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TODAY'S WEATHER -Occusional rain; continued warm weather; brisk southerly winds.

ON "AWKWARD ATTITUDES."

Little partisans find much fault with The Oregonian. It is to be expected. They never can understand an independent newspaper. Indeed, they do not want to understand it. A favorite theme with them is The Oregonian's "inconsistency." Yet so inconsistent are they that they will themselves follow their own party in all its tortuous courses now for expansion, now antiexpansion; now for gold, now silver; now in bitter opposition to issues of paper currency by the government, now defending such issues and 'clamoring for more; now for free trade and now for a tariff that protects trusts-a tariff so bad that their own president (Cleveland) denounced it as "an act of perfidy and dishonor" and refused to sign it. But whatever bears their party's name or suits their party's present purposes they accept, without a word of criticism or objection, regardless of its want of consistency with former post-

tions of their party or its antagonism to safe and rational principles. Now here is the Albany Democrat It seldom or never prints an editorial not devoted to carping at The Oregonian. It thinks it a pity that The Oregonian should be "hampered with a zigmag record" on tariff and other subjects. First, let The Oregonian say that it doesn't feel the need of this sympathy. During its career of many years this journal has found it necessary to deal with many questions, in their constantly shifting phases. Discrimination has been necessary in examination of the innumerable phases under which such a subject as the tariff has been presented. Of course, The Oregonian could not expect such as the Albany Democrat to know or to care anything about the actual facts in such matters. It is enough always for such to accept whatever is put forth in the name of "the party," and The Oregonian has had no thought of trying to supply them with intelligence to understand anything. This journal is not a believer in "protection" as an economic system or doctrine. During many years it has made this plain. But it has not accepted the democratic party's method of amending the tariff. It has shown that method to be unfair, par- all interests they should have. Port- Calhoun, in Monroe's cabinet, as secretial, fraudulent, violative both of sound economic principle and of fairness and justice to various interests. The demo cratic party has not proposed a policy of tariff reform, and The Oregonian has shown it. But stone-blind partisans like the Albany Democrat accuse The Oregonian of "inconsistency," because it has not accepted democratic tariff measures as true tariff reform. Even President Cleveland repudiated the democratic tariff act of 1894. In a letter to the leader of his party in the house of representatives he declared that sound principles had been surrendered in the preparation of the bill; that the course the party was pursuing was well calculated to justify the charge of its opponents that it was wanting in ability to manage the goverament; that outrageous discriminations and violations of principle had been forced into the bill; and that such course, in view of the promises of the party, was nothing less than perfidy and dishonor. Mr. Cleveland indig-

good enough for the Albany Democrat, vile mause it was a party measure. Since that paper has asked "How does The Oregonian like this little the sexual pervert, duly disguised with sketch of itself and of its attitude besay that it likes it doubtless quite as well as the Albany paper will like this The truth is that neither party has adhered to any true principle in handling the tariff question. The republicans have adhered too much to extreme dogmas of protection, and the demoorats have devoted themselves chiefly to the effort to place the products of pertain sections of the country on the free list, and to save protection for the products of other sections under the name of tariff reform-at the same time looking out for the interests of the sugar, coal and iron trusts, as President Cleveland set forth in his letter to

Chairman Wilson. The Oregonian is not disturbed by charges of "inconsistency" in its treatment of this whole business. It has not expected such as the Albany Democrat to follow any discussion of these complicated details, or to understand where any principle lay. All such are too indolent or too dense. It suffices them to pronounce the party shibboleth and carp at what they can't understand. He who takes the position that his party is right and always will be right on every subject, and that those who criticise it are always wrong, may escape fatigue of mind and of spirit, and deem that escape sufficient reward. Such, questionless, is the Albany Demperat.

The release of seized flour and the rule said to be promulgated leave something still to be desired. No flour, we are told, will be considered contraband, unless intended for the enemy. A good share of the American flour, by the confession of its consignees, was Intended for the Boers. Why, then should it be released? It is evident that the body of facts upon which ar Intelligent view of the Delagoa affair can be made up is inadequata. The dren along these lines should not be Hale resolution should in due time bring this information, which would doubtless have come along in due course through Mr. Choste. The one thing certain is that the excitement of hotheads, both in Germany and the United States, has been without justification in fact-a preliminary whose absence rarely interferes with activity of anti-ism or race hatred.

RECOGNITION AND ADMONITION.

