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TODAY'S WEATHER-Probable rain in after moon; winds shifting to southeast

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 15

BRITISH WAR BLUNDERS.

The straits in which the British find themselves at Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking are the consequences of a policy which was adopted for the purpose of holding in check the Dutch element in British territories. This population strongly sympathizing with their countrymen of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, It was deemed very necessary to hold back by advance of such force as the British could then command; so the larger part of this force was nucled forward toward the frontiers of the Natal to meet the Boer invasion in that quarter, and such troops as could be had in the west were thrown into Kimberley and Mafeking to check the Boers on that side. Just before the outbreak of the war there were about 12,000 British troops in South Africa. An additional force of 11,050 men was received from India, and British ships at Cape Town and Durban furnished a naval brigade of 1200 men. Thus the whole British force in South Africa, before the troops from England began to arrive, was just about 25,000 men. Of these about 2000 are shut up at Mafeking and 5000 or 6000 at Kimberley. The remainder, less the losses suffered, are with General White at Ladysmith. They number perhaps 10,000 men; but what the numers of the sick and wounded may be and how many are fit for duty, can only be conjectured. General White may have from 6000 to 8050 effective men. What his supplies of provisions and ammunition are cannot be learned; and places. but as there is heliographic communication, General Butler may be supposed to know After severe fighting at Laing's Nek,

Dundee and Eland's leagte, with considerable losses to the Brittsh, including their commander, General Symons the British troops, now under General White, were pushed back by superior mumbers to Ladysmith. For the moral effect upon the Dutch population of the Natal it was deemed highly important to hold this position; so General White fortified it as rapidly as possible, and fortunately got up some naval guns from Durban just before the Boers cut his communications. General White This need not have been the case, but knew, indeed, that he would be isolated it was the case. It need not be the but he emetad to ble ability to hold out till a relief force should raise the siege. By the continual floods in the Tugela river-for this is the rainy season-the relief columns have been stopped; and it is a question of endurance on the part of the force commanded by General White, whether the Boers will be able to capture this prize. It would seem that prudence would have dictated the retirement of General White on Colenso, twenty miles forther, rather than his halt at Ladysmith; so that the Tugela river, a formidable torcent during the whole rainy season, would not have been between him and the forces coming to his sup port. But it is probable that General White was under positive instructions from the war office at home; and there is every reason to believe that the war office had no conception of the extent of Boer preparations, of the strength of the forces of the two Boer states, or the magnitude of the effort that it would be necessary to put forth in order to meet them. But the greatest error of all on the part of the British was their omission to blow up the railway tunnel at Laing's Nek. Why they did not blow it up is a mystery. Possibly this also was due to orders from England, This tunnel is nearly two miles long; it plerces a rough mountain range at the border of Natal. Left in the hands of the Boers, with the rallway equipment must be preceded by experience that is which they detained in the country, it becomes the means through which they get forward all their troops and supplies. Without it they could not have got their heavy guns forward for the siege of Ladysmith, nor could they, without greatest difficulty, subsist their large forces around Ladysmith-and or the Tugela river. This tunnel could have been so completely destroyed that the Boers would not have been able to reopen it in a year's time. It is the key to the whole movement of the Boers in Northern Natal, Seldom in war has such a blunder been perpetrated as that of leaving this tunnel in the hands of the enemy. If it was the thought of saving the tunnel that any description, over which food can prevented the British from blowing it be transported. Of this population, up, if there was hesitation to destroy so valuable a property, the motive was absurd; for when the Boers shall be compelled to retire they certainly will destroy it, so as to check the British advance. The tunnel, therefore, will not be saved, and the emission of the hopeless. British to destroy it is the source of their present difficulties, has already cost them great waste of life and will cost much more, and may cause the

ion-sense jackets for mother to work in, and not over-trimmed by any means: No. 3 for best, such as she can afford in her drawing-room," There was no doubt a generous response from the faithful, which means that "mother," has a supply of the articles designated sufficient to keep her in working and drawing-room "tea jackets" for the hundred years she confidently expects to need clothes.

MR. GAGE ON BANK NOTES.

