IGH PRICES FOR MEAT

ECONOMIC CONDITION AFFECT-ING EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

nsumers Have Been Increasing, reduction Has Decreased-Tariff Shut Off Cattle From Mexico.

he high price of meat has become a seus thing in all of the industrial centers, at the present rate of increase may become a problem which the govern of will be called upon to solve, says a shington special to the Philadelphia slic Ledger. For many weeks past the rel complaint of high prices among poor of the large cities has usually ed into an incoherent outburst at the beef combine of Chicago, The I movement among the butchers of York, Philadelphia, Boston, Balti-and Pitisburg against the trust, as my be called, was aimed against the ged exactions of that organization, but the consumers, it is very evident that high price of ment is largely due to ms which involve primarily the old naal law of supply and demand. It is shough for the people generally to un-By high prices for meat, and to this It is pertinent to make an investiga-of the real condition of the American t-producing industry.

or higher than at any time since resumption of specie payment is a which cannot be ignored by Amers consuming millions, and while it may ue that the beef combine has been ming the screws on the ment caters, must be admitted that the meat proare are faring better in most respects they have ever fared before. If, fore, the trust is able to levy upon the producers have been powerful h to compel the trust to pay enor-prices for live cattle, sheep and Since the trust question will likely n the beef combine over to their tender stion confronting America as a meat-

dine of Ment-Producing Industry. ainly stated, the fact is the meat-proing Industry in the United States is tantly declining, while the meat-coning capacity of the nation and the igh demand is rapidly expanding. If have now nearly 20,000,000 more meat than we had 10 or 12 years ago, and than 11,000,000 beef cattle less, the on of this statement can be readily apiated by the intelligent student of cur-economic conditions. Not only in beef this tremendous shrinkage apparent. ful that the government will yet rise to have 14,000,000 less hogs than in 1800 the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Amerhave 14,000,000 less hogs than in 1800 11,000,000 less sheep than in 1885, the test sheep year in our history. We sym 2,000,000 less sheep than we had in 1776. 20 years ago, when our population only 60 per cent of what it is today, other words, we are consuming and ar ment faster than we are producing and the result is that, responding to raundinarily high prices, breeders are ing not only the yearly increase of their as and flocks, but deploting their breed-stocks as well. The extent to which shrinkage has been going on is well trated by the figures of the bureau animal industry. Here are the cattle res, not including milch cows, begin-with 1888, and coming down to 1839, the

| | No. entile. 20 849.024 | *1.816.60 |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | 36,875,648 87,651,239 | *26,62 *774,59 |
| | 35,954,396 36,698,368 34,364,216 | 1,697,04 *633.79 2,148,95 |
| | 32,095,406 30,408,406 | 1,577,00 |
| | 29,964,395 27,994,525 25,800,000 | 1,244,21 1,269,97 2,194,29 |
| crease. | | 712711 |
| TENEDOWN IN | of Ropresses | Industry |

round numbers, then, our beef stock decreased about 30 per cent within a our population of 30 per cent. It is not ficult to see the finish of our greatness a beefproducing country unless someing is done to arrest this remarkable iveling process. The Australian ught of several years ago threw the roen of supplying Europe with beef on this country, and this, added to the erkable industrial revival throughout at consumption in almost every houseid, has placed a greater strain upor meatproducing capacity than it can nd very long without disastrous consebly stimulated by the Spanish-Ameriwar of 1898 and the Boer war now

the Dingley tariff law of 1897 has ac ese conditions by absolutely tting off the importation of stock catrom Mexico, a country which used to ish tens of thousands of stock cattle the ranges of Texas, New Mexico and a, as well as small steers which driven from the border states and ritories to the better maturing tion, ares of the Northern states and them. gries of the transmississippi region w higher prices have operated to de se herds may be shown by the fact at in 1839 the average price for beef tile throughout the country was \$15.21 r head, while at the present time it is

The Decrease in Hogs. As in cattle, so in bogs. Since 1891 there

| wing table | eduction, | NR. | the fol- |
|------------|--|-----|--|
| HP. 0 | 61,798,619 46,794,807 45,206,458 41,165,716 42,842,759 40,600,278 | | *1,772,913 6,803,212 588,309 1,040,782 1,822,967 2,242,458 1,104,283 1,104,372 2,151,681 |

had in advance of official figures from bureau of animal industry, show that 1890, when our population was 62,500,000, had 15,000,000 hogs more than we now we, with a population, excluding the lonies, of 79,000,000.

