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TODAY'S WHATHER -- Document rain, with clearing spell in afternoon; north to west winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17

ASSESSMENTS AND VALUES.

The Salem Statesman thinks it knows something about property values in Multnomah county. It therefore unmurrles its wisdom in this paragraph: It is a base followhood and a damnging shop der on the name of Portland to claim that the property value of Multinomah county has de-ground 28 per cent from last year; or, in fact, that it has decreased at all. Pertland passed through in 1866 the best year seen there aline 1862 the best for building, the best for returns from property, for commercial activity, for re-vival of industries and for every condition that goes to make a city prosperous and wealthy. The showing reads by The Origotian in its New Year's edition proves that clearly, and now to send out the returns of the assessor upon the beels of such an exhibit will utterly Source the grandour of the figures and dis-credit them abroad. The amount savel to the faxparers at the expense of other portions of the state, and at the sacrifice of honouty, will be lost many times over to Portiand in several

The Oregonian suspects that they who possess property in Portland know semething more about its value than a paper published at a place whose only thought is to live off the state; and it suspects, moreover, that the owners of Portland have deeper interest in the good name and welfare of the city than outside grafters. It is true that property values in Portland have not decreased 28 per cent from last year; but the assessments of last year and of former years for a long period, were much too high. It has been an error in all Western cities, and Portland has been among the slowest and latest of them

To acknowledge it. Take Omaha. In 1896 it had a population of 140,452, and now has 200,000, Its assessed valuation last year was \$33,040,503. Take Kansas City. It has a population of fully 200,000, and a business, as its statistics show, four times that of Portland; while Kansas City, Kansas, with a population of over 50,ance. The assessment of Kansas City last year was \$67,809,585. Take Denver. Its population is twice that of Portland, and its assessment last year was \$61,442,201. In comparison with these cities-and the list for comparison might be greatly extended-Portland's present assessment is high enough.

As to "discredit of Portland abroad," it is only to be said that no intelligent person can be deceived by unwarranted valuations. We got into the habit here when our people supposed or wanted to as rich as they actually were. It is greatly to their credit, at home and abroad, to get on a reasonable basis.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Mr. Goldsmith for once was astray on his figures, but he is sound us to principles, and the appearance of his letter in yesterday's Oregonian on the same page with the special school tax levy of nearly 5 mills is a suggestive coincidence. The demands of the tex-enters year after year, regardless of conditions and circumstances, remain the same. They are made to meet the requirements of crafty and Importunate officialism, and taxpayers after impotent grumbling or indignant protest meet them-often by means of scrimpings and savings which their musters would scorn to practice upon themselves and families. The enormous tax-devouring capacities of our official system would be serious enough were its results limited to existing conditions. But when, as pointed out by Mr. Goldsmith, they hamper our commercial and industrial growth by making capital wary of investment, they become doubly so.

The distinction of being one of th highest-taxed cities in the Union is indeed an unenvisble one, and the vigor with which Portland maintains its powitton as the chief commercial city of the Pacific Northwest, in spite of this handicap, speaks volumes for its position and the tremendous resources of prosperky of which it is the great distributing point. Without this handicap: with an official system carefully supervised and administered on a reasonably economical basis, the growth of the city within the next few years would be rapid and substantial beyond the hopes of even its most loyal and sagacious citizens. Bucked by a fertile farming area that is each year becoming more productive through the agencies of diversified agriculture; by a vast mining area that is forging rapidly shead in development; by a fishing industry that, carefully conserved, will prove exhaustless; by timber resources that are practically unmeas ured, and by stock and wool interests of great magnitude; possessed of an ample harbor which communicates through an unvexed channel with the sea, and rallway communication that places it in close touch with the country's great centers of commerce and trade-trady nature has paved the way for Portland's commercial supremacy, and enterprise has taken the initiatory steps toward its realization.