Men in the city do business with hecks. Men in the country do business with cash in hand. The present national banking laws make it a matter of far greater difficulty for the country merchant to get notes for his business than for the sity merchant to get a credit at the bank against which he may draw his checks. This is the substance of the argument set out in a paper by Secretary Gage, a synopsis of which is elsewhere printed. Its discussion is of great value and suggestiveness: but its demands cannot be granted, and there is good reason to elleve that to grant them would be

unwise and unsafe It is perfectly true that the popular prejudice against banks is unreasonable, and that fair-minded men of ordinary mental acumen are fast coming to see it. Those who regard ruln of the banks as a preliminary of prospority are becoming few, and those who formerly upbraided banks as the promoters of panics begin to understand their error. It will soon be pos sible to interest the public on behalf of more liberal banking laws. It will soon he understood, as Mr. Gage points out, in his paper, that bank deposits and bank notes are alike forms of credit material, and susceptible in a limited

sense of definition as currency. There is no gainsaying the contention that the interests of the country districts will be advanced by liberal banking laws, so that the case with which the country bank can supply notes to its customers may approximate the ease with which the city bank issues a deposit credit to the city merchant. But there is a flaw in Mr. Gage's reasoning, and his illustration of three men, one wishing a deposit credit, the other a certificate of deposit and the third notes, supposes things to be equivalent which are not equivalent. The third man is not after bank notes.

strictly speaking. He is after any kind of currency, and he is just as likely to get government paper, gold and silver, as he is to get bank notes. Not only that, but the government has an attitude toward the third transaction different from its attitude toward the first and second. Government will do very little to help the first man collect his check against the deposit credit. It will try to give the second man a fair show in division of the bank's assets in case it falls. But the third man it undertakes to protect absolutely. Nobody shall issue money or currancy that is not to be absolutely good at all times

Why should government guarantee of the patient. So matters proceeded, bank notes and require security against their issue, any more than guarantee deposit credits or certificates of deposit? That is not the point. Th point is that the government does it. and the absolute safety of our national bank notes is an argument not lightly to be set aside by theoretical considerations in favor of "more scientific" systems. Mr. Gage cites the state bank notes, and many of those systems were sound and efficacious. But others were not. State bank notes are, in fact, almost proverbial for uncertain values.

three tea jackets. "Nos. 1 and 2 to be gent, able-bodied men have been required to work for the food they receive, a task by no means easy of accomplishment. Through persistence few years ago, is but another illustraand energy, however, much public work tion of the rule. In some portions of has been done through this means, in Southern Oregon, Northern California the way of clearing roads and cleanand Nevada, where three years ago ing towns.

The task to which the government has set itself in dealing with these people is a tremendous one. It may be said to outrank missionary effort, in the generally acepted view, which that term designates, since it is much more difficult to induce an indolent, filthy

people to accept the present gospel of work and cleanliness than to induce a superstitious or imaginative people to accept a new plan of future salvation. Having, however, put its hand to the plow, the United States government will not turn back, and some time-two or three generations hence, perhaps-it will be able to point to a work of regeneration in Puerto Rico that has proved moderately satisfactory, and to justify thereby the theory of expansion as worked out in the first of its insular possessions, from a standpoint of humanity-as even now it is

instified upon a political basis. THE BEROISM OF SCIENCE.

The absolute devotion that a man illed with its spirit can upon occasion give to science was witnessed in the recent death in Lisbon of Dr. Camara Pestana, of the bacteriological institute of Philadelphia. His death is regarded as the severest blow that the institute has sustained since its organization, while the manner of it has given or in due time will give to the world important facts in regard to the bubonic plague and its alleviation, if not its cure. Working in the dissecting room in a hospital at Lisbon upon the body of a victim of the plague brought from Oporto, Dr. Pestaña momentarily dropped his hand to his side, and in so doing the sharp point of the instrument held touched his body, in-

fileting a slight wound. A moment before it had been probing the lymphatics of the victim of the deadly scourge, and the virus was upon the point. It just penetrated the cuticle and the tiniest drop of blood made the scientist aware of the damage that had been done. The gravity of the situation was at once recognized, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent the germ of the disease from becoming actve in his system, but without avail. Within twenty-four hours incubation had taken place, and the brave spirit of the scientist rose to meet and make

the most of the situation. He himself gave directions for his removal to the wing of the hospital to which virulent contagious diseases were assigned, and once there he called two students to his assistance and watched and minutely reported his own case. As the symptoms of the disease developed he analyzed and discussed them to his two attendants (whom he had previously instructed in precautions for their own protection) and explained to them the reatment that would relieve the pair

the disease progressing rapidly in defiance of remedial agencies, and the certainty of death came. During all not one thought of himself appeared to cloud his purpose of leaving the fullest possible record of experience in battling the scourge. He vividly described to his two attendants his symptoms and sensations, making his condition and sufferings the theme of a lecture upon the progress and treatment of the disease Lying upon the little, plain cot in the big, empty hospital room, wholly without furnishing save a little table beside the bed, he completed his immolation upon the altar of science without

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1900.