Falling off in Sheep. he decrease in sheep has been just as tounced. It is estimated that there now in the country 28,600,000 sheep, as mpared with 50,636,000 in 1883. Texas d in 1882 nearly \$,000,000 sheep, whereas now has only 2.450,000. Texas likewise on her ranges 7.167,890 head of beef nd stock cattle, against 4,100,000 head at a present time. Of course, mutton does now enter so largely into consumption beef and pork. The flocks furnish our sted that shortly the sheep industry I reflect the higher prices which proted wool brings. That is, the flocks rapidly increase, and eventually serve furnish cheaper meat as well as an g such good prices that they are shipped narket for slaughter. Ordinarily the ch prices would result in an increased on, but there is no way to expand this direction unless by a removal of awn upon for breeding purposes. Many the cattlemen would resist this, but ed. The chief benefit would go to the per classes in the large cities, which now loudly clamoring for cheaper

f. It is not unlikely that the present cress will look into this question to

saide if the present condition of the cat-

tle industry will warrant any interference with the Dingley tariff of NY per cent

It is well enough to say that, despite the gradually decreasing numbers of our cattle, the beeves which are marketed are much better and heavier than was the case 10 years ago. This has been caused by feeding, where long ago the cattle were matured on the ranges. The cotton seed oil mills of the Southwest have large-ly stimulated beef fattening in Texas and the Indian territory. A remarkable im-provement in Texas cattle has followed the cotton oil development.

The question still remains, How long will the beef industry last if we continue at the present rate decreasing our stock

STATEMENT OF HIBERNIANS.

Would Aid Boers as France Did American Colonists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibermans met in this city today, and issued the fol-lowing statement to the public: "The national officers met in Washington to discuss a demand on the part of the majority of the representatives of our 150,-

000 members that the order render some

assistance to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens, and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States. We are impressed with the splen-did precedent shown by the republic in going to war with Spain to free Cuba from the oppression of that country. We be-lieve that American sympathy is with the Boers, and that we are acting in accordance with the principles which urged the United States to carry the fing in a struggle for the liberation of the gallant Cu-bans. Our people would flock to the arms of America if the government marches to the assistance of the South Africans,
"It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to
proclaim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws. Knowing the character of the Britto complet the trust to pay enorgices for live cattle, sheep and ince the trust question will likely with at length by the politicians the compling year, it may be well to beef combine over to their tender present time, but certainly it will be of a practical present time, but certainly it will be of es and investigate the real great a practical nature and acceptable to the fon confronting America as a meating country.

Boer government. Were this nation the antagonist of England, we could from our ranks send 15 to 20 regiments of the best fighting material the world ever saw. In fact, in any just cause in which the United States may see fit to draw the sword, the society would respond as it did in former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York were largely recruited from our ranks, and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the A. O. H., duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large is hope-

> We sympathy France gave to this country in "JOHN T. HEATING. "National President, Illin "JAMES E. NOONAN, "National Vice-President, New York. "H. P. MORGAN,
> "National Treasurer, Washington,
> "JAMES T. SULLIVAN, "National Secretary, Philadelphia,
> "National directors: P. J. O'Connor,
> Georgia; P. K. O'Neill, Philadelphia; E.
> J. Slattery, Massachusetts; Rev. M. J.
> Ryma, Undiana;

leans and extend to the brave Boers the

Hibernians Promise Boers Aid. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.-The Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Albany county, in convention here today, adopted resolu-tions offering their heartlest congratulations to the Boers for the "gallant fight which they are making for the protection of their lives and liberty," and promising aid in case their national officers

see fit to order a call to strike a blow at England Has Few Friends Here. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-A special to the Tribune from Norwich, Conn., says: The committee appointed by the meeting in New Haven, of which Alexander Troup was chairman, is sending out appeals for ney to aid the Boers. The first pro-Boer meetings were held by Hibernian and other Irish societies, but this move seems to be more general and prominent. The presence of such men as Alexander Troup, Homer Cummings, John Murphy, Patrick Walsh and other democratic lead-

ers confirms the reports current that the claim of Boer sympathy is a big play for German and German-American votes at the coming election. Three different meetings were held east of the Connecticut river Friday, four were held last night, and a number of Hibernians and Clan-na-Gaels will meet today to perfect plans for assisting the Boers. Prominent Boer agents from New York and Philadelphia say they have hundreds of applications to enlist in the Boer service. In Mossup, Jewett City, Putnam and Willimantic and this city there are young men ready to leave at a moment's notice to do hos pital work or to enter the ranks. At all of the stations along the ralicoads where farmers gather in the early morning to ship milk to distant cities, the Boer-Eng-lish war is the sole subject of conversation, and England has not a friend among

RAISING THE WIND.

Devices Resorted to by Sailors to Get Out of "Bald Spots."

