding this as sufficient proof of a demand for further enterprise in the line of woolen manufacture, the manufacturers' com-mittee of inquiry appointed several weeks ago report favorably upon the proposition, and consider the time now ripe for its undertaking. The matter will not be allowed to rest here, waiting for outside capital to see the opportunity and close with it at leisure. On the contrary, an effort, which will in due time be carefully defined, will at once be made to enlist local capital in the enterprise on a share-holding basis. In the report furnished by the committee of the Manufacturers' Association, a capital stock of \$100,000 is suggested as sufficient to build, equip and put in operation a three-set mill. This estimate, accompanied by a plan for the formation of a stock company, is preliminary merely, and will, of course, be subject to future consideration and amendment. It furnishes, however, a basis for action, and indicates the energy with which the question of the establishment of a woolen mill in this city has been taken up.

Carefully planned and constructed. intelligently supervised and operated, an enterprise of this kind will not be new and distant possessions. He did in the nature of a risk. Competent men having given time and attention to the matter, find here a good opening for the establishment of a woolen mill of moderate proportions, which they are firmly convinced will prove the nucleus of a growing and profitable business. They merely report favorably upon the project as an investment. That, beginning with sheep husbandry and ending with the wages of operatives, such an enterprise would be widely beneficial in an industrial and even in an individual sense, there is no doubt. It may be hoped, therefore, that a well-concerted plan will be devised and put into operation in the near future, whereby the idea of the establishment of a woolen mill in this city may become a reality. Briefly summed up, the situation is this: We raise the wool, we have the labor and our rapidly growing trade, local and export, is reaching out for the product. The case of demand seems, therefore, to have been clearly made out. The

PAY UP OR MOVE.

If Portugal has refused a good price for her Delagoa bay possessions, it is

for this process yet, she ought to un-

show the amounts per capita of pop-

.....

It is altogether superfluous for an

us her West India holdings. Snain-sole

Germany the Carolines, and apparently

Italy Oreat Britain France Portugal

to follow.

ment.

ulation:

Inited States

nearly half of our coffee supply. While the thought of infected coffee coming from this plague spot in Brazil, where some filth disease is continually epidemic, is most unappetizing, the danger of contagion to consumers is slight, even if it can be said to exist, since the imported green berry is roasted and the decoction from it boiled before being taken into the stomach. The coffee, however, comes in bulk or in sacks, and in landing and handling it there is conceived to be great danger. The exclusion of Brazilian coffee, or even the coffee from Santos, would be a great blow to the commerce of Brazil, and would teach her people a costly lesson

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.

in sanitation, which heretofore they have wholly neglected to learn. It would, however, increase the trade of the coffee-producing islands of the West Indies, where public sanitation under direction of the British government is much more thorough than in South American cities.

The British government cannot draft citizens into the army under existing laws, but parliament could empower it to draft them by passing a conscription act at any time, just as our con gress passed a conscription act in 1863. The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of parliament, was prohibited in England by the bill of rights, in 1689, following the famous English revolution of 1688, which forced James II to abdicate and replaced him with his nephew, William, Prince of Orange, under the title of William III. Since 1689 the number of troops and the cost of the different branches of the service have been sanctioned by an annual vote of parliament. The power of the draft has not been granted by parliament to the British government for generations. There has never been a general conscription in Great Britain identical with that enforced in Germany, France, Italy and Russia, simply because it has not been necessary.

Generals Slocum, Barlow and Gibbon were among the very ablest and most gallant commanders of the civil war. General Barlow was wounded severely at Antietam, at Gettysburg, and again during the Wilderness campaign; General Gibbon was a soldier from 1847 to 1896; he was wounded at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. These able and gallant soldiers belonged to the G. A. R., but were never honored by the G. A. R. Why? Because they all protested against the enactment of loose, vicious pension legislation, and "pension attorney" faction of the the G. A. R. always sat down on them when their names were suggested for office.

Among the unexpected evidences of the country's prosperity is the statement of the calamity paper at Rose-burg. It proudly proclaims, in doubleleaded matter, well sprinkled with small capitals, that "the past year has been the most prosperous in its his-tory," and makes claims of great increase in its circulation. Further, it says that "advertising, foreign and local alike, have crowded its columns as never before," bringing it "a net increase of over one-third in cash re-celpts." Whch is much better than the silver standard, with widespread panlo and unspeakable disaster.