"medium" to "common" horses seemed

\$30 to \$40.

diminution.

nodity known to man swings back and | country or constitution should be upheld that will try to crush Roman Catholicis forth in keeping with the variations of Is this right in a land of freedom?" supply and demand. The horse market, which was dull and depressed a MULTNOMAH'S ASSESSMENT.

A Plain and Fair Statement as to

Real Estate Values. Among our citizens of very best judgment is ex-Mayor Goldsmith. Herewith The Oregonian reprints, with intent of spe-

hardly worth "breaking," there is now reported an active demand even for cial commendation, some extracts from tion (60 pages) with one of the largest and small and wiry animals, while in cities his statement, printed yesterday, about finest illustrated supplements ever issued of the Mississippi valley "plugs" are real estate in Portland: from an American newspaper office. quoted at \$20 to \$32, and "commons" at Everybody is afraid to invest in real estate fearing taxation, which in numerous instances s equal to confiscation. The assessor has been everyly criticized for the low assessment of The "passing of the horse" is not She did not receive many immigrants last ment of yet at hand. Horses may be displaced own lots in 1850 as against 1898, on the ground year, but those who came to her were just to a great extent, but occasionally that property was worth not leas in 1609 than in 1898. This is true enough, but the assessthere is likelihood of a sudden demand. the Middle West and a sprinkling of ment of 1898 of town lots was much too high. In fact, ever since 1803, when the depression took place, the assessment of town lots was There is, consequently, a probability of sharp fluctuations in the horse market Yankees, home-makers with plenty of money in their pockets. All her towns are of the future. It bids fair to become in much too high, and it took the assessor just about six years to find out that his miscassing to of town lots and improvements upon them, sut-side of a small area, of the most favorably great degree speculative, and horsethem are practicing a strict economy in breeding will in considerable measure their civic affairs. be dependent upon the quarrels of nalocated properties, was much too high, and

tions. The rancher who has means to more than the properties could be sold fer. Finally, in 1869, he came cown is a reasonable accessment on town lots and improvements better off than now, if as well off. Last stay with the business during a dull year's yield of the Oregon farms, ranges, period, and the nerve to follow it up orchards and dairies is given as \$45,550,737 aheut the same-towit, about \$2,000,000-while The lumber out mounted up to 629,550,000 ist be reduced money by more than hait. The as feet: value, \$6,255,280. The state's output creater is not to blame for what is called him of manufactured products all kinds is thereon, but left the assessment on merchandlas in the face of adverse conditions, may hope for rich return at any time. Especially is this true, since the number of horses in the United States has arbitrary reduction. It reduced itself, an far estimated at over \$56,190,000. The yield of as town lots are concerned, and had reduced fallen one-third in the past decade. But gold was \$3,255,000; of silver, \$193,140; of itself ever since 1893, though the unreasonable accessments were kept up till 1800. for steady-going ranchers, who lack the speculative spirit, hograising or cattle-

Mr. Goldsmith says, further, that in last year to the extent of \$2,443,155. Postland real estate is burdened with an prosperity. It will soon have 100,000 inunfair proportion of taxes as against perconal property. He illustrates in this way: In The Oregonian of January II, on page 12, I find that in 1898 the town lots and improvecommerce in 12 months was \$9,130,805. Its jobbing trade reached \$100,000,000-a gain of monte upon them were assessed for a little over 25 per cent from the year before. Its bank \$30,000,000, the merchandise for a little over Money was accounted at a little over For 1809 the assessment was: \$2,000,000. \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000. For 1809 the mesessment was: Town lots and improvements, about \$21,000,600; savings banks had individual deposits aggregating 97.842,783. The new buildings put merchandles, \$2,400,000; money, \$527,000, up last year represent an expenditure of Now, everybody knows that the assertment of \$2,000,000 on merchandise is ridiculcusly low. We ought to feel ashumed to have it go out to \$543,920, and the sales of real estate amounted to \$3,605,585. the world that this large city, the center of hig jobbing trade, claimed to do over \$100,000, 000 business a year, has only \$2,000,000 of merchandise, the insurance on which is, I be-Their chief anxiety, it is said, is in paper, even better than 1899 did. Heve, at least over \$10,000,000. The money on deposit in the national banks alone is over \$7,000,000, leaving out the large banks not ra-tional banks, and yet maney is assessed in 1899 at \$527,000.