Portland owes a debt of gratitude to the nine merchants whose terms, as trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, expired Wednesday. Theirs was a busy year, and the new life given to the interests of the city and the state at large by their enterprise and energy will long be felt. The trustees devoted, on the average, half a day a week to meetings of their board, and of the general body. In addition, there was a vast amount of committee work, painstaking research and preparation of reports. This was willingly and cheerfully done. General Beebe merits special praise for his visit to the East in behalf of the city. For several weeks he neglected repulsion of the Puritan and the Cavahis large private interests to devote his

time to the welfare of the community. Perhaps the most important achievement of the Chamber of Commerce last PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12. the result of years of active campaigning by the Chamber of Commerce and radical democratic sympathies as Patits immediate predecessor, the old

board of trade. The chamber has made wise choice of president; Mr. Hahn, the vice-president; Mr. Fleischner, the secretary, and their associates on the board of truslong experience in commercial affairs. They are men in the full vigor of life, energetic, enterprising and conservative, and they may safely be depended upon for "the long pull, the strong pull and the pull all together" that counts. There is nothing of the mossback in their make-up. Among the many subjects commended to their care are:

1. A 30-foot channel to Astoria and a 40-foot

channel at the mouth of the Columbia.

2. A drydock at Portland. A smelter at Portland.

4. A United States assay office at Portland. Encouragement of hemp and flax growing and other industrial enterprises.
 Boat railway between The Dalles and

Trade development in the Orient Permanent general hospital at Vancouve

9. Reduction of Philippine import duties, Permanent exhibit of Gregon products. Enlargement of the federal buildings at

12. The Nicaragua canal. Enactment of laws for Alaska suitable te conditions existing there. The work the new trustees have before them requires not only their time and energy, but the active support of the entire community. Great things cannot be accomplished unless the sentiment of the people is behind the object sought to be accomplished. Continued work of the hardest kind will be necessary to keep the government steadfast in its purpose to deepen the channels between Portland and the sea. At times, funds in excess of those derived by the chamber from dues of members will be required by the trustees.

undertaken in the interest of the city. PLAINLY SAID.

It is imperative that parents and others having in charge boys and girls. men and women in an immature sense recognize the fact that the individual safety that was one unquestioned feature of pioneer conditions in which everybody in the community knew and had a friendly interest in everybody else, no longer exists in our social lifeurban or suburban. Evidence of this fact is, unhapplly, not far to seek, since It has been spread with appalling fidelity to detail upon our court records within a few weeks; while whispered but nevertheless revoltingly audible statements in regard to the attempted debasement of young boys by creatures known and hailed in the community as men, have supplemented the record of a murder of a lad that took place within mantly, or contemptuously, refused to the city limits a few months ago under approve the bill, and it became a law circumstances that left no doubt that without his signature. But it was the motive for the killing was most

That the danger that has tracked civilization to this state in the form of the cloak of decency, and dominated fore the public?" The Oregonian will by a brutal cunning that enables its possessor to evade apprehension, or, being apprehended, to outwit justice, is "little sketch" of itself and of its party. not confined to the city is well attested in the story that comes from a rural community in Lane county of an almost incredible outrage perpetrated upon a young girl on her way home from church, alone, last Sunday evening. Plainly, this was a preventable occurrence, and the means of its prevention were most simple. "If a girl cannot go to church alone in safety, where can she go?" it is asked. The answer is plain. "If after dark, nowhere." If there is no one to go with her, she should stay at home, even though this means a monotonous, dreary evening supplemented by going to bed at 8 o'clock. This may sound harsh and unsympathetic. It has, on the contrary, its basis in true sympathy. It matters not that the young girl protests after the manner of the independent American lass that she is "not a bit afraid." Neither bravado nor courage, unsupported by physical strength, will save her from the assault of robust villainy when opportunity offered by helplessness, darkness and solitude presents itself, any more than her from the wiles of smooth-tongued, polished villalny that finds its opportunity in long, lonely rambles. The simple safeguard of youthful innocence and helplessness is in parental care and upon the alternative of their remaining at home; that establish a basis of parents, to the end that the whereabouts of the former may at all times

family.

difficult, while of remedy after the deed is committed it is useless to speak. Surely, the men and women of a community, of the family, ought to be able -are able-to control the children for the latter's own good. Therein lies the only safeguard of innocence, the only sure protection of the physically helpless from the possible assault of the sexual pervert.