It now remains for economical rules to be applied to our official system to complete the assurance of this supremney on the basis of continued growth and permanency. The entire system needs to be revised in the interests of the taxpaying public-not parsimonidusly, but intelligently and justly. Officialism is strongly intrenched, and will not easily be dislodged. But it

this end. Let us not be distanced in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy by "suffering the consumers of our taxes to finally consume our properties." Let not the future prosperity of our fair city be strangled by the hand of official greed. The warning is timely.

ASSAULTING INTRENCHED LINES. Lieutenant-General John M. Schoffeld,

of the retired list of the regular army, is the only survivor of the great captains of the Union army of the civil war. A soldier who, as late as the last year of the war, was called from the army of the West and given the independent command of a veteran army of 50,000 men by General Grant, deserves to rank as a great captain in the same class with Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and Thomas. General Schofield not only was a very able practical soldier in campaign, but he was always a fine military scholar. He was graduated No. 7 in a class of fifty-two members, in 1853, a class that included Generals McPherson, Sheridan and Hood. He was professor of physics in Washington university, St. Louis, at the outbreak of the civil war. He was with General Nathaniel Lyon when that fine seldier fell at Wilson's Creek; he was with Sherman during his Atlanta campaign; he defeated Hood so terribly at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, that General Sherman said the "battle of Neshville was fought at Franklin." General Schoffeld is not only our ablest American soldier, measured by the number of men he successfully commanded on the battle-fields of the civil war, but he is our most accomplished military student and scholar. His judgment regarding the utter folly of assaulting intrenched lines, except as a grim necessity to hold an enemy in position in front while a flanking movement is in progress, is set forth in his "Forty-Six Years in the Army," which was not published until 1897, when General Schofield was 68 years of age. Discussing the folly of General Sherman's fruitless, costly and unjustifiable assault on Kenesaw Mountain in the

Atlanta campaign of 1864, General Schoneld says that "the general feeling of the army, including not only privates, but efficers of nearly all grades, was opposed to such attacks, because they believed there was no necessity of fighting the enemy on unequal terms. When attacked, either with or without cover, the troops would fight with the most determined valor." So when attacking the enemy on open ground there was no lack of energy or pluck, but General Schofield says that the veteran troops of the Union army were very loath to make an attack when they believed they had no chance of success This feeling is not due to a lack of high soldierly qualities, but to the intelligence and good sense of the veteran American soldler, who wants to see a fair prospect that It "is going to pay," General Schofield says that the loyalty, the discipline and pluck of the American veteran will not allow him under any circumstances to retreat without orders, much less to run away; but if he encounters a resistance which he thinks he cannot overcome, or which he thinks will cost too much to overcome, he will lie down, cover himself with a little parapet, and hold his ground against any effort to drive him back. General Schofield holds that a general who, with such an army, seeks the full measure of success due to superfor numbers, must maneuver so as

to compel the enemy to fight on approximately equal terms, instead of assaulting fortifications where, against modern weapons, numbers are of little or no account. General Schofield says: To mass troops against the line of a covered line is simply to devote them to destruction. the mass, the greater the lossnat is all. A large mass his no more chance of success than a small one. That this is alsolutely true since the introduction of breech-loaders is probably not doubted by any one, and it was very nearly true with the muzzleading rifles used during our late war, as wan abundantly demonstrated on many occasions This is the mature opinion of a scientific, educated American soldier of

forty-six years of service, whose experience included the greatest war of this party. century since Napoleon's final fall at Waterico, It was expressed in 1897, and yet the English educated soldiers rush their troops against intrenchments, defended by sturdy white men armed with the best modern magazine rifles and rapid-firing field guns, just as recklessly as they would against an army of Afghan tribesmen. Somebody among the London authorities ought to be punished for the insular ignorance, arrogance or obstinger that treated the mature opinions of an educated American soldier like General Schoffeld with contempt. Is it necessary always to convert an Englishman with a club?

DIRECT TRADE IN HEMP.