The organization of a "Jeffersonian democratic club" is reported at Sump ter. As Jefferson was the most conspicuous expansionist of his time, and a man who clearly declared the princinothing to her credit, economically or ple upon which the sound-money sentimorally. If a man can't pay his debts ment of the nation rests, viz., that they can make any profits demanded mostly Roman Catholics. This church he goes through the bankruptcy court, "the ratio is a mercantile problem al-

the pension fund is to be accumulated by contributions levied on the salaries of the employes. Not only are all employes of company whose names are carried on the company whose names are carried on the regular monthly pay-rolls and who fulfill the prescribed conditions entitled to receive the benefit of a pension on reaching the age of 60, but if at the age of 55 employes who have served the com-pany satisfactorily for 15 years show an inability to fill their positions properly because of failing health, the company can place them on the pension list.

SWORD OF THE FINEST STEEL. One of the Marvels of Smithwork Recently Seen in Madrid.

New York Tribune.

"Of all the cities I have visited in Eu-rope," said R. A. Stinson, of Boston, re-cently, "I found Madrid one of the most interesting. It has a number of out-of-the-way features that appeal to one. While I was in Madrid I tried to purchase one of the famous Toledo blades. The old-fashioned two-handed sword was what

fulfilled their mission completely, as many a bloody battlefield in ye ancient days bore witness. I had to give it up on ac-count of the expense. They cost from \$150 up, but while I was looking for one \$150 up and a statement of the second s a shopkeeper showed me a most scientific trick. His store was very lofty, running

denly released the hilt and that six feet of gleaming sword sprang up into the air Inke a thing alive. Up and up it went, almost to the lofty celling itself, when it lost its impetus and began its descent hilt first. It returned almost to the place whence it started. the shopkeeper catching it by the hilt with practiced ease, and returning it to its case. I was crazy to try it myself, but the owner refused to allow me, as its ca he said I would probably not only wreck well. He told me that if I wanted to learn description of which takes up nearly a the trick I had better practice it in a page, one specimen was taken in a seine at large, open lot and that a suit of armor at Ponce. Of the Gobius bayamonenais wouldn't be a bad thing to wear until I got the hang of it."

IMMUNITY FROM THE PLAGUE. Certain Races Are Not Affected by the Bubonic Pestilence,

Pall Mall Gazette. Apropos of the bubonic plague now creeping into Portugal, has it ever been noticed in what an erratic manner immunity from this disease seems to have Auchenoupterus white, red, banded, etc., been conferred upon certain races and even sects? Thus in 1584 it was noticed 1.63 inches in length. that the Protestants of Lyons escaped al-most to a man. So did the Jews at the outbreak at Nimeguen in 1736. Something of the same sort has been noticed with regard to other diseases, for while in the outbreak of typhus at Langoens in 1824 the Jews remained immune, their coreligionists in Poland have always been the first to datch cholera. But the strangest thing in connection with the plague is

ease seem to remain dormant in the systems of those exposed to the risk of con-tagion until some new epidemic calls them into activity.

Constantinople pretty closely during Jus-tinian's reign, declares that if persons born in an infected town settled in a town hitherto free from it they were sure to be the first attacked if the plague again visited the country, even after the lapse of several years. A similar fact was not-ed during the Nimeguen outbreak, where two children of one Van Dam were sent to the immune town of Gorcunen and re-mained there in perfect health for three months. At the end of that time the plague came to Gorcunen, and they died there at the same time, as the rest of

Carpe Diem. "Go it while you're young," was a young tellow's very free translation of Horace's "Carpe Diem." Here is something less

MUCH ADO ABOUT LITTLE.

The United States commission of fish and fisheries has been doing a great deal of work of late and issuing a large number of bulleting containing much valuable information on many subjects, as for example the southern spring mackers fishery, the mussel fishery and pearl button industry, reappearance of the tile fish, and experiments in photography of live fishes. Some of the bulletins, however, seem of but little importance to the pubic, as, for example, one on the peripheral nervous system of the bony fishes, and one on tidepool fishes of Kadiak island,

Alaska. The latest bulletin giving descriptions of new genera and species of fishes from Puerto Rico, will strike many as farclest, when it is known that in order to secure this information the fish commission steamer Fish Hawk was employed for over two months circumnavigating that island, while the acientific

I wanted to get, one of those that were gating that island, while the actentific built to cut through armor and which and at least 20 new species, a description

case are longer than the fish themselves. of which as a general thing only one or up two or three stories, and he was des-canting on the beauties of this particular sword, when, in order to prove the per-fect temper of the metal he drove the point into the floor and bent the blade until point and hilt met. He then sud-cant the process of the second to a description of the Priore the per-ter of specimens were secured two specimens were procured, averaging ber of specimens were secured in 15 to 16 fathoms of water, ranging in size from 0.55 to 1 inches in length.