NEVER SURE OF HIS FACTS. The address of United States Senator Depew in memory of Vice-President Hobart is marked by his characteristic fluency and fatal facility in the manipulation of historical facts. To illustrate: Mr. Depew says:

With Adams and Jefferson was the mutual pulsion of the Puritan and the Cavaller. In repulsion of the Furnian and the Cavaner. An Jefferson and Aaron Burr the revolutionist was seeking to destroy the pairrot. The practical Jackson and the philosophic Calhoun were soon at war. The man of action threatened to hang

This is absurd. The enmity between Adams and Jefferson was not born out of any such nonsense as "the mutual lier." Adams was perhaps something of a Puritan, but, like all the Adamses, he quarreled with everybody, not because he was a Puritan, but because year was the embarkation of troops for he was an "Adams." Fisher Ames was the Philippines. This was formal and of Puritan stock, but he did not quarsubstantial recognition by the war de- rel with everybody. Nor did Adams partment of Portland's fine harbor. In quarrel with Jefferson because of "the line with this accomplishment is the mutual repulsion of the Puritan and work the Oriental committee is doing the Cavaller," for Jefferson did not for larger trade in Asia and the Pacific stand for the Cavalier stock of Virand for making Portland the depot for | ginia in his social or political theories. through traffic between the United He came of well-to-do farmer stock, of States and the Orient. The decision of Welshancestry, but there was no "Cavthe chief of engineers, indorsed by the alier" ancestry or aristocratic quality secretary of war, to give the mouth of about Jefferson. His father was well the Columbia a forty-foot channel is to do for his day, and Jefferson was a well-educated man, but he was of as rick Henry. The only man of distinction in Virginia in the Revolution who was of Cavalier stock was Richard officers for 1900-1901. Mr. Taylor, the Henry Lee, and he and Adams were always warm friends, as were Lee and Sam Adams. The "repulsion" felt between Adams and Jefferson was not tees, are men of large interests and that of Puritan and Cavaller; it was only the natural Adams hate for a smooth, skillful, successful political rival; the same hate he felt for Hamilton, who was certainly not a "Cavailer." but who tried to "throw" Adams in his own party. This "Puritan and Cavaller" talk is all rubbish that has no historical foundation, and Senator Depew ought to be ashamed to try to make it do duty again in a speech. Professor W. Gordon McCabe, of Richnond, Va., a gallant ex-Confederate soldler, in a noble speech made at the New England dinner in New York city on the 22d ult., treated this Puritar and Cavalier fetich with deserved contempt. Among other things, Professor McCabe said:

Even as things were the typical Puritan of our time never maw Plymouth Rock, and no drop of Pilgrim blood coursed in his veins ke who "stood like a stone wall in the shock of battle," the perfect type of that giorious Scotch-Irish stock from which we sprung—that daunt-less race, in whose heart beat so strong the fear of God, that there was no room left for fear of any other thing; while our ideal Southern cavaller, "from spur to plume, the very tar of chivalry," Albert Sidney Johnston, the idol of his Southern coldiery, was of purest New England strain on both sides of his house.

Not less absurd is Senator Depew's intimation that Jackson and Calhoun quarreled because Jackson was a man of action, a practical man, while Calhoun was a philosophic statesman whom the "practical" Jackson threatened to hang if he carried his ideas to a logical conclusion. The truth, according to historical evidence, is that Jack-Money and the substantial backing of son hated Calhoun personally because land's people must heartily co-operate tary of war, had denounced Jackson's with the trustees in every movement lawless action in hanging Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Jackson never forgave a personal criticism, and while Jackson had defended the doctrine of state supremacy in the case of the Cherokee Indians vs. the State of Georgia, he became a fanatic unionist the moment he found that Calhoun was the leader of the nullificationists. Mr. Depew's speeches are full of historical illustrations, but usually, as in this case, not bottomed on historical facts.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR,

All news from South Africa suddenly stopped, about five days ago. Since then there has been absolutely nothing. Its seems to be the ominous silence that precedes great events. General Buller must now have from 30,000 to 25,000 men at the Tugela river, the passage of which at this season of the year is a matter of extreme difficulty. It can be executed only by a flank movement. which may not be possible without more transport service. In the total absence of news there is nothing but conjecture as to what General Buller is doing. But it may be set down as certain that very serious work is pending. If the passage of the river can be made, a mighty effort will be put forth to break through the Boer lines, but if the British gain a victory they will be compelled to pay a tremendous price for it. But they will pay it without flinching, if they think they see any kind of fighting chance. They are working up to the point of resolution where they will be ready to pay for victory as much as they paid on such fields as Albuera and Talavera. And yet-such is the advantage assured by modern arms to troops in defensive positions—the British may go to defeat in all these efforts to end the war by hard fighting, and may only succeed at last through the superior resources which will enable them to wear their ene mies out. The British forces in South Africa will soon be twice as great as the greatest forces the Boers can put in the field. It is only the peril of their garrisons that makes present effort on the part of the British so urgent; for it has been apparent from the first that there was great danger that all these garrisons-amounting at the beginning of the war to 24,000 to 26,000 men-would