Prospects for a big wheat yield in Pacific Northwest were never brighter at a corresponding date than at the present time. Climatic conditions have been almost perfect, and the | tion, legal or political, he cared sincereacreage is reported to be nearly if not ly to master, could never have serifully the largest on record. Unless the present movement is accelerated very materially in the remaining five months of the season, the carry-over stock greenbacks. He could never have conwill be enormous, and consequently we shall enter the cereal year of 1900-01with a larger surplus of wheat for mar- and in the flat money generally that he ket than ever before. To handle this surplus as well as other grains, potatoes, etc., we shall require fully 25,000,-000 jute bags. To meet this demand one ione ship with a capacity of about 4,000,000 bags is under engagement for loading at Calcutta. The penitentlary at Walla Walla will add a few million bags to the available supply, and the remainder that are needed must be drawn from California by steamer or tics. He is a more eloquent orator than

from the East, as they were last year. The jute from which the Elastern bags sold to the farmers east of the mountains last season were manufactured was shipped from Manila, Calcutta and other far Eastern points by way of the Suez canal to Atlantic coast ports, and thence inland to the factories which ous convictions, that they cannot be supplied it to the Oregon and Washington farmer. By this roundabout way of doing business the raw material or attack upon Senator Pettigrew that it finished product was carried about 10. | exceeds the bounds of parliamentary 000 miles farther than was necessary before it reached the consumer, the lat- | ure of Senator Wolcott's speech is hi ter, as usual, "paying the freight." The Eastern bag business tast year was of the young senator from Indiana, chargcomparatively small proportions, while ing him first with having made "a that with California was heavy; but there is no valid reason why Oregon in the next breath with having made should not deal direct with first hands a sentimental plea, and finally concludin the bag business, as she does in dis- ed by making a peroration far more posing of her wheat. The jute industry is one of the greatest wealth-producers in the Philippines, and it would seem Indiana had said. This man Wolcott a very wise move on the part of those interested in working up a trade with

s now flowing. With the present heavy volume of

factured product from the far East manufactured at a port of entry in the able port of entry on the coast. Concity is the best port for a factory which would convert the raw material into

grain bags, wool bags, hop cloth, etc. Cheap freights from the far East would mean lower prices for grain bags, and cheap freights to the far East would mean better prices for flour and wheat, so that the farmer will be doubly benefited by the establishment of a factory in the Northwest, even though it were of sufficient capacity only for the needs of Oregon and held up on account of military operaway to be much higher, it would seem a good move on the part of the government to open these ports for the shipment of this hemp, and, if necessary, have it released under naval protection, as it will be badly needed in this country within the next six months. Its shipment at the present time can add nothing to the resources of the insurgents, as all of it has passed out of the hands of the growers into those of the merchants, with whom It would seem good policy on our part to establish the best of trade relations.

In the early years of the wheat industry in this state, every bushel that was exported went foreign by way of San Francisco, instead of from Portland direct. The folly of this indirect manner of doing business gradually became too apparent, and wheat ships were loaded at Portland direct for Europe. There is no more reason for im porting our grain bags and jute by way of San Francisco and the East than there was for shipping our wheat foreign by way of San Francisco, and the discontinuance of this practice of permitting rival cities to levy toll on Port-land would materially add to the general prosperity of the city and state.

A BRILLIANT DEMAGOGUE. The speech of Senator Wolcott in reply to Senator Pettigrew illustrated forcibly the strength and weakness of the brilliant senator from Colorado, Senator Wolcott belongs to that school of American politicians of which Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, were the ablest representatives. Carpenter and Butler were both very able, learned and acute lawyers. Butler was always powerful and formidable in debate; while Carpenter was not only a powerful but not seldom a very eloquent reasoner. Butler had a savage, brutal temper, which made him at times boorish in language and manners in debate, while Matt Carpenter was a genial man of generous impulses and kindly spirit. But both of these able men were always distrusted in politics, because they had no convictions beyond real or supposed self-interest; that is, you never could tell in a great debate in congress whether Matt Carpenter and Butler were arou their own opinions or whether they had received a retaining fee and were earning it by their voice and vote. Matt Carpenter, with all his lovable qualities, had no serious political convictions on any public question, near or far, that would prevent him from being practically "retained" against his It was this conviction that Matt Car-