> mandible, body elongated, covered with ctenoid scales; eye, large; gilirakers, short, teeth small, conical and sharp, on vomen and palatines, and so on for a whole page. Of the Doratonotus de-

at Ponce. Of the Gobius bavamonensis, which is nine inches in length, only a single specimen was seen, and it was bought in the San Juan market. Of the Malacoctenus culebrae, 1.38 inches long, three specimens were secured. Of the Auchenistius stahll, which has nostrils with short tubes and a single flap above each eye, one specimen 1.2 inches long was secured. Several varieties of

were secured, ranging from 0.8 inches to The largest fish mentioned in the bulle

tin is the Lycodontis jordani, of which only one specimen was secured, but it was nine inches in length. Following is a small part of the description of this rara "avis": Head T in total length; depth about 14; eye S in head; smout 5; gipe 2.2; interorbital a little less than smout 5; gipe 2.2; interorbital a little less than smout. Teeth underial, strong, aharp, not close-set, all entire and without basal lobes; tail considerably longer than rest of body; gill-opening smaller than eye; smout rather pointed, lower jaw the shorter, the mouth capable of being completely closed. Dor-sal fin high, much higher than anal; nexal tube long, ghout 3 in eye.

The fish was named for Dr. David Starr Jordan, though which of its characteris-tics suggested him as a recipient of this honor it is difficult to imagine. It may be added that the description of the fishes given in the bulletin are only preliminary, and that they are now being studied by specialists and the results will be published in the detailed report upon the work of the expedition, which is in preparation and

will soon be ready for publication.

Should Furbiah Up His History. New York Tribune. Bishop James Ryan (Roman Catholic),

rouble.

wanted It.

outstretched arm, caught a ru horse's bridle and saved two lives.

Where the Trouble Begins.

Chicago News. Weeks-I understand your baby has been very sick. Is the worst over? Maeks-I'm afraid not. His health is all debt

right, but we haven't named him yet.

His Own Publisher.

Philadelphia North American

"My first book of poems will be out next

"I suppose you'll be out considerable

Lawton.

Casper S. Yost in St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A hero's gone. We mourn the loss of one Who ever stood upon the batile's front;

But, when his course was set, marched straight ahead.

And never failed to reach the end he sought.

yourself at the same time."

A warrier who knew not fear nor d

set.

week.

Sang the gentle Horace, He who in life's serious play

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Of course it's easy to get through an men whiter.

"Everything comes to him who walta," observed the beeralinger, as he dodged a cruspidoz,

Governor Leary evidently intends that there shall be no Roberts cases coming from Guam.

There is no teiling what Pitcher would do if he was put into the field. (This is the last offense.)

The pussy willows have come out; but they show their distrust of nature by wearing their fuse.

It is singular that all the reports which gain currency in Paris are reports of heavy British disnators.

Since Lake Michigan has been turned nto the Chicago river, that city's fuel supply has been cut down pretty heavily.

The fact that nothing has been heard from Funsion since his arrival in Lunon eads his friends to fear that he forgot his bathing suit.

Governor Taylor will have to apply to me other state for the information he wants. Election contests are settled in Oregon without bloodshed.

If the papers are to get any straight news from South Africa, they may as well make up their minds to go through the ceremony of swinging a few censors.

A man in Germany is serving out four nonths for sulogising the Chicago anarchists. Altgeld would get about 10 years If he made one of his speeches over there.

"You stand for liberty, don't you?" asked the anti-imperialist tourist of Aguinaldo.

"Sometimes." replied the patriot with a vink; "but usually I run for ft."

Having got the end-of-the-century dispute temporarily caimed, we may now proceed to argue whether seeing or not eeing his shadow is the cause that influences the groundhog to ratire into his hole for further hibernation.

Philip D. Armour says that George A Sheldon, a Lake Shore station agent, w/o died the other day, once did him the great

service of his life. "I was for four kays a brakeman under him, when he was a conductor," says Mr. Armour, "and he told me I was too much of a fool ever to make a good railroader."