be lost. Archbishop Nozaleda has asked more than he will get if Archbishop Chapelle nnocence and trustfuiness will save elects to reorganize the Catholic church in the Philippines on the basis of the administration of the affairs of the church in this country. In the matters of title to property and parochial authority, he wants restoration of the watchfulness that provide proper es-friars to the position they held under cort for the girls of the family when Spanish rule; the church to be allowed Spanish rule; the church to be allowed going out in the evening, or insist to administer its affairs without state interference; the teaching of the Catholic catechism in the primary schools; confidence between the boys and their the establishment of a new college for the instruction of native priests; continuation of parochial fees and control be known, and the old-fashioned rule of of pawnshops. Many of the questions "early to bed" become the law of the involved concern only the Catholic church, and Archbishop Chapelle, as

them. Religious instruction in public ticularly China, is believed today to hold schools is repugnant to Americans, and out richer trade prospects to the United would not be tolerated. Once begun, there is no telling where it would end. Control of pawnshops is a civil function. Archbishop Nozaleda probably is pleading the case of himself and the pleading the case of himself and the mercantile greed, so-called, which is Spanish friars. The Filipinos detest likely in the future to embroil us in him. They remember him as the prelate who recommended the suppression of the Tagal insurrection of 1896 by wholesale execution. At any rate, it is pretty near time for the Catholic church in the Philippines to go out of the government business.

Representative Stephens, of Texas, has introduced a pension bill which provides that veterans, or others now pensionable, who shall possess \$1000 worth of property, or who shall receive a salary from the government or from any state, county, municipality or corporation, in excess of the amount of the pension to which they are entitled, shall be no longer pensionable. No more pensions, according to the terms of this bill, are to be paid to persons residing abroad who are not citizens of the United States. It also provides that the commissioner of pensions shall have the authority to summon pensioners before examining boards, with a view of ascertaining if their disabilities cannot be lessened or cured by treatment, and, if so, to ascertain why the pensioner has not employed such treatment. On failure to comply with the recommendationss to employ proper treatment, the pensioner is liable to be dropped from the rolls. Pensions to heirs of any person, except for military service, are prohibited, and the existing pensions repealed, except where the recipients show that they have become impoverished in property since the granting of the pensions. This bill aught to become a law.

The Tammany administration in New York has increased the salaries of office-holders \$2,000,000 yearly and cut down the appropriation for free libraries. In the meantime, the teachers of the city have vainly clamored for their pay for months, payment being deferred in the name of economy, supplemented by the plaint of "no money." Still-and this applies as well to the taxpayers of Multnomah county, who are chafing under the cost of officialism-New Yorkers are getting what they voted for, either directly or in default of public duty, and therefore they merely advertise their felly or dereliction by complaining.

Early exhaustion of the borrowing power obtained by British authorities from parliament compares unfavorably with the more statesmanlike provisions made in similar case by our congress. which promptly authorized emergency bond issues of \$400,000,000 and due bills of \$100,000,000. Revenue measures hurriedly started up additional income. We had plenty of money. Yet complaint is a necessary accompaniment. Britain is censured at home because her funds run low, and our antis are scandalized because we have enough and to spare.

Gotham is endeavoring to solve the problem that has long perplexed civilization-the servant girl question. An economic association has been formed there to supply kitchen autocrats, but mistresses must furnish certificates of character and deposit acceptable proof that they are not unreasonable. An anxious public will await with bated breath the outcome of this deferential policy toward her ladyship, the house-

Mr. Bryan's latest declaration of anti principles marks considerable advance over previous ground. The doctrine of contiguous territory only is abandoned, together with the alleged unconstitutionality of expansion. But as he finds the Filipinos unfit to be a part of the United States, is it too much to ask that he explain how, then, they can be fit for self-government?

Quarrels between Free Staters and Boers are easy to manufacture. Wishes breed opinions with great fecundity. There is not enough evidence of their truth, however, to do more than suggest, for they do not prove, the old truism about the impotence of barbarians to prevail against civilization, bowed and shoved to get alongside the through their inability to combine,

Delay in make-up of the state tax State Dunbar, whose promptness in two won the victory or the bargain was acting immediately upon receipt of the acting immediately upon receipt of the tardy rolls from the counties is to be commended. Multnomah is the chief offender in this respect this year, as frequently in other cases.