penter not only would not "stand without hitching," but sometimes would not stand even when he had been strongly hitched, that inspired a popular distrust of the man that interfered with his rise to the highest level of public esteem. He was conceded to be a great lawyer, an eloquent orator and a very genial, charming man, and yet Matt Carpenter was not trusted, any more than an equally able lawyer and far more accomplished man, Caleb Cushing, was trusted in politics by those who knew his capacity for being everything easily by turns and nothing long. Benjamin F. Butler, unlike Matt Carpenter, was not a man of elequent speech or lovable personality, like Matt Carpenter, but he was equally without serious political convictions. Of course, a man of Butler's brain power, capacity for studious search of any ques onsly believed in the repudiation he advocated in 1868, when he favored the payment of our bonds in depreciated scientiously believed in the "greenbackism" he advocated in 1874-76, in 1888, defended to the day of his political death. Butler and Carpenter were always "criminal lawyers" in politics; they were either arguing a case for somebody who had given them a retainer, or they were trying with all the arts of a jury lawyer to force a verdict for themselves.

Senator Wolcott belongs to the same school of brilliant demagogues in poli-Butler, but not so able or learned a lawyer; and as a lawyer, an orator, or as a genial, lovable man, he is entirely inferior to Matt Carpenter, and yet Wolcott belongs to the same school of able men who are so utterly unprincipled in politics, so entirely without seritrusted. Senator Wolcott's speech includes a severe and so bitterly personal decorum and decency. The worst featvicious effort to sit down on Beveridge, base and sordid argument, sentimental and ventose than anything that the brilliant young senator from took his seat in the United States sen-

tion of the effort that will accomplish channels than those through which it tion in 1895; but in 1896, while nominally olinging to his free-silver opinions, he labored and worked with the republioutward freight from Portland to the can party. President McKinley sent Orient, return freights from Manila him to Europe as a member of the should be so low that no raw or manu- "international bimetallic commission," on which errand Wolcott found that could ever find its way into the Ore- England "ruled the roast" in finance in gon consumers' hands by way of the Europe; that "International bimetal-Suez canal and Atlantic ports. Not ism" was deemed by English states-only should all of Oregon, Washing-ton and Idaho be supplied with bags cent dream. Nevertheless, Wolcott came home and made a stupid plea for Pacific Northwest, but there is a vast a dead delusion, and expects to be reagricultural country west of the Mis- elected probably in 1901, but by that sissippi river which should naturally time Colorado will have no use for draw its supplies from the most avail- Wolcott. If the free-silver men are in power, they will reject him because he sidering the character of the return tried to carry water on both shoulders cargoes which Portland could supply in 1886, and if the sound-money men ships bringing jute from Manila, this are in control they will reject him for

> The resolution presented by Mr. J. N. Teal and adopted by the taxpayers at the annual school meeting, in regard to non-resident pupils who receive the benefit of the schools of this district. touches an abuse which should be corrected by the school board. According to the report of Chairman Strowbridge, there are 130 pupils of this class now in attendance upon the schools. It Washington. There is reported to be a is a good thing to be hospitable and large amount of hemp accumulated at | well enough to be generous, but not various ports in Manila, which is being with privileges for which other people pay. Non-resident pupils, the children tions which do not admit of the ports of persons who establish a temporary being opened. As grain bags are very residence in this district for the winhigh in this country, and with a big ter months for school purposes, should crop of wheat coming on, are in a fair be required to pay tuition. Indeed, where resident pupils are crowded, or crowded out, as is frequently the case, non-resident pupils should not be admitted, even for pay. There are excellent private schools in this city that would be glad to receive them. This is a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers of the district, and is of more or less consequence, according to the seating accommodations of the schoolrooms upon which these non-resident pupils encroach, to the resident pupils of the district. The number of beneficiaries of the district would, if segregated from the main body of pupils, constitute quite a school, requiring the services of three or four teachers to conduct it properly. The injustice of this encroachment upon the taxpayers'

> > The new proviso just made by Mr. Cook granting girls the same privileges as boys by the terms of his gift toward a technical school, seems to meet the unqualified approval of the community. Both men and women commend it. It is pleasant in connection with this new act of liberality to note the complete absence of that hostility between the sexes which certain sensation-mongers of the stamp of J. J. Ingails would have us believe is rife in the world. It has never existed. It never will exist. Even the Frankenstein of competitive labor cannot call it into life. There has never been a stronger current of Christian courtesy and simple human helpfulness between men and women than now.

bounty is manifest.