Again, he says, truly, that there has grown up a system of extravagance in state, county and city administration, the burden of which falls on real estate; and, as it cannot escape this burden, it is de- shipping, hunting and fishing scenes; pressed in value. This excess of expenditure grew up under conditions based on cure vast areas of wheat from damage the notion, so generally prevalent some years ago, that real estate in Fortland was worth two, three or four times what It actually is worth, or ever was worth. It is an error that was common in West-

ern citles. Yet it is the hardest thing in the world to induce those intrusted with administration to reduce the system.

During the craze for creation of "public utilities," a heavy debt was created, and the interest account is large. This is another great factor in the depression of real estate.

The Oregonian fully agrees with Mr. has not been equaled this searon. The hilftone supplement is a perfect jam of pic-Goldsmith in his statement that "the assessor is not to blame for what is called tures of Oregon's industries, resources his arbitrary reduction. It reduced itself, and scenic wonders. Of the latter the as far as town lots are concerned, and half has not been told. had reduced itself ever since 1893, though the unreasonable assessments were kept

up till 1899." Southern Voices for Expansion.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Southern chorus for expansion coninues to swell. Major W. H. Haynes, the 'Nestor of Arkansas democracy," who learned his faith "from the lips of Old industry of the Pacific Northwest. The Hickory himself." thinks that the policy of anti-expansion, to which some wouldbe leaders are trying to commit the demo crats, "is more dangerous to the party's success than anything undertaken since Seymour's defeat." He thus vigorously

If the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence were alive he would be astonthat great Northwestern city. A giance ished that any of his countrymen could be in the way of America's progress or opposed to the advantages surely ours with the Nicaragua canal and Manila under our flag. The misleadwho are opposing expansion is so confounding, so antigonistic to thoroughly well-sotabilished democratic doctrine that it is ortaining gratify-ing to know that many of the South's best From Far Massachusetts, statesimen are conspicuously advocating the prac-tical needs of a people essentially enterprising and progressive, who will enjoy the full fruition of industrial and agricultural prosperity if a majority of their countrymen shall be true to democracy and expandon, and shall drive to the rear the "blind-stagger" politicians who would block the way to the immense possibili-ties awaiting American domination of the Pathe state. Lorne's Courteous Action.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

10 11-

THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

Gregon's Prosperity Widely Adver-

tieed.

Hartford Courant.

A week ago today The Portland Ore-

tonian, a journal that would be a credit

to any state of this Union, celebrated the

close of the most prosperous year Oregon

has yet known by publishing a special edi-

It is our contemporary's belief that Ore-

gon now has a population of about 425 mo.

to her mind-native-born Americans from

The people outside the towns were never

Portland had its share of the general

habitants at the rate it is growing. Its

slearings were \$91,652.230. December 2 Hs

We hope that 1900 will treat Oregon, and

Oregan's big city, and Oregon's big news-

Appearances of Prosperity.

Scranton (Ps.) Tribune. The Portland Morning Oregonian gives

a review of the past year of prosperity on

the Pacific coast in a 60-page edition, a

portion of which is in the form of an Il-

lustrated supplement containing numerous

half-tone views of public buildings; the

wheat fields; the various industries; por-

traits of public men and other interesting

subjects. From appearances The Oregonian

has shared in the general prosperity of the

state, and fraternal congratulations are

Only Half Told in Half-Tones.

"This Oregon of Ours" is the fetching

headline with which The Portland Orego-

nian introduces an elaborate annual re-

view of the Pacific Northwest. It was pub-

tions, statistics and descriptive details it

Enterprise Everywhere.

Rock Island (Iil.) Argus.

on the finest enameled paper, the views

embracing the scenic features and beauties

of Oregon and covering every importan

Oregonian shows enterprise in every de-

Great Development.

Joliet (Ill.) News.

The Portland Oregonian reaches us with

partment and in every line.

The Portland Oregonian published an

lished on New Year's day. In illustra

Omnha Bee.

cordially extended.

As far as news is concerned, the Transvaal is now Durkest Africa.

That interview which contained things Bryan did not say must have been very short.

What has become of that Pennoyer presiential boom that was going to be launched this year?

Men who think a burnsaw will draw in its claws while they stroke it are born every hour.

Between cheap rates to Portland and the Morning Astorian, Astoria seems in a fair way to become depopulated.

The action of the Montuna legislature, to which Senator Clark once pointed with growing steadily and healthily, and all of pride, he now views with alarm.

> "Where are those New Year's resolutions f yours?"

"Oh, they were too good to keep."

"Give us a song," the anglers cried; "A song that's ewent and pretty. A song that's popular busids.

A catchy little ditty.'

It is reported that a fish has been caught In the Chicago river. This is carrying a fish story to a wasteful and ridiculous excoal, \$264,163. The fisheries did business CC78.