Mr. Edmunds thinks discriminating duties are sufficiently set aside by the reflection that they can also be used by our competitors. It is curious he does not seem to see that the same point can be raised against the subsidy scheme he so unreservedly advocates.

Were the Filipinos capable of selfgovernment they would have restrained themselves from making war on the United States. Their attack on our troops showed in a most striking way their lack of power of self-government.

The one mortal affront Great Britain can offer William will be to smooth over the Bundesrath matter before he gets his naval bill enacted.

DIPLOMACY WELL ENOUGH. But We Must Be Willing to Fight for Our Asiatic Trade.

United States Investor. Nothing of a formal nature is to be ex-pected as a result of Secretary Hay's recent negotiations regarding the continua tion in perpetuity of our existing treaty rights in China; and it necessarily follows that the assurances about which we are now hearing so much are of no more real value than the paper on which they are written. Does any one, for instance, who is acquainted with the character of Hussian diplomacy suppose for one in-stant that the foreign office at St. Petersburg imputes a serious character the polite note which it has conveyed the representative of the United States government touching its future policy t China? No one is so credulous. The Rus sian foreign office is somewhat notorious for the ease with which it promises, and the still greater ease with which it unblushingly ignores its promises. Its con-ception of diplomacy is truly Oriental and mediaeval. The whole question of our future status in China rests, as it al ways has rested, upon the display of force which we are prepared to make. Let us not be lulled into forgetfulness of this fact. The question for us to consider is, Does the Orient hold out to us trade possibilities worth the shedding of blood? This question might have been answered in the negative a few years The prevention of crime against chil- papal delegate, has full power to settle ago, but not now. The East, and par- sickness.

States than to any other country-pro-vided free competition is not prevented by arbitrary and high-handed sequestration of Chinese territory by European powers. It is useless to sneer at the armed conflict with more than one of the great powers. It is as idle to attempt to stay the policy of territorial aggrandizement for trade purposes as it would be to sweep back the Atlantic. It will be well for this country, if it desires to secure that trade with the East which should naturally fall to it, to keep its powder dry.

THE GOAL OF THE INFLATIONISTS. Drift of the Democratic Party-Im-

aginary Money, Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar (Dem.). The drift of the silverite inflationists toward the populist doctrine of absolute flat money has frequently been noted in observing the evolution of Bryanism in the democratic party. That this is the inevitable goal of the 16-to-1 advocates is apparent; for having affirmed that money is "the creature of law," and that the government stamp can give 40 cents' worth of silver bullion the value of 100 cents, they cannot logically dispute the proposition that the government can make bit of paper worth as much. being more convenient to handle than silver, it should be preferred.

This is certainly the view taken by John P. Altgeld, who is far and away the ablest of the "cheap" money apostles, answer to the question, "What will be

status of silver in the year 2000?" he From present indications both gold and silver will pass out of use as money and will be sup-plemented by a philosophic or rational cir-culating medium and measure of value. The absurdity of making the world's industry, pros-perty and hapiness depend upon the accident of mining is already attracting the attention of all thinking men, and the still greater ab-

eurdity of having a large portion of the energies of the human race spent in digging something out of the ground that shall be a mere measure of value and be in itself of no earthly use to any human being, when the government, under proper regulations and limitations, could urnish the country a circulating medium and neasure of values that would cost practically nothing.

If the theory thus expounded will be sound 160 years hence, it is sound today. Time can have nothing to do with the question whether it is essential that the material of which money is to be made should have intrinsic value. Practically, therefore, Altgeld declares for the old grenback proposition, and would discard the precious metals as money material. In so doing he takes at once the position to which the less courageous cheapdollar advocates are gravitating by de-

A VERY SWEET TOOTH.

Enormous Consumption of Sugar in the United Sintes.