New York Press An old superstition of which your steamboat sailor is ignorant is whistling for a breeze. A steamer prefers smooth water and no wind at all, as under these conditions she develops her highest rate of speed. Aboard a "windjammer" the opposite conditions obtain. Thus every de-vice possible is used to raise the wind. Of these whistling has always been held only whistle long enough the wind is sure to come. Yachtsman are much imbued with the efficacy of this old-fashioned remedy for a flat calm, and their cheery trill is often heard in Long island sound, where "baid spots" are plentiful in the dogdays, especially off Larchmont and

If whistling does not attract the wind god, scratching the mast may do the trick. The origin of this plan never has been explained satisfactorily, but it is in great vogue among deep-water mariners.

Woman Will Be Executed.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, declines Interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Mme. Louise Masset, a French governess living in England, for the murder of her illegitimate son, a child of 3 years, whose existence was an obstacle to the marriage she had in view. estic wool supply, and it may be ex- The condemned woman will be executed

Compromise of a Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has secured the assent of the plane anufacturers to terms for the sett of the strike and lockout which has been in progress here for the last two months. Pavorable action by the plano-makers anion is regarded as certain. The settle

Want the Pope to Stop It.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Vlenna newspapers want the pope to stop the South African war. No doubt any of the British generals would be willing to step aside in favor of the pope.

Brooklyn is a city of residences. It has been called "the bedroom of New York."

A REPORT ON GRASSES

EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF FORAGE PLANTS,

Co-operation of Farmers and Agricultural Experiment Stations With the National Department,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—One of the buwashington, and a be department is de-reaus of the agricultural department is de-voted entirely to the study of grasses, and has assumed the name of the bureau of agrostology. The bureau has just made a report to the secretary of agriculture on its work of the past year, and among other things points out a great advance that has been made towards preserving the ranges of the country. Some of the feat-ures of the report, while not wholly locat to the Pacific Northwest, are generally applicable, and consequently interesting. The following extracts are made:

"No country offers so large a number of useful grasses and forage plants as are to be found in the United States. There are native species adapted to nearly every condition of soil and climate, and selec-tions can be made from among these to meet almost every requirement of the farmers or the stockmen. In order to secure information as to the best variety of crops to meet the needs of the various ctions and climatic conditions of the country, it is necessary to study the con-ditions that there prevail—the soils, ramfall, drainage and temperatures which govern the development of plants in a given area. To this end, most of the division force has been sent into the field, or special agents employed to learn by direct observation the habits and distribution of native grasses and forage plants.

Experimental Work.

"The experimental work begun last year

at Abliene, Tex., has been continued with excellent results. The work being done at Abliene in testing methods of treatment of the ranges is one of considerable interest and much practical importance. In connection with this work trial testa are being made at Abilene with a number of varieties of grasses and forage plants, a report on which is in preparation. During the year the work has been extended to the Pacific coast, where field observations have been made in California, Oregon and Washington. Experiments with grasses and forage plants have been made in Eastern Washington, at Yakima, in co-operation with the Northern Pacific raliroad, and at Walla Walla, in co-operation with the Oregon Railroad & Naviga-tion Company. A large number of varieties have been tested during the season at Walia Walia, and among the more in-teresting and most promising varieties now being cultivated are Turkestan alfalfa, from the dry regions of Western Asia, and asis alfalfa, from Northern Africa. These varieties resemble the common alfalra of this country, but it has already been manifest that the first-named is more hardy, and it is believed that the latter will prove suitable for locations where irrigation is impossible. Smooth brome grass has shown wonderful vitality under most trying conditions of extremes of heat, cold and drought, and slender wheat grass, with some of the native rye grasses, has shown ready adaptability to cultivated conditions and in good soil great productiveness. The blue grama has made excei-lent growth wherever it has been culti-vated. If it can be successfully introduced upon the ranges of Eastern Oregon and Washington, it will be a great boon to the stockmen of that country. Its power to resist trampling and drought gives it special value as a pasture grass, and upon ich, irrigated lands it is sufficiently proiuctive to make a good hay grass.
"Reference was made in my last an-

ual report to varieties of perennial beans from the table lands of New Mexico. Seed of one of these varieties, known as Metcalfe bean, was procured in sufficient quantity to experiment with it in a number of localities. This bean has made a fine growth at Walla Walla, and may prove to be as valuable to the dry regions of the West as velvet bean is to the Gulf states.