The arrest of a burglas at Pendleton was brought about by a young woman's courage and presence of mind. Seeing a man in E. T. Wade's residence on New Year's, when no one was at home, Miss Gibson entered the door, demanded to know what he was doing there, and turned him over to an officer.

At Corvailies the "end of the century" is a live issue, that gets more attention than 'imperialism," The Times reports that "on New Year's morning the discussions were so numerous and so carnest along the street that men forget to greet each other with the compliments of the season, Knots of men stood here and there, and the invariable words that fell on the ear of the passer-by were the familiar arguments on either side of the question. The scenes were a reminder of the never-ending discursions of financial questions in the 1976

campaign."

A stick of wood cut from the trunk of of Alton, Ill., exclaims: "I think of the desolation wrought in the Philippines which this Christmas will see, after a year of the hell of war in which more year of the hell of war in which more slaughter, destruction, looting and dese-cration have been done than in all the centuries of Spain's control." This will surprise people who read in the histories that becoming scarce now, and there are thousands of people in Portland who have

six inches in diameter, and they have bet-

ter luck than the average wood-chopper

in falling trees in the direction they de-

A popular preacher who was called on

to officiate at a double wedding of Italians

a few days ago never knew how near he

came to having missed the job. The

grooms were brothers, and came to the

county clerk's office accompanied by their

fiancess to procure the necessary marriage

licenses, which were duly made out and

handed over, and \$4.50 credited to the

that in most cases the seeds of the dis-Procopius, who observed the plague in

their family.

Carpe diem-seize the day-

boisterous:

ir unconscionable greed.

Yet Carnegic, who has devoured and continue to devour the labor of tens of thousands, poses as a philanthropist, and attempts to support the claim by giving away to libraries part of the enormous sums he has succeeded in extorting from others; while at the same time he exploits himself in the maganines as a great champion and defender of democracy. There is no tyranny on earth equal to that of the man who makes profits amounting to \$40,000,000 a year.

MILITARY COMMON SENSE

-

England's defective, obsolete military system is proving unequal to the severe test of the Boer war, just as our wretched military system proved to be a mere phantom of defense outside our little regular army of 25,000 men. Had the 17,000 regulars that General Shafter carried to Santlago been as badly repulsed as were the British under Me thuen and Buller, there were not 50,000 American volunteers in fit condition to have carried San Juan Hill and El Caney. The 12,000 regulars that carried the defenses of Santiago were obliged to fight all day to overcome the registance of not more than 2000 Spanish regulars armed with Mausers. Had these regulars failed to carry the outworks of Santiago, 50,000 of our green volunteers armed with Springfields could not have succeeded. We succeeded not because of our "military system," for we had none worthy of the name; we succeeded because we assaulted a sick soldier who was unprepared for action, without adequate the bandits." He thinks the insurrecsupplies of provisions and munitions of W. C.

The desperate and well-nigh success ful fight that from 1500 to 2000 Spanish riflemen made against the assault of at least 12,000 of finely trained, well-disciplined and well-armed veteran American regulars ought to explain to certain ignorant admirers of the Boers that it does not require superior courage or superior military endurance for by one specimen, the Spanlard; and a man armed with a modern magazine rifle to take a "pot shot" from behind ment received from Spanish officials intrenchments at a gallant enemy moving against you in the open field. The superior gallantry and military endurance is with the man who marches in the open field against a house filled with sharpshooters as well armed and for its eradication. as good marksmen as he. Were the men of Pickett's column, who marched a mile under artillery fire against a stone wall lined with rifiemen less

brave than the men who from behind at home. The natives would receive that stone wall shot their column to rags? Were the 5000 men that under Hancock charged the "stone wall" at Marye's Heights and left some of their situation already great. There is another matter upon which Dr. Schurman dead 100 yards from the wall less brave than the men who "potted" them speaks with emphasis. He thinks it from behind that wall? most important of all.