The current number of the Sugar Trade Journal estimates the consumption of sugar in the United States during the year 1899 at a total of 1,094,610 tons. It is the calendar year just ended that is covered by these figures. The equivalent in pounds would amount to 4,691,926,400, equal to nearly 61% pounds per head of the population. The Trade Journal's computation on this point is 61.7 pounds per head in 1899, against 60.3 in 1898. The largest consumption per head occurred in 1892, when it amounted to 67.46 pounds, to which maximum it had jumped at a bound from 54.56 pounds per head in 1891. This sensational increase of consumption in 1892 was due to the removal of a sugar duty of about 2 cents per pound. It shows in a in cost finds a response in the growth of consumption. Of the sugar used in the United States last year only 249,968 tons were produced in this country. Of this amount 129,400 tons were cane sugar, 79,368 tons were beet sugar, 5200 tons were sugar made from domestic molasses, and 5000 used in the United States is refined sugar, the direct consumption of raw sugar being only about 50,000 tons. In Great Britain raw sugar enters into consumption much more largely than in this country; indeed, we have understood that certain fine flavored qualities of raw sugar enjoy a decided preference over refined sugar on the tables of wealthy Britons.

The Retort Effective. Washington Post.

It was at a department store bargain unter for odds and ends. The cruen as terrific. Women squeezed and el-Frequently two of them happened to pick up the same bargain at one and the same time, and then they both retained their clutch on it, and looked dagevy is due to no fault of Secretary of gers at each other until the stronger of the

A haughty matron, with an electric seal coat, picked up a box containing three rant, hangs up his overcoat on a peg near cakes of imported soap for 8 cents at the his table, recover from the proprietor of same moment that a hunmble-looking little woman in a faded tan coat had fastened her grasp on the box. "I believe I was the first to take hold of this," said the matron in the electric

seal coat, freezingly. The humble-looking little woman held on for a minute, studying her antagonist, then she slowly relaxed her hold on the

"Well, you can have it," she said ami-bly. "You look as if you need the soap." ably. "You look as if you need the sos The bargain counter is the place to serve how they love one another.

The Exclusive Hyde Park of London Americans visiting London for the first time are more than likely to hall a hansom the day they arrive and start or ly to see the Row. Half the books, sto-ries, newspaper articles, etc., treating of English life, make prominent mention of this, the smartest driveway in the world. London society circles largely about Hyde park and naturally enough tourists regard t as a good starting place from which to study British manners and peoples. Imagine then the indignation and the disgust of a pair of pretty girls, accustomed to traverse home drives in any fashion they like to be warned back from Hyde park ontrance by a six-foot arm of the law. No tips, no remonstrance, no pleading has the slightest effect upon stern "bobby," who simply orders cabby to depart, and tells his fares to get a more correct equipage if they desire to take part in the parade. It is livery or nothing and if the visitor continues to long for a glimpse of the Hyde park show, she must have boots and breeches to drive her, thereby having at least the semblance of a private establishment. No admittance is the standing exile for the estensible cab.

Her \$12 Patent Leather Shoes

New York Times. "Oh, dear," says Miss Grace Elliston the Lady Curtoys in "Wheels Within Wheels," the patent leather shoes I wear with my tailor suft in the play are lovely, cost \$12 and I don't suppose a soul in the audience knows that I so much as wear shoes, to say nothing of such pretty

Agreed.

Detroit Journal. "The soil," remarked the economist, vhat supports us."

Here the lawyer admitted that land is the cause of three-fourths of the litigation, while the doctor did not deny that effluvia from the ground leads to much THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL

Oregon Its Second Choice.

Lafayette, Ind., Journal. The Portland Oregonian makes a @page special edition as its greeting to the new year. The Oregonian has done more in developing the farther Northwest than any other one agency, and deserves all the prosperity its nine-story office building testifies it has received. The paper in question has 500 illustrations of the scenic attractions of Oregon, and they are very seductive. If Tippecanoe county were not the paradise it is, one would advise all prospective "movers" to taneously with his term of office. settle in the region The Oregonian has made famous.

Die Renjabranummer bes Morning Oregonian" in Portfand, Dre., ift eine journaliflifche Blange leiffung. Die illuftrirte Beilage ente balt über 500 porgüglich ausgeführte Bilber, Grenen aus ben Berg- undRus flengegenben Dregon's fowie ber bebeutenbiten Industrieanlagen ber Plaeificfufte. Der "Dregonian" ift die einfluftreichfte Reitung ber norblichen Bacificftaaten und bat in Oregon, Baffington, Ibaho, bem weftlichen Montona und Britifc Columbia gelil: reiche Lefer. Das Blatt fleht unter energifcher und fabiger Leitung, mebon bie impofante Reujahrenummer mishar einen Bemeid ahlant

Oregon's Prosperity Advertised.

Salt Lake Tribune. The Portland Oregonian issued a magnificent annual on January 1, containing state. The statistics of marvelous growth ladies and a gentlemen, who had heard his are so elaborate that justice cannot be recital and expressed a desire to meet The Oregonian has an illustrated suppleover 500 views of the scenic attractions of his surprise. the Northwest, that is a work of art. It is a very masterly effort.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.