Co-operation of Farmers "The field experiments of the division are being largely carried on through co-operation with prominent farmers in dif-ferent parts of the country and with some of the state experiment stations, notably those of Tennessee, South Dakota and California, and the results are so full of promise that it seems very desirable to have this experimental work extended still further. Some of the most valuable field investigations have been made in co-op-eration with the officials of the state institutions. Investigations are now in progress in many portions of the country and are proving of great value as a means of ascertaining the resources and needs of the sections visited and a basis for future work. Early in the spring of the present year a plan for conducting co-operative range experiments with drought-resisting grasses at Highmore, S. D., was effected with the experiment station of that state. The work at Highmore is well advanced, and is under the immediate management of one of the graduates of the state agricultural college. This plan of co-operation, which was made a special feature in the agricultural bill, as passed by the last session of congress, is most economical both for the department and for the state authorities. It gives a wider interest and value to the investigations, and is cer-tainly one of the best means of bringing the work of the division in the closest

touch with the people.

Recommendations "An increase in the appropriations for the division is necessary in order to provide for the natural growth of the work and to meet the greater and constantly creasing demands made upon it in the several lines of investigation now carried on. Public interest in the grass and forage plant investigations has greatly increased since the work was organized, and there is a pressing demand for the extension of these investigations into new fields. This is particularly true of the region west of the Rocky mountains, where the forage plants of the cattle ranges have to be the most successful. In its favor it been practically destroyed over large may be said with much truth that if you areas. Urgent demands come to us from the Gulf coast region, where the question of raising forage upon lands whose fer-tility has been exhausted by long-con-tinued cultivation in cotton is now engaging serious attention of Southern plan-ters. Testing the cultivation and management of improved forage crops on the abandoned farms of New England is in line with the work of the division, and ought to be undertaken as a means of pro-moting the welfare and prosperity of a region which well might stand unrivaled in the profitable production of prime beef, mutton and bacon. This work can be undertaken in co-operation with individual farmers, carefully selected in localities where the investigations will serve the widest purpose as object lessons. There can be no question as to the value and necessity of this work, and an increase in the appropriations is recommended in order to make it practicable to carry on

the work effectively. "The holding of the drifting sands about he fortifications along the coast has been called to your attention by the war de partment, and it is imperative that ex-perimental trials of the known sand-binding grasses should be made in a number of localities where damage is being caused by blowing sands. Railroads whose lines ass through sandy districts where the drifting sands often seriously impede traffie, and private parties or corporations whose lands are being made desert wastes whose lands are being made desert wastes by shifting piles of sand are demanding information which can only be afforded by practical demonstrations of the adapta-bility of certain grasses to fixing these destroying sand drifts. Inquiries concerning sand binders have come to us even from Japan, where the city of Nilgata, on the northwest coast, is threatened with destruction by the sands blowing in from the sea. The state of Massachusetts has

sand dunes of the Province Lands on Cape Cod. Similar experiments ought to be made along the South Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as Cod. made and and Pacific coasts, as well as along the shress of the Great Lakes, and an increase in the appropriation is urgently recommended in order that this work may be undertaken. The experience of the past year has shown the great desirability of securing seeds of native grasses and forage plants, especially those of the arid and semiarid regions, and those

growing naturally upon alkaline soils for introduction into cultivation where such plants alone will survive. The distribution of thousands of packages of these seeds even in small lots has resulted in the accomplishment of much good. More abundant means for gathering these seeds in larger quantities is strongly recom-mended. There is hardly any line of work in the whole range of our investigations to which our funds can be more usefully directed. In order to carry out the inves tigations here indicated and continue the nes of work now well under way larger appropriations are required, and these mmendations are submitted in the hope that they will receive your favorable con-

THE FATHERS AND EXPANSION

A Review of Some of the Leading Features of Our Historical Policy.

There is an old story about an indolent gentleman who, finding it troublesome to say his prayers every night, wrote out a prayer and pinned to the head of his bed, remarking from evening to evening, "Lord, those are my sentiments." And it would seem, says Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard college, in an article in the January Harper's, that some such labor-saving device might be used by the anti-expansionists of the present day who are striving to show that the United States is departing from its traditional policy in annexing new territory.

The point Professor Hart is seeking to Illustrate is that the debates of 1898-99 over the annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines contain "with more prolixity and less cogency the same passionate objections and the same rejoinders which busied the minds of the senate and the house" in the discussion over the Louisians purchase in 1803. Nothing new has been added to the objections then raised by the anti-expansionists, and the decision then, as now again, was very much to their un-