> "That was a high-handed proceeding." said the man with a full hand when the stranger across the table showed down four nces and raked in the stakes.

A gas well hus been discovered in Ohio which discharges 1,000,000 feet a day. It is said that the populists are endeavoring to secure it for a presidential candidate.

The army clothing bureau at Philadelphia is trying to make soldlers' clothing waterproof by returning to the cloth the cil the wool contained when it was on the sheep's back.

There will be no moaning of the bar when A. Austin puts out to sea. The English people will chip in to dredge it out before he crosses, so that there will be no danger of his grounding.

There is one station where men of the United States mayy are not supposed to eat. It is the naval museum of hygiene at Washington. The treasury department has decided that a sailor stationed there is not entitled to rations or commutation of rations. Gazing on the collected curios is supposed to be stomach-satisfying.

A pleasing glimpse of the kindly charactor of the late General Wauchope, killed at the Modder, is given in an autograph letter recently sold by auction in England, in which he regrets that he cannot find a position for a discharged soldier of the Black Watch, and includes a check for a pound.

An English paper recently asked for short essays by boys on current toples, and printed them without editing. Here a a specimen:

Krugger and Kannorbuilans is one. He is a man of blud. Mr. Chamberling has wrote to him saying come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took, he te boardutchman and a wicked hesthin, lord Eitchener has been sent for his goary blied attractive and illustrated special edition and to bring back his scanderius head ded or January 1, containing 500 illustrations all alive.

It seems that the Ninth Macsuchusetta regiment has put in 650 claims for penment was 1200, this means that more than one-half of its members have applied for permions. The regiment was in the same ice but six menths. If, immediately after the war of the rebellion had closed, the soldiers of the Union army had made such a rush as this for pensions, they would enough material to keep us busy for a week, reading of the wondrous growth of

-0-Sunday as a Sabbath is very generall observed in Portland. It is an "open town"

in the respect that the saloons and places

of amusement are kept open, but saloen

men say that it is their most quist day.

This is a home city, and men who have

families spend their Sundays with them.

The theaters are well paironized on Sun-days, but amusements out of doors are

in the February freeze. As New York is the first, Boston is easily the second port of the United States. The following table of the imports and exports at the more important seaports fer the year ending June will not differ materially 30 last from the totals of the calendar year recently closed:
 Imports.
 Exports.
 Totals.

 New York...\$455.559,650
 \$459,444,217
 \$205,003,897

 Boston
 \$2,697,540
 123,037,149
 189,125,160

 Baltimore
 9.151,155
 107,156,240
 116,307,305

 Philadelphia.
 41,232,558
 60,950,065
 102,172,392

 New Orleans
 11,817,650
 87,692,277
 99,612,927

 Ran Fran...
 42,821,945
 41,222,559
 34,045,955

 Galveston
 2,291,356
 78,476,047
 89,958,047

> Senator Hoar asserts that "the blaze of empire is offered by Satan for the temptation of our ambitious people.' Here is a strange mixture. It is an ob solete theological figment, compounded with milksoppery and namby-pambysm. Why shouldn't our people be ambitious? If they are not, they will soon be as emusculate as Senator Hoar.

Every new hit of evidence that Engand befriended us in the Spanish war is the signal for an outburst of Anglophobia on the part of the antis. Show them a man that stood by the United States when it needed a friend; and protests: that is all they need to know. He is

after all danger of freezing is over. This argues an undue scarcity of cattle as the result of high prices offered by fall buyers, an increased acreage of grain, or a winter unusually favorable to the growth of wheat. The intimate relations that different branches of ag-

growing seems to offer prospect of

safer and surer remuneration, since

cleft-hoof animals show fully as great

decrease in numbers as horses, and the

demand for meat is unlikely to suffer

So rank is the growth of fall wheat

in Umatilla county that farmers are

pasturing it with all the stock available

for that purpose, thus at once saving

their hay and preventing a too rapid

development of the growing grain.

getting stock enough to keep the ex-

uberant growth within safe limits until

ricultural industries sustain toward each other are illustrated in the huformation that a certain amount of stock requiring pasturage is necessary to se-

loss of General White's army It is evident that British blunders and failures thus far have been due to proper conception of the magnitude of their undertaking. Their excess of litation on the basis of responsible citiconfidence is now being replaced by caution, preparation and strenuous endeavor, backed by resources practically without limit. But they may not finish the war for a year or more