Let us cease ignorant talk on this make," he says, "an honest civil servmatter. Let us be just; the Boers have ice a permanent institution on the made war shrewdly in resolutely standislands. Spain established the spoils ing on the defensive, but the Boers. system, and the corruption which has like all really brave men, have not been followed from it has made three centumean enough yet to impeach or imties of evil government for the people, pugn the splendid courage of the galand finally resulted in her own overlant Englishmen who, whether well led throw. We must not let politics rule, or ill led, have died like men in their so that men will be appointed to the

has been in Luzon more than three centuries. "We must credit the church with having done a great deal of good work among the natives," says Dr. Schurman. "We must reckon with these facts when we send missionaries among them." But the natives, he adds, are confused by the different forms, observances and methods of the Protestant churches, and cannot understand how all these sects can have one religion. Hence he thinks that a free for-all scramble of sects after converts will be a great mistake, and consequently he insists, as a condition presedent to useful missionary work by Protestantism, that the Protestant mis

sionaries sent to these islands should all belong to one branch of the Protes tant church. "We can have no ade-quate idea," he remarks, "how confusing to the simple minds of an uncivilized people the different forms of our Protestant faith appear. The Chinese who are perhaps more intelligent than the Filipinos, regard our different de nominations as so many different relig ions." Moreover, he thinks the Protes tant missionaries would do better to confine their efforts to places where the Reman Catholic missions have not "pre-empted" the field. A clash of religious systems would greatly increase the difficulties of government, which must treat all religions with equal toleration

was even negotiating for the Philip President Schurman considers the pines when the war broke out and subwar practically at an end, believes there will be no more or little actua stituted an undreamed-of negotiator. If Portugal can't pay her debts in fighting, but thinks a large force will South Africa, she can move. She can be necessary for a time to "keep down sell out her property there to somehody tion against Spanish oppression was a that can pay for it. Probably she can never get a better price for it than first as honest as righteous, but it soon Great Britain would pay today. She degenerated into an affair of personal can take it, or she can go to war some ambition and greed, and he doubts fateful day and get nothing. whether "more than one-third of the money collected for the insurrection

Our G. A. R. critics think our esti ever reached the Filipino treasury." It is natural, he says, that the natives mate of 200,000 deserters for the Union should be suspicious of the Americans. army extravagant. The total number because they know the white race only of men furnished for the armies of the United States, after deducting those credited for service in the navy, exthe treacherous and tyrannical treatceeds 2,850,000 men. Allowing for men was enough to arouse suspicion, if not who re-enlisted, it is fair to estimate hatred, of all white men. This prejuthe Union army at 2,500,000, and we dice "cannot be overcome with words," suspect that few companies of the but will require years of education, Union army of 101 officers and men did based on contact with right treatment, not show a record of at least ten de-

certers in the four years of service. These are the conditions, this is the Probably a good many companies showed a larger list. The causes for situation, we have to meet in the Phildesertion were chiefly covered by homeippine Islands. The subject should not be made the football of party politics sickness the first year of the war, and by bounty jumping the last year of the war. That there were 200,000 deserters false impressions from such action on our part, and would act upon them, at the close of the civil war is not an greatly increasing the difficulties of a extravagant estimate.

> Santos, the great coffee port Southern Brazil, has been brought "We must prominently into notice through the appearance of the bubonic plague within its limits, and the detention in quarantine in New York of several ships that sailed, coffee laden, from its wharves. The health officers, both of New York and Philadelphia, have re fused to permit this coffee to be landed. If the exclusion of coffee from Santos should become general in the

or else the sheriff levies on his proptogether," it is to be supposed that the erty. If his town lots and suburban new club will not support Bryan in acreage go too long unpaid for, someopposition to the principles which Jefbody will bid them in for taxes or meferson made conspicuous by enunciachanics' liens. If Portugal is not ready tion and example.

derstand the denial is merely postpone-The Oregonian must request its cor respondents to prepare their manu-scripts with care. Several interesting Portugal is an exceedingly dizzy spendthrift, and owes everybody, letters have had to be thrown away Bankrupt Italy or decrepit Spain would recently because of illegibility. The not be a circumstance to her. Overlinotypes can't read poor writing. This burdened France and embarrassed applies especially just now to the sub-Russia are not to be compared with ject uppermost in the popular mind-Portugal as a stupendous and unprofitthe war in the Transvaal. It makes no able debtor. Here are the debts of difference which side your letter takes some of the bright stars in the galaxy but it must be in proper shape for the of debt-ridden countries. The figures printer.

> The fact that Captain Clark, formerly of the battle-ship Oregon, took a quite prominent part in the conference of Santiago captains with the president Tuesday, does not indicate that he is the physical and mental wreck that he has been reported.