The annual number of The Oregonian (Portland) contains sixty pages of readtrated supplement, on calendared paper, embraces fine half-tones of the shipping, railroads, natural curiosities of the state, Indian types, panoramic views of the city of Portland, portraits of public men, etc. No feature of interest seems to have been neglected, and the whole is a production lize cooking and abolish the everlasting that justifies a large amount of pride.

One of the Best.

Leadville Miner. The Morning Oregonian of Monday, January 1, 1990, is a magnificent specimen of newspaper enterprise. In conjunction with interesting and complete descriptive good, comfort-yielding cigars that could articles setting forth the wealth and resources of the country tributary to Portland, it has issued a volume of half-tone cuts, printed in an artistic manner upon heavy book paper, illustrating the industries and beauties of the great Northwest. The ensemble is striking, and The marked manner how quickly the reduction Oregonian has produced one of the best annual reviews that has yet reached our table.

One of the Handsomest.

St. Louis Star. The annual number of the Portland Oregonian, printed on January 1, has fust been received, and it is one of the handsomest special editions which have try of the Pacific Northwest. The Fortover the issue.

Work of Art and Instruction.

Detroit Tribune The annual number of the Portland Ore gonjan has been received. It is a creditable issue. The supplement is a work of art and very valuable to those interested in that section of the country and the industries of the Pacific coast. The Illustrations are both handsome and instructive.

Overcoats in Restaurants.

Can a man who, on going into a restauthe restaurant if the overcoat disappears while its owner is enjoying his meal? A decision to the contrary has been handed down in New York state in a case involving this point, heard before the appellate term of the supreme court. We quote part of the decision.

The rule to be adduced from all these cases is that, before a restaurant-keeper will be held liable for the loss of an overcoast of a cusomer while such customer takes a meal or rereshments, it must appear either that the over-rout was placed in the physical custody of the ceeper of the restaurant or his servants, or that the overcoat was necessarily laid aside under elecumetances showing at least notice of the fact and of such necessity to the kesper of the restaurant or his servants, in which there is an implied ballment or constructive custody; or that the less occurred by reason of the in-sufficiency of the general supervision exercised by the keeper of the restaurant for the protect tion of customers' overcosts temporarily laid asside. After all, each case must largely depend upon its own particular facts and cir-cumstances, for it is well known that there are all kinds of restaurants. In some of them good taste and efiquette require that a customer should remove his last and overcoat while asting a meal or refreshments, while in others, especially the so-called quick-lunch establishments, customers frequently remove neither has

Obscure Martyrs. Edwin Arnold.

They have no place in storied page, Nor rest in marble shrine; They are post and gone with a perished age, They died and made no sign. But work that shall find its wages yet, And deeds that their God did not forget, Done for their love divine-These were the mourners and these shall be The crowns of their immertality.

Oh, seek them not where sleep the dead, Ye shall not find their trace; No graven stone is at their head, No green grass hides their face: But and and unseen in their silent grave— It may be the mind of a deep sea wave, Or a lonely desert place;

For they needed no prayers and no mourning They were tombed in true hearts that kne

them well. They healed sick hearts till theirs were broken And dried sud eyes till theirs lost sight; We shall knew at last by a certain token How they fought and fell in the fight. Salt trans of sorrow unbeheld, Passionate eries unchronicled. And eilent strifes for the right Angels shall court them and earth shall sigh That she left her best children to battle and die NOTE AND COMMENT.

At last accounts General White had not managed to escape to Buller's relief.

If this is winter, we shall be in need

of fans and ice cream sods by Easter.

The populists will nominate Bryan in

taste, and he will repent of it at leisure. ---The people who swore off in '30 are now making resolutions to take effect January

The proceeding to oust Mayor Storey seem in a fair way to terminate simul-

Senator Pettigrew is making a hard race for the position of chief clown in the senate, but Mason is still maintaining a good healthy lead.

If England could exchange every big warship in her possession for a little generaiship, a more speedy termination of hostilities in South Africa might be ex-

The Chicago Tribune keeps a record of gifts to educational, religious and charitable institutions, of which public announcement is made, and its figures for the past year are phenomenally large. Altogether they rise to \$79,749,866, as compared with a total for 1898 of \$29,984,900, \$30,612,814 in 1807, and about the same figure in 1896. The 1899 record includes \$28,000,000 turned over by Mrs. Leland Stanford to the university of that name, and \$10,000,000 given to the university of California by Mrs. Phoeba Hearst.