Under army orders dated Washington, January 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter J. A. Cleary, deputy surgeon-general, has been ordered from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Vancouver barracks, as chief surgeon in the department of the Columbia. Surgeon Cleary served in the volunteer medical service from October 4, 1862, until August, 1865. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the regular army October 9, 1867; became surgeon with the rank of major in June, 1882, and lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general in November, 1897

The highest tribute to the New presses readers principally with the resources and prosperity of this region. It is not so much the publication itself as the subject-matter it contains. This is the object of the annual number. It is of no consequence what Eastern readers think of The Oregonian. The even within a week by planting a shell prime desideratum is to get them interested in Oregon,

Oregon City needs the public building that its leading citizens through Representative Tongue have asked congress to give them. It will probably get it in due time, which the appropriation committee is likely to think is not this year. However, a good beginning has been made, and, on the hypothesis that "well begun is half done," our suburban neighbors of the city by the falls may well feel encouraged at the prospect.

Another evidence that boys need parental policing is furnished in the statement that a school for cigarette smoking is nightly in session in an old barn on the East Side in a quiet residence locality. The parental constab-

General Longstreet was not General Lee's "Bad Old Man." That sobriquet belongs to General Jubal A. Early, who was famous for his irreverent, profane speech. General Longstreet is authority for the statement that General Lee thus stigmatized General Early.

SENATOR HOAR'S MISTAKEL It Lies in His Overestimate of the Filipines.

Boston Herald. Nobody can doubt that Senator Hoa oves liberty, or that "his heart beats warmly for his native land." His mistake, it seems to us, is in his estimate of the capacity of what he calls the Philippine 'people." According to the best author! ties, those people consist of from 40 to 30 different tribes, the number varying with the closeness of classification. Two of these tribes have a veneering of civiliza-tion, such as it is. These are the Visayans and the Tagalogs. The others range all in the war against us, and of these only a small number have any conception what they are fighting for. They have had no political experience, and in politics are the same as children. Admiral Dewey, who had seen very few of them, is credited with the expression of an epinion that they were better fitted for self-government than the Cubans. That is probably too favorable a view-perhaps more favorable than the gallant sailor now holds-but if it were true, it would not be saying much Though we are bound to leave Cuba to it self when it shall have established a stable government, we have no faith in its ability to meet that condition for many years to come. Who can doubt that a Philippine native government today would be a cruel despotism, even worse than that exercised in the artchipelago by Spain? Hoar makes some comparisons, to only one of which we will refer. He says the can be done, and it may be added that our new possessions to secure means the time is now ripe for the inangura- for diverting this business into easier free silverite, March 4, 1889; Filipinos are as capable of self-government as the Japanese were at the time Quay, the senate means free silverite, March 4, 1889; Filipinos are as capable of self-government as the Japanese were at the time Quay, the senate means free silverite, March 4, 1889; Filipinos are as capable of self-government as the Japanese were at the time capable of self-government as the Japanese were at the time is now ripe for the inangura-

grave error of judgment. The Japanese had had a settled government, with one dynasty, for 1996 years, and a civilization which, though unlike ours, was of a high order. A comparatively small proportion of the people were illiterate. They had great scholars and artists, and exception-ally skillful artisans and agriculturists. Their chief virtue, celebrated in all their literature, was loyalty. They have had the wisdom and address to reform their government, and have shown themselves apt for social and political progress. Even a slight knowledge of Japan would have saved our senator from a mistake so griev-

A REASONABLE REQUEST. Let All Information About the Philippine Islands Be Given.