When the Louisiana purchase was under discussion the objectors were as badly divided in opinion as they are at the present day. They were simply obstructionists and had no common principle on which all could stand. Of the confusion thus engendered Breckinridge gave history an inkling when he said in a speech: "Unfortunately for the gentlemen, no two of them can agree on the same set of objections; and, what is still more unfortunate, I believe that no two of them concur in any one objection. In one thing only they seem to agree, and that is to vote against the bill. An honorable gentleman from Delaware (Mr. White) considers the price to be enormous. An honorable gentleman from Connecticut who has just sat down (Mr. Tracy) says he has no objection whatever to the price; it is, he supposes, not too much. An honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickering) says that France acquired no title from Spain, and, therefore, our title is bad. The same gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Tracy) says he has no objections to the title of France; he thinks it is a good one. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickering) con-tends that the United States cannot, under the constitution, acquire foreign territory. The gentleman from Connecticut is of a different opinion, and has no doubt but that the United States can acquire and hold foreign territory, but that congress alone has the power of incorporating that territory into the Union. Of what weight, therefore, ought all their lesser objections be entitled to, when they are at war among themselves on the greater one?" Professor Hart follows the debates in this memorable congress to the last end. He also takes up the debates which oc-curred at other periods when expansion was under discussion. He quotes voluminously from the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Randolph, Madison, Jackson and other of the fathers to show that they never entertained a doubt of the good policy and the right and duty of our government to take any and all territory which would add to the importance of the common country, and he

tled as anything can be "that the United States may constitutionally acquire territory by either conquest, purchase or voi-untary cession," and that the nation may treat this new territory as it sees fit. But perhaps the most interesting portion of Professor Hart's article is where he makes the showing that the founders or our government and the great leaders who followed after were almost of one mind in the belief that it was right to fight a foreign country for landed possession which we needed and could not other-wise get. In fact, the very first expansion of our country was the result of a war of conquest. We whipped England out of certain Northwest possessions and annexed them to the United States, thus showing, at the very beginning of our government, a disposition to take territory by the sword. At the same time we settled another important constitution-al issue by establishing colonial governments on the soil so obtained—an issue which was threshed over and settled again when Jefferson added Louisians. Jefferson secured this expansion through peaceable eans, but, nevertheless, he and the men of his time were quite prepared to go to war to accomplish the same end. Indeed, by quoting the records left from Jefferson's day, Professor Hart leaves us in no doubt that war over the Mississippi country was confidently expected, and that public opinion was almost of one mind in considering it justified, if made neces-sary, in order to expand our territory. Alexander Hamilton, for example, said: "I am in favor of delaying the event of

holds that it is a conclusion as well set-

war over this Mississippi question, but I do not doubt that it will eventually take place for the object in question." Leaving the Revolutionary period and the annexation of Louisiana Hart concludes his article as follows: "ir this study were carried further forward, the same evident, hearty and unappeasable Angle-Saxon land-hunger would be found appearing in the war of 1812, in the boundary controversies with Great Britain. the annexation of Texas and California. Whether that was a right and wholesome hunger must be determined from the last 50 years of national history. But, wise or unwise, far-seeing or haphazard, consec-utive or accidental, good or evil, the policy of our forefathers was a policy of territorial extension, and they met and supposed that they had surmounted most of the problems which have now returned to vex American public men, and to give concern to those who love their country.

An Expensive Item.

Cleveland Leader. Thirty-two miles of snow sheds, costing \$64 a foot, or a total of \$10,813,440, represents the price one transcontinental railway had to pay before it would run its trains over the Rocky mountain di vision of its road. That was merely the first cost; since that outlay fully \$1,000,-000 has been spent annually in keeping the sheds in repair and the exposed tracks

free from snow. Illustrated Gospel Sermon, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins gave their illus trated gospel sermon at the First Christian church, last evening, to an immense au-dience. By request of the audience, they will give a free entertainment this evening the sea. The state of Massachusetts has been making practical, and, so far, effective tests with beach grass in holding the Never-Ending Tragedy."

NOT BUILT LIKE THE EAST

REASONS WHY THE WEST HAS ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS.

Scattered Population Develops Mutual Trust and Big Ambitions, and Dash and Daring.

Perhaps no saner explanation of the genius of the West has been made than that offered by Arthur I. Street in Ains-iee's Magazine, which reads: "Merely spotted and stained with habi-

ation is the country across the Missouri and more particularly that beyond the eastern line of Colorado. Nearly 1,200,000 square miles—a third of the total area of the Union-with only 4,000,000 population out of the grand American census of 77,000,000! Surely geology has done its work in the Rockies and beyond. If there is breeziness that blows from scattered centers to scattered centers, it is but logical. If the politicians will assume tasks and experiments, and presume occasionally upon an abnormal capacity against the world, as when a solid West votes for silver, it is to be expected. The people are used to long reaches and nervy undertakings. They have to be in order to get things done at all. The closely knit power of the East is supplanted in the West by an expansive grasp and faith. It is a long-range adhesiveness, with the elements of inspiration and mutual trust and confidence in it. It is chivalrous and noble, because it is founded upon honest aspiration and broad fraternal sympathy. It takes victory with elation and swal-lows defeat with determination to have no more of it. "Interesting as the land itself, even in-