Hobson is not the only great man with a penchant for osculation. On the recent 60 pages. The year just closed has been wisit to Portland of the famous planist, the most prosperous in the history of the De Pachmann, he was introduced to two done in limited space, but the articles are him. The planist bowed low over the well prepared and put in attractive form. hands of the ladies, and imprinted on each No section and no industry is overlooked, a "chaste salute," but when the gentleman and the whole forms a valuable addition was presented, he was gripped fervently to any library. Not content with this, by both hands and kissed as if he had been the musician's long-lost brother. A: ment, printed on enameled paper, giving last reports he was still recovering from

"Is your wood dry?" asked the householder, over the telephone.

"It burns well," answered the conscientious fuel dealer. "It is inside wood." When the householder discovered it dumped in the mud and obstructing the ing matter on the various sections of the free flow of his gutter, he found that it state, their present industries and the certainly was inside wood. Such chunks possible new ones, such as that of silk a foot square had the inside track on any culture, already tested. The large, illus- ax, and needed giant powder to split them. Only Oregon trees such inside chunks, which had been inside the river at no very remote date. But the patient woman who has to cook with such stuff struggles on in the hope that electricity will eventually revolutionstruggle with wet wood.

Statisticians are always figuring out how many million miles of gold chains could be built with the money spent every year for tobacco; but somehow they never give any figures as to the number of boxes of be bought by the money spent on gold chains. Here is a conversation between a reformer and a smoker, which is now

going the rounds: Reformer-How much did that clean fitto:

Smoker-Twenty-five cents. Reformer-How many do you smoke a day?

Smoker-Ten. Reformer-Do you know that if you had not smeked for 30 years you could own that fine building across the street? Smoker-Do you own it&

Reformer-No. Smoker-Well, I do.

A deed signed Mrs. - and husband appeared in many a day. The illustrated seems to partake of the new woman flusupplement contains over 500 illustrations, vor, where the man instead of the woman all printed on the finest quality of enam- is the insignificant end of the burgain. A eled book paper, the views embracing deed or legal instrument executed, for exall the noted scenic attractions of Ore- ample, by John Jones and wife in the gon and covering every important indus- usual form, but as the result of 19th century civilization wherein woman is grantland Oregonian has reason to pride itself ed full individual property rights, the husband now frequently has to play seeond fiddle in these matters, and deeds in which the name of the wife leads are becoming quite common. The indignity, however, of a husband having to permit his wife to be the legal head of the family is compensated for when a man does business in his wife's name after he has exhausted his own credit, and can no lenger safely hang out his own shingle without fear of being pounced upon by his

creditors for old obligations. The fact that there has been no snow in Portland, and but comparatively little in the mountains from which the Williamette "leads away," will save Portland from the disastrous effects of a midwinter rise, and from the equally disastrous prophecles of one. Last year the merchants on Front street were put to considerable expense moving goods to upper docks, on the strength of a forecast which had both precedent and probability behind it. But the weather cooled, the waters abated, and the merchants had their scare for nothing. There is, as usual, a good supply of snow in the mountains that feed the Columbia enough to fill the river for overbank and make things lively on the water front if the right conditions shall prevail, and there will be no end of talk of high water and dire prophecy, from river men, oldest inhabitants and indians. But there is no help for that. It is perenntal.

Compensation. Rudalf Steinhagen in Boston Transcript. I know not how the grief of mind, The fevered doubts and hopes and fears,

And yet I hold that God is kind; That smiles from sorrow's tears will grow, And harvests from the sower's seed' That each self-crucifying deed Will bear fruition's bloom of snow.

To dream of glories yet to be shodled forth in perfect thought, That in the cycles will be wrought Into the temple's majesty;

The silent, shoreless seas of night Gleam with sidereal voyagers bright, and guide the wayward fancy there Amid the music of the spheres,

In more than wealth or conquest gives; Our dreams, in which the spirit lives, Are golden towers that it reams. The pallid, care-mamed, yearning face Turned heavenward with sublime unrest Han sung the mong we love the best,

Or carved some statue's perfect grace. And it may be some doed of love, Some silent sucrifice of mine Will, like eve's jeweled planet, shine Eternal in the beavens above.

The violets know not that they give A swestness to the common als; Nor sunsets dream their glaries rare Have made the glowing canvas live.

Then do thy work, my soul! Thou'lt see The earth-born spirits roup the gain. What matters here to strive in vain? Thy meed is immortality!