Mrs. Eddy appeared before Christmas in the role of a dictator in things material as well as spiritual. She published a card directing her friends to limit their Christmas gifts to her to 1 788 pounds. In dealing with the indi-

ones amain but it might he On any a murmur of complaint. A more complete abnegation of self system of national banking, other than for the benefit of science has never deposit securities, there is an element been recorded in medical annals of risk. Some banks will fail, some thorough post mortem, conducted also notes will be uncollectible, unless the under his injunction and direction, solvent banks are required to redeem completed the sacrifice that he made, the notes of the insolvent, an arrangement both expensive and unjust,

and the results, together with his memoranda of the symptoms and progress Advocates of banking on assets talk of the disease, will, when summarized, about the superior European method be sent to the Pasteur Institute based on experience. Now what is the European method? There is none. Paris, where they will be formulated and published for the benefit of science That is, there are many. The perfect and of humanity. The heroism of such European bank note system is like the a death surpasses that with which celebrated Continental pronunciation of Greek and Latin. Every one is differ death is met in the sudden onset or prolonged excitement of the battle-field. ent. There is the English system and The deliberation with which a man the German system and the Scotch system and the Canadian system. Every stricken by the scourge and with a full knowledge of its power approaches the country has its own system, and the reason is that every country has its own experience. That experience is the inevitable makes a draft upon courage that few natures can honor without protest; and when courage of this qual foundation of its financial system. One ity is joined to zeal for knowledge the will not take the usages of the others benefits of which will accrue solely to because they are not adapted to its pescience and to humanity, it reaches a culiar conditions. We have become point in exaltation that can only be used to bank notes in this country that

contemplated with awe. are absolutely safe. The student of banking says they are "too good." But if he is a student of human nature as AN ECCENTRIC MARKET. well, he can see that nothing less good will satisfy the conditions of a suc The great change in the demand for cessful currency. Every liberalizing mules and horses, caused by the wars in South Africa and the Philippines, is reform, compatible with absolute saferecorded not alone in the market quoty, should be enacted. The time may come for abandonment of deposited tations of city papers, but in the local paragraphs of country weeklies in all stockgrowing regions. The frequent securities against bank notes. But it

now non-existent, -THE REGENERATION OF PUERTO

RICO. The nature and scope of the "white

to 1100 pounds," indicates that the man's burden," as taken up in the islshrewd middleman is on the alert to and of Puerto Rico, is plainly set out get between the producer and the gov ernment, with a view to a good return in the reports made public by the war for his time and labor in selecting anidepartment showing the progress made mals and getting them to the point of in relief work in the island. In an es timated population of \$15,926 there were. availability for the army's representawithin two months, a daily average of tive. The advance in price of horses is 221,057 ministrations. The worst area so great as to bring out the statement contains a population of about 250,000, in some papers that "growers who have and in it not a wagon road is found, of agreed to accept \$80 to \$40 per head would be glad to break their contracts at a penalty of \$10 to \$15," or that 200,000 must be fed or they will starve "farmers who sold good horses at \$60 to So utterly irresponsible are they that \$75 per animal would be glad to buy if not fed the more able-bodied among them back at an advance.' them will tramp to the cities, leaving The changes in the mule market are

the weak to die. Their work will be similar to those in the horse market, left undone and their future will be though the advance is not so pronounced, because the price of mules

While every effort known to civilizahad not shown such deep depression. tion is being made to arouse these The government of the United States is reported to have purchased more than 16,000 mules in 1899, at an average price thriftless, inert, irresponsible creatures to a sense of their duty to themselves and their obligations to each other, the of \$190, and the British government has been buying so freely that in the St. methods of Spanish rule, ingrained in their very natures, are slow to yield to Louis market, in spite of enormous recelpts, the price rapges from \$75 to enlightened treatment, and their habil-\$150 for animals from 15 to 161/2 hands zenship will be a process of growth in height, with the bulk of sales bedifficult to hasten-hard even to inautween \$95 and \$105. Exceptionally good animals bring from \$150 to \$200 per gurate. Relief measures are being con fucted on a systematic basis, and with head. The great war demand has reall possible encouragement to self-ensulted in sending mulebuyers all over deaver; but supplies are asked on the the United States, and the country pabasis of full two months' further repers of Oregon have many notices of

sales of mules at good figures, though quirement. The estimates call for 2000 tons of food in addition to that already this state is not specially noted for issued, making the total issued 20,162,mulebreeding.

he object of their scorn and rage from that time on.

Registration of voters is not so rapid as it ought to be. The time to register is now. Three months hence there will be a great press. Go to your county courthouse, or go to a notary public, and register now. You cannot vote uness you register, and the sooner you attend to it the better.