teresting as the monstrous canyons through which the Rio Grande railway has constructed its marvels of engineer-ing skill to afford pleasure to the sightseer, are the marks which populations have left upon the surface. Many of them stand like the ruined cities of ancient nations, less venerable only because less ancient, but equally fruitful in sug-gestions of history, equally pregnant with memories that concern man. Beginning with the border of British Columbia and running continuously southward to the Rio Grande, these landmarks remain. Desorted forts and trading stations they are in the far North, where the Hudson's Bay Company made fortunes in furs long before American agriculturists or miners stepped out of their Eastern homes. Decaying haciendas and adobe villages and towns that seem old even by name, as Tucson, in Arizona, are on the far Southern border. The huge cavities and inden-tations which the placer hose washed in the foothills of California resemble abandoned acropoles, or sometimes inspire one with the belief that some giant prehistoric race has left its work of reconstructing the earth's surface unfinished. In latter years the people have gone back over most of the landmarks in Colorado and reinhabited them; but about such places as Kokomo, at the head of one of the so-called parks, where once the over-land and the gold-seeking trains crossed the mountains, there is an ineffable atmosphere of dreariness and desertion. The toil to reach the point—even the toil for the railroad—is so great that the instincts of admiration assume proportions of amazement and wonder at the pluck of the pioneers and their brazen hardlhood in venturing into such lofty wildernesses in order that generations to follow them might be richer and that the destiny of

the nation might be pursued.
"The mountains that lie eastward of the Great Salt Lake, and through which the Union Pacific twined its way, first among the transcontinental railroads, are marked in places unnumbered with the signs of sturdy thrift and humble religious obedi-ence, where the Mormons worked out their incomes in building the railroad for which the leaders of the church had taken the contracts of construction.

"Some day the people of the West will themselves hunt out and consecrate to history these remnants and relicts of the places in which they once hoped to thrive, and from these points as beginnings the future historian will proceed to analyze the character of the sections of the nation in which they ite."

ENGLAND'S EXTREMITY.

Now Is Our Time to Escape From Appanage to Her.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6 .- (To the Editor.)-Your correspondent, Mr. Wallace, of Ballston, Or., in his recent communication is certainly amusing, even if his re-vamped balderdash about what Great Britain is, or is not, fails to prove interesting. I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Wallace speaks as a cosmopolitan, !. e., a world citizen, whose fealty belongs to Johnny Bull first, last and all the time, even if he does make his home in Oregon and perhaps actively assists in shaping its political affairs. But this is a digression from the main subject, the South African war and what stand our own country should take in the matter. It is a matter of fact, and not a theory, that these United States are a world power in themselves, possessing in its cit-izens a national vitality and virility the superior of any other nation, not excepting Great Britain and her colonies. Naturally these attributes, so necessary for a greater and better civilization, engender not only ambitions, but also na-tional jealousies. Our country cannot and will not play second fiddle to John Bull or any other nation, and it is just as cer-

tain that England is not ready as yet to become an annex to the United States. Let Mr. Wallace, who so valiantly holds up England as a philanthropist in spending \$5,000,000 to relieve the famine in India, where 20 times that amount would not suffice to succor all the starving wretches, tell us how England and the United States could be allies, without sooner or later national jealousy or jingo-ism for that matter, producing a rupture which would lead to a war between them. Suppose both these great English-speak-ing nations got together and undertook to dictate to the balance of the world as to how things should be run, would not all the others outside of this un-American entanglement resent it in so many ways that our constantly expanding commerce would suffer? Would not England want o dictate to us as to how we should duct our foreign commerce? Would not that nation ask for several quid quos in the shape of free trade with ports of America and her newly acquired

Perhaps Mr. Wallace, as one of our cosmopolitan citizens," has been voting for protection, in season and out of it, because he wanted higher wages for the American wage-worker than the wage slaves of England receive. In his acclaim for an Anglo-American alliance, does he wish to transplant the low wage scale with its attendant pauperism so lent in England to our side of the Atlan-tic? Is Mr. Wallace aware that one-thirtieth of Britain's population consists of registered paupers to say nothing about those not so registered? If England is such a great and freedom-

loving country, why is it that so many thousands of its people annually expa-triate themselves to our shores in order o make a more comfortable living? Why to people emigrate at all? Do Americans -natives-emigrate to other countries for a living very much? Is it not a fact that Americans and Frenchmen are least pos-sessed of this migration habit for the all-sufficient reason that they are satisfied with their conditions at home?