The arraignment of the Manauens submitted by the army officers reporting on the voyage is in direct antagonism to the protests from both Sar Francisco and Washington when she arrived at Manila. Somebody has been lying. -

Chandler understands that we intend to continue silver as a standard money and thinks there is something in "in ernational bimetalism." And Chandles is an editor. Alack the day!

Speculators in Theater Tickets.

More power to the eibow-and to the kicking apparatus and to all other aggressive organs-of every theater manager who takes a stand against the ticket speculator. There is no person in any ccupation not actually criminal who derves less consideration and more detes-tion than the latter. He serves absolutely no good nor convenient purpose. The sole object of his existence is to extort from the public higher prices for seats than it ought to pay. He is always un-clean, usually insolent, and often disnonest. He compels theater-goers to bar gain for seats on the street, in wind or rain, instead of in a comfortable lobby; he deceives them whenever he can as to the location of the seats; he makes a specialty of giving the wrong change, or 'plugged" coins, or counterfeit bills; and for these outrages, for which he ought to be kloked into the gutter, he charges a fee of 50 cents or so on each ticket. That every one of the unsavory tribe was not long ago run out of town by an infuriated mob of "our best society" is a monumental and unapproachable tribute to the meek aeas and long suffering of the people of New York.

Railroad Pensions.

Chicago Record. The directors of the Great Southern Railway, of Argentina, have formulated a scheme for the creation of a general pen-sion fund under which all employes who have served the company in a faithful and meritorious manner for net less than 15 years will at the age of 60 years be en-

titled to retire on a pension equal to one-third of the salary that they are then re-ceiving. To put this scheme into operaceiving. To put this scheme into opera-tion the sum of £10,000 has been set aside from the net revenue balance, which is to be supplemented in the future by monthly contributions from other sources equivtracks. It is easy to criticise General islands for service to party. Promo-United States, the order would shut out alent to 25000 per annum; but no part of they are always getting into one.

Filled the role of chorus

Looking out on human life, In his critic fashion, He could note its stress and strife, Note its power and pass

Those, he saw, that make their way In the boom and bustle Of life's never-ending fray, Are the men that hus

They are men that look afar With a wise prevision; Quick to seize the day they are, And with sure decision.

Horace practiced what he preached, For, 'the clear between us, He his day's full goal had reached When he charmed Maece

Seize your day and hold it fast, E'en though first it hurt you; Being steadfast you at last Shall possess its virtue.

The Horn That Willie Toots

New York Mail and Express Reports of the big panther hunt in Texas the other day, in which Mr. Bryan was an enthusiastle participant, say that the Nebraska nimrod rode through the streets of Austin carrying an enormous tin horn, which he blew continuously. The spec tacle must have been an inspiring one. Mr. Bryan is the champion long-distance hornplower of the United States. He plays only one tune, it is true, but he does it with so much spirit and so many delicate variations that his performance is an amusement of which his admirers never tire. And one fact which must never be lost sight of is that he always blows his own horn.

Taxed to Its Utmost. London Telegraph,

The strain upon the transport depart-nent of the admiralty has been absolutely unprecedented, and one which no other country could have borne. T ad to arrange for the transport of 65,000 men, 30.000 horses and mules and 100,000 tons of stores. They had chartered 130 ships, of 500,000 aggregate tonnage, these ships giving an average speed of 300 miles per day. Never was Britain's power on the seas more clearly shown than in the security with which our transport fleet had pursued its way, and never was the ne-cessity for keeping open the great ocean highway more manifestly proved.

A Deadhead in the Enterprise New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Roberts, of Utah, has not yet go a seat in the house, but it is said by the Boston Herald that he is using the franking privilege to send out documents presenting his defense. This gentleman may never be permitted to take a hand in guilding the destiny of our glorious insti-tutions, but he can rumble down the ages as a stateaman who compelled this government to doadhead his arguments congress had passed upon his title.

Only a Flurry.

Though frowning mountains blocked the par-atilion; Though raging rivers intervened, still on-No obstacle of nature or of man Chicago News. Mrs. Stubb-John, isn't it strange? Here was clear in Chicago yesterday and snowing in New York. Was ever insurmountable to him. Mr. Stubb-Does the paper say that,

Maria? Mrs. Stubb-Well, John, it says there was a slight flurry in Wall street. That's New York, isn't it?

Ideas That Go Together.

Baltimore American. There are indications that the 20th-

tury-begins-In-1900 idea will form a part of the free-silver platform.