Eryan's political opponents seem to be descending to manufacture of campaign material based on utterances he never uttered. This is an indefensible form of partisan chicanery. Besides, it's superfluous. Nothing can be in vented more absurd than what he has really said.

It is certain that conditions about Ladysmith and Colenso are becoming very tense. Within the next few days there will be some terrible fighting. If the British succeed, there may be a virtual end of the war. If they fail, the war may have indefinite prolongation.

The vile, dirty little scrub, McDaniel says the comments of the newspapers have caused him much "mental anguish." Only because he fears the punishment that his crime deserves. So dirty a dog as he is can have no moral sensibilities.

announcement that on a stated day a Diversified farming must be the warrry of he Oregon farmer.-Albany Democrat. horsebuyer will be at a given locality in Eastern or Southern Oregon, "to This is a better shout than "16 to 1," purchase sound and well-broken aniand an indication that the Democrat's mals, of solid color, weighing from 950 insanity may prove to be not entirely hopeless.

> William Waldorf Astor is making himself useful as a British subject-a role which he did not essay as an American citizen. His war contributions up to date aggregate £12,000.

BIGOTRY OF THE BOER.

No Priests in the Transvaal for Dead or Dying

"Any Roman Cathelic who may stray into the ranks of the Boer volunteers." writes Sidney O'Brien, an Irishman, of Washington, in a letter to the Detroit Free Press, "should leave all trace of his

religion behind, wear no scapular or beads and forget his religion, even at momenta of paril or suffering-for should he un-fortunately betray his religion, although fighting for the Boers, they will hang him

o the nearest tree. "It came to the writer's immediat knowledge that a poor, illiterate Irish teamster was badly (probably fatally)

crushed by his wagon, and in moments of agony, he beseeched those around him to 'bring a priest.' This was overheard by some Boers, and that night the suffering Irishman was dragged from his shelter and hanged on the gable of a cabin. For a Catholic to be allowed to die on his bed would be a crime in that land of

heretics. God help the wounded British of the faith. The Boer stipulated at Modder River that only clergymen of the Re-formed church should officiate at the hurial of the British dead.

"The feeling is abroad that the A. P. A.s are willingly supporting the Boers, because of their intense hatred of Cath-The price pendulum for every com- olics, for they (the A. P. A.s) think any

Expansion in the South.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph-by the way, an excellent journal-makes a summary of the attitude of the leading Southern newspapers touching expansion-showing that the principal organs of Southern opinion are for expansion, not against it and concludes as follows:

As to the Telograph, although we favor mak-ing Cuba independent according to promine (un-less a majority of the people freshy role for increasion), and, although we believe that the question of the relevation of the Philippines should be left for decision used the people are heard from in the elections mexit fail, our sym-pathies are strongly enlisted in behalf of every honorable means whereby trade expansion for the South and the whole country can be ac-ourcel. And we think that this sentiment is now shared by a large majority of Southern peo ple. The prospect of large gains for this sec-tion through the increased export of our manu-factures and otherwise is sengating the minds of all classes. The commercial and progressive South is fascinated with the vision of empire t

Cape Town correspondence in the Londo It is evident from the battle of Magersfontein that the Boers have Tearned, whether from foreign instructors or from

their own common sense, the art of fight-"I would lay down my life for you!" he exclaimed, passionately. "Wouldn't it be better if you would lay something up for me?" she asked. For she was a practical ing behind entrenchments in such a way as to enable them to hold an enormously long line with comparatively few men, always strengthening from the rear any points attacked, and always causing their girl, and expected to get married some numbers to be overestimated. The Boer day. does not face death with willingness, but the moral courage with which the enemy ventures to thin his line, relying on the

at his own tactics, for, having never to fear the possibility of a direct attack, troops with bravery equal to that of the British soldiers could afford with equal numbers to extend their trenches even further, outflanking the enemy unless he

Original and Secondary Knowledge.

Senator Boveridge spoke yesterday from his knowledge of the Philippines acquired through a long visit to the islands. Senator Hoar spoke from his knowledge acquired from Atkinson and the Massachu-setts aunties. Senator Beveridge ought to have been ashamed of himself to profess to know anything of the subject in the presence of Senator Hoar.

The Mighty Meat Ensiness.

The meat sales of Swift & Co., one of the great packing firms, were upward of \$160,090,000 in 1829, and the pet profit was \$2,252,065, or 1.41 per cent. That was not more than a reasonable profit, but just imagine a business of that magnitude in that line! The firm employs 25,000 persons, and pays in wages annually \$3,000,000,

at illustrated tables shows how great is the development in wheat, fruit, fisning. mining, shipping, finance, schools. The ll-

Springfield Union. The Portland Oregonian shows true

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

the time; if so, it has been forgotten.