The only thing that we have in common

with England as it is ruled today by its vile, but titled money oligarchy—a por-tion of which has been transplanted to our soil—is the English language. England buys from us only that which she cannot obtain elsewhere cheaper, and I defy Mr. Wallace to disprove this assertion. As for his claim that Britain and America must stand together to civilize the world, which, in this instance, means shooting

Fraid Fight

The battle of life is a hard fight for most persons. It lasts from childhood to old age-almost from the cradle to the grave in many cases. Parents, will you allow your children to go into this great battle unprepared, and trust to luck to succeed? Surely not. We can help you, We teach exactly such things as every young man and every young woman ought to know. In fact, we are outfitters of young people for the battle of life. Call or send for our catalogue. It explains our work fully, and may be had for the asking.

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England.

effusion:

the same into heathens and unarmed nig-

gers, is not the mission of our country, thank God, although it has been that of

England for decades. But England for

once confronts another kind of a foe, one who knows how to shoot well even if he

is in a numerical minority. And it is for

this reason that Englishmen and hysteri-cal Americans of the stripe of Mr. Wal-

lace are shouting that "blood is thicker

than water" and asking for the sympathy of Americans. Here is where one of the

quid pro quos previously mentioned comes in, by the claim being made that England stood by us during our late trouble with Spain. If Mr. Wallace de-

sires my view as to why England tacitiy sided with us in this Spanish affair I

shall be pleased to give it to him later on.

Mr. Wallace states that England is fighting this war because of its Uitlanders and because the Boers declared war upon

This does not agree with the more or

less metrical composition on the Trans-vaal war, entitled "Spartan Mothers,"

written by Alfred Austin, by grace of Queen Victoria poet laureate of England. The following lines occur in this latest

The wife, the widow's stifled wall, These nerve the hand, these brace the spear, And speed them over veldt and vals.

The idea of asserting even in poetry, which is supposed to partake largely of

the imaginative, that the British war

against the Boers is being fought "for freedom and for God" is truly worthy of this poor rhymster who rattles around in the shoes formerly filled by Tennyson. But this poet laureate's hypocritical pretensions

are no greater than those of some alleged Americans and their newspaper alles,

which pretend to believe that this South

try to become an appanage of Britain's. It was Canning who said: "I called the New World into axistence to redress the balance of the old." This holds literally

true with what American destiny should

be, a counterbalance to the rest of the world, something which is impossible

were we to take sides in any struggle be-tween other nations in which we have nothing at stake.

Business knows no sentiment and if we

would achieve commercial greatness so necessary for our future welfare, we must keep on good terms with all peoples, Boer and Britain included. For every mistake made by other nations

from a commercial standpoint, whether it

is because such are embroiled in war of otherwise, we must take advantage there-

of, and using an old familiar adage,

ly mum about our own "Uttlanders" who

are cooped up in the British Kiendike pay-ing an exerbitant tax to Canadian officials without representation, and in the Atlin

district Americans were warned off un-

less they forswore their American citizen-ship for a mess of Canadian pottage. But

then these things at home here cut no

figure with such people, who believe that the acme of perfection abides only in British manhood. In conclusion, I would

commend to Mr. Wallace's notice. If he is

an American in the fullest meaning of this term, Scott's "Last Minstrel," "Breathes

A Paris journal says that Americans

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and consult me without charge.

there the man with soul so dead," etc.

"Breathes

"Make hay while the sun shines."
I note that Mr. Mallace keeps discre

The sister's sigh, the maiden's tear,

What is to him. Or life or limb, Who rends the chain and breaks the rod! Who falls for Freedom, falls for God.

Fifth and Yamhill.

J. A. WESCO, Secretary.

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"Gay Coney Island"
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A B McCaughey, St.
Paul
W H Smiley, Spekane
C Son, city

Mr and Mrs Leo Peter-

W M Meer, Denver
C H Baystead, Denver
J C Brien, Denver
Th. Addison, S F
Fred'k Warde, N Y
Miss M Wards, N Y
M Thompson, Butte
Dr Dunlap Moore, U S J
D Quiden, New York
Mr and Mre C Brune,
Mr and Mre C Brune,
New York

THE PERKINS.

New York

THE PERKINS.