Extreme Cases

Jamestown Journal

Was ever insurmountable to him. And yet he was no rash, impetitous snight Who led his men into the laws of death, To smatch a fleeting glory from the tips of bristling hayonets. He careless was of danger to himself, but held the lives of those brave men committed to his charge A socred trust, and never wasted blood. No vain deairs to win, by beilliant deeds, The plandits of the thoughtlisss multitude, Could draw him from the path that duty trod. For Duty was his mistress; stern, but just. And where she led he followed, s'en to death. In camp, a father; in the field, a guide Who always showed the way to victory: Adored by rank and file, beloved by all-He lived as all true soldiers orght to live.

that between 1603 and 1600 the Spaniards read of how beavers cut down trees, but were guilty of four terrible massacres in the Philippines, in each of which nearly and to these the stick will be vary interthe Philippines, in each of which nearly 20,000 natives were killed. In 1763 there was a massacre of 7000 Chinese and other foreigners, and in the rebellion of 1896-97 or beavers can cut down only an old about 50,000 natives were killed. hishop is doubtless a fine theologian The trapper can say, but it is no trick at cologian, but all for them to fell an ash or alder tree he really ought to brush up his history.

Dempsey's Grave.

To the Chicago Times-Herald Post. Sir, I admit your caustic claim, That fighters seldom should have fame But heg to add with equal right, str. That you can neither write nor fight, sir; "And I accept your general rule That every poet is a fool; But, as your lines may serve to show it, Every fool is not a poet." Portland, Or., Jan. 4, 1900. -- MacMahon,

Comma in the Wrong Place

county. As the two couples were going A misplaced comma has got a Greeley county, Kansas, paper into a peck of out, one of the men, evidently a thought-The journal in question recently ful fellow, stepped back and said to the ublished an item in which the following entence occurred: "Two young men from married now, and no more trouble about clerk: "That's all right; I suppose we are Leoti went with their girls to Tribune to it?" "Great Caesar, no!" yelled the clerk, attend the teachers' institute and as soon "you are not married at all. The license as they left, the girls got drunk." The only gives you the right to get married. omma belonged after the "girls" and the You must now get a minister or justice of latter are making it hot for the editor. peace to do the marrying." It took some Why She Held On to It. time to make the grooms understand, as Jeweler's Weekly. Mrs. Wilful-My husband told me if I didn't like this brooch, you'd exchange it at all. Had the clerk not been asked if everything was all right, the two couples Jeweler-Certainly, madam. I'll be only

sire.

would have gone off imagining that they were married, and would doubtless have too glad, as four different ladies of your lived happily ever after.

A Good Indian. That long-sought-for individual, the "good Indian," has at last been found. He is a New York cigar sign that, by his

A FURNWAY

Reports from outlying residence districts indicate that the footpad nuisance has not yet been abated. Portland has now come to be so large a city that it offers an attractive field for the evil-minded man behind the gun, and the reaping of a few fall crops of highwaymen does not serve to stamp out the industry. It is true that for every genuine case of highway robbery there are hundreds of "fakes" turned in by boys and men who happen to be in need of excuse for not having money they are expected to have, but it is nevertheless apparent that one or more thugs are plying their trade in Portland, and with little fear of the police. These thugs, as all policemen know, rendezvous in the North End, and are so well protected by resident crooks, who, though lacking the daring to go out and rob, are willing to share in the loot, that it is almost imposable to find and convict them. A rigid application of the "drag net." however, would be pretty certain to rid this juarter of the city of its rancally visitors, and, having no place to fly for protection, they would be compelled to quit the tity. The "drag net" is merely the wholesale ransacking of the town for mea who have no visible means of support, their arrest on charges, of vagrancy, and imprisonment in the county jail. Unlike the hobo, the footpad does not relish detantion in jail. It affords too abundant means of dentification to officers from other places who may be in need of him, and once he is out, he may be depended upon to make himself scarce thereafter. There any reasons why it is not desirable for the polica to make these wholesale arrests; but when compared with the menace to public infeir which the pressure of armed and designate outlaws involves, they are not of weight.

empire to go to war for the purpose of dismemberment. Russia thought she was well rid of Alaska. The Louisiana purchase was as much Napoleon's policy as Jefferson's enterprise. Holland regarded her swap of New York for Dutch Guiana a triumph of sagacity. Here is little Denmark wanting to sell

New York Tribune.