Posers for Senator Honr.

Louisville Post. Senator Hoar believes Aguinaldo is "the

How He Would Act.

The Better Way.

Philadelphia Record

run until he got black in the face.

It is stated by a Canadian historian that

te Marquis of Lorne, while governor-gen-

tabooch. As a general rule, the body poli-Western enterprise in its annual number, tle of any community is morally sound a special feature of which is a supplement where home influences predominate. This with 500 half-tone views on enameled paobservance of Sunday speaks well for per of scenes in Oregon and industries of Portland.

A Miscouri paper says that Senator Cockrell keeps in closer touch with the people of his state than any other man in the senare. One of his habits, according to capitol gossip, is to read in the eral of Canada, bought the sword of Gan-eral Montgomery, then held by a Cana-dian as a relic of the battle before Que-bee, and sent it to relatives of Mani-gomery in the United States. This cour-teous action may have been forcoiten at the time. If so, it has been forcoiten senate the name of every constituent who sends him a petition, and when the Congressional Record appears, there are the names of his constituents, looking very large. Forthwith to each person thus dis tinguished goes a copy of the Record, which is shown with much pride at the country store or crossroads postoffice, and the voter is a friend of Cockrell for life.

Old Boreas is reigning supreme in the East this winfer. Press dispatches tell of the usual storms, blizzards, sleets and snows that are riding tandem through all the states beyond the Rocky mountains And People who live in this favored land of the sun and the sea, warmed by the genthe chinook, have frequent occasion to shake hands with themselves and congratulate one another on their environments. Occasional days of rain, while not plessant to contemplate, are preferable But this to the ice and snow of the Middla West and East, with the inevitable suffering and destitution that follows in their wake,

Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, whose recent sharp correspondence with Edward Atkinson has not passed out of the public mind, is reported by a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record to have found in the congressional library an old beck called "The Royalist," which was published to commemorate the services of prominent American families that remained loyal to the king during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Shattuc says that it contains "a complete genealogy of Edward Atkinson, a eulogistic sketch of his ancestors, and an account of the ansistance they rendered to the royalist forces and against Washington during the Revolution." From which it appears there is a mitigating circumstance in Aikinson's love for the enemies of his country in Luzon. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and his disloyalty to America comes direct from his forhears.

His Loss. Harlem Life.

"At the Jacksons' last evening I upset a glass of champagne all over Tom Bink's ess suit.

hampagne a little bit."

Rise in Price of Wool.

you want to hugh, Where the folks is all old-fashioned, set not december up more too slick-I want a ticket, just one way, to Pehick on the

Crick.

the Crick.

routid.

"Ruined it, I suppose"" "Why, of course, Dress suits don't help

Boston Transcript. Wooles clothing next spring will be from 15 to 33 per cent higher than it was last. Perhaps there will be more peopla looking for those signs which say:

"Ciothing cleansed, repaired and pressed."

The Sigh for Quictude. Washington Star. I'm goin' back to Pohick; back to Pohick on Where there and t me more newspapers spread-in' news around so thick. I'm gettin' all a-tremble at the rumars flyin' Tours, An' I'll be almighty thankful to git home, all safe an' sound. Fur the kaiser he's a fumin', an' the crar is gittin' riled. An' the Boers is raisin' trouble, an' the mar-ket's runnin' wild. An' every one seems layin' fur a chance to raise Old Nick. prospering; What calles is costin' and how much fresh

Emcept the folks that's hvin' up to Pohick on the Crick.

want to hear about the stock, and if it's

eggs'll bring; An' when it comes to fightin'-we kin call the farmbands in An' turn a pair o' chickins loose, an' let the

best one win.

But I want to travel some place where there ain't no telegraph An' the din of war don't scare you every time

steadiness of the individual, is admirable. We ought to be able to beat the enemy chose to come into the open. Louisville Conrier-Journal

Chicago Times-Herald. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said ome through an Isthmian canal and Asiatic the other day: "If I were a Filipino I would fight until I was gray." But this is only an idle boast. If Mr. Pettigrew The Tactics of the Beer. vere a real Filipino he would probably

George Washington of the 19th century.' and that Boss Quay should be seated, al though the legislature of Pennsylvania refused to elect him. This shows that the unexpected is happening with the senator's mind, and we hasten to ask him. When does the 19th century end? And likewise, who struck Billy Patterson?