Alf Holt, "Gay Coney Leland" control of the Charles Belimont, do Gus Jackson, do Burt C Weston, do Burt C Weston, do Burt C Weston, do Blanche Lockett, do Blanche Arkwright, do Blanche Arkwright, do Blanche Arkwright, do Harry Randall, do William Allen do Harry Randall, do Dick Richards, do Dick Richards, do Dick Skinner, do Mrs & Tallen, Busy, Astoria Rusz King, Cheliaffis H T footh, Baker City Mrs & Tallen, Tilliamock Mrs & Tallen, Tilliamock Mrs & Showman, Tillamock Mrs & Showman, Tillamoc

F Showman, Tillamook Mrs F Showman, do Mrs F Showman, do Mrs F Showman, do Mrs M Turle, Scattle Ger Telerson, Tacoma L J Wafe, Tacoma L J Wafe, Tacoma L J Wafe, Tacoma J A Stawart, Gray's River J Robson, Heppner J F Johnson, Heppner J T Lawrot, S F E Fewel, Hood Rv. G B Harnsten, do J T Lawrot, S F E Fewel, Hood Rv. G B Harnsten, do S M Gaines, Actoria E Miller, Astoria E Miller, Astoria E Miller, Astoria W T Sparswick, Omaha J W Heppner, C W. Knowles, Manager.

G H Stevenson, Van J W Real, Gardiner

African war of conquest for gold is a crusade in behalf of "Christianity and civilization." I most emphatically insist that America has greater need at this moment to study what Washington taught, warning us against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." Let the pungent statement of President Jordan, of Stanford university,

C. W. Knowies, Manager.

G. H. Stevenson, VanGutter

G. D. Latourstte, Or City
H. C. Casebolt, Or City
J. Scott, Astoria
W. L. Whitmore, Astoria
J. Heard, Chicago
J. Beaton, Chicago
J. Beaton, Chicago
H. R. Burke, San Fran
Thos Duncan, San Fran
H. H. Huntington, Baken
G. City
Waiter Lyon, Salem
F. G. Van Outern, Oakkand, Cai
Kaie Cary, Salem
M. J. Liddy, San Fran
Mrs. West, Westpert
H. C. Thompson, Astoria
THE ST. CHARLES. in a late address, govern Americans:
"This is the meaning of Washington's farewell address—that America should grow great and strong within herself, should keep out of all fights and friendships not her own, should have no territory in which a free man cannot live and should own no possession which may not in time be numbered among the United

As I have stated in my previous letter. England is in dire peril as far as her colonial possessions or dependencies are concerned, and will need help. This she THE ST. CHARLES.
C.P. Smith, Roseburg. 8 A. Hampton, PenJ.B. Lonegren, Clats.
Lands. diston, Or.
Lands. D. Brankley, Telling. wants from unselfish America, and selfish Amercans are seeking to help her by entangling our nation with that of England's troubles.

He is no American that desires his coun-

J B Lonegren, Clatskanis
O C Reinseth, Washugi J H Moulton, Spokane
P C Parker, Ft Stevens S G Lewig, Minn
J W Angell, Kalama
W H Wechbrad, do
W S Moon, Eugens
W A Miles, city
C H Offsen, New Orlens
Chas Winton, city
C P Hide, Summit C. P. Hide, Summit

C. P. Hide, Summit

C. H. Sumit

C. H. Summit

C. H. Summit

C. H. Summit

C. H. Summit

C. H.

E Bonton, Ban Fran
V W Bouton, Saatile
Franzen, Lyle
Heiner, Castle Rock
Hereinz, city
Gaither, Astoria
Hogan, Astoria
Collie, Astoria
Smith, city
Conrad, Rossburg
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Miss His Sparks, do
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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7, S P. M.-Maximum tem perature, 50; minimum temperature, 46; river reading at 11 A. M., 7.2 feet; change in last 24 hours 0; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 20; total precipitation from September t, 1809, 20.08; normal precipitation from September 1, 1809, 21.05; deficiency, .87; total sun-chine January 0, 1890, 0; possible sunshine,

WEATHER SYNOPSIS. Rain has occurred in Washington, Oregon and California, as the effect of a low-pressure area of considerable intensity now central in the vicinity of Vancouver Island. Winds of buy \$7,000,000 worth of millinery of them annually, England following with \$4,000,onsiderable atrength, reaching a velocity of 36 considerable airongin, reaching a velocity of see miles per hour, have prevailed at Portland and along the count. They are northerly, and result from the steep gradient in pressure between the low and a high that has made its appearance off Northern Culifornia. The low area will move rapidly ensured over the provinces, and the high will extend toward the count riving vertices a require order of the country o inces, and the high will extend toward the north, giving, perhapt a short period of clear-ing weather although occasional rain is ex-pected Monday. The warm weather continues over the whole region from which reports are received, and will continue so long as the lows appear off Vancouver Island, und move eastward over the provinces, while the highs remain

in the south WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending midulcht, Monday, January 8, 1000: Western Oresus-Occasional rain; brisk to high winds from south along the coast, Western Washington-Ralls; brisk to high south to southwest winds. Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho-Ocstenal rain; south winds. Enstern Oregon-Occasional rain; southeast

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