New York Times.
It is to be hoped that the president will see his way clear to send to the senate all the information called for by Senator Hoar's resolution concerning the Philippines. It would be fortunate if he-fel free to send in a good deal more than the resolution calls for. In that way he would not only furnish a complete answer to the senate's inquiry, but he would en-

lighten many minds that are now a prey to darkness and error. The delusions of anti-imperialism are in many cases incurable, no doubt. Some of the Boston cases, for instance, are quite hopeless. But the very great majority of the men who still believe that we should scuttle out of the Philippines, regardless of our obligations and the safety of the ordinary people of the islands, are victims of misinformation or of the lack of in-formation. The administration cannot tell the people too much about the work ft has undertaken in the archipelago. The misconceptions upon which the contentions of anti-imperialism are based and the fog of error and prejudice with which the subject has been enveloped will be swept away by a frank exhibition of the nature of the administration's undertaking in the Philippines and of the mo-

tives of its policy. Nothing would disgust the leading anti-imperialist agitator so much, and nothing would do their deluded followers so much good, as a full compliance with their de-mands for light. It would be a mistake to keep anything from them that can be printed without prejudice to the public interest. Really, there must be very little.

Our people begin the new year prosperous and that the people cannot be permitted to know, hardly anything that need be kept back. In particular, the president would do well to clear up the Aguinaldo myth An attempt has been made to create the belief that by the acts of Dewey or Mer ritt or some other commander or by the negotiations of some consul of the United States we are bound to the rebel chieftain by the ties of alliance. The falsehood has been often enough exposed, but an authoritative denial from the executive department would dispose of it forever. Senator Hoar appears to have some curlosity on that subject. Why not gratify it to the full?

The more voluminous and comprehense the president makes his answer to the Massachusetts senator's resolution th less trouble he will have with the antiimperialists in future.

Who the Boer Artillerists Are. Memphis dispatch in St. Louis Globe. Herman Mulier has received a letter from his brother. Peter Muller, who at the time it was written stated that he was in command of a "Long Tom" in frent of Ladysmith. The writer states that the gun he has charge of is 40 feet ong, and throws a 10-inch shell.

Muller was a gunner on the United States cruiser Olympia, and took part in the fighting in Manila bay. He came to America on the Olympia, and after the arrival of that cruiser in New York he visited his brother here, and left imme-diately for South Africa. He saw 12 years service in the United States navy. Muller modestly tells a very interesting story. He says that the Beers' artillery forces are made up of German, Irish

French and American recruits, "In my own company," he writes, "the captain is a Frenchman, the lieutenant is an Irishman, and the others are Ger-man, French and Americans. The native Dutchmen devote themselves to mounted infantry work and sharpshooting."

Muller states that the American artil-Year's issue of The Oregonian is the so far to outpoint the other gunners. He fact that its perusal in the East imsmith have rations enough to last man and beast six months It is evident from the tone of Muller's

letter that the Boers have a superb artil-lery equipment. He states that he lost a thumb a few weeks ago from a bulle fired by an English infantryman, but go squarely in front of a company that was making a sortie from the beleaguered city.

Frankfort.-Governor Taylor makes this statement: "There is not a vestige of truth in any one of the charges upon which Goebel bases his contest. He was in absolute control of every polling place and election booth in the state. At every Gosbel centrolled not only the vote-casting and vote-counting at the polls, but his men made up every revisory trib from the poils to the state canvassing board, inclusive. Of course, Goebel's elec-tion officers did not count a single vote for me that I was not entitled to: equally of course they counted every vote to which Goebel was entitled. It also is true that there was not a booth in the state where some valid ballot for me was not sacrificed. I was elected by not a vote less than 50,000. It was a tidal wave that ulary must go to bed early and sleep overwhelmed them. They felt certain they had me counted out, but when Goebel's own election officers certified the returns to the county boards it was found that my majority was 2003. Goebel went before the county boards and tried to get them to wipe out my majority. Some did his bidding; others refused, and the vote came on to Frankfort. But Goebel did not abandon the fight. He appealed to the state canvassing board, made up also or democrate of his own selection, and asked them to go behind his own returns. They declined, and now Goebel is before this legislative tribunal, of which body he himself is a member, demanding that the will of the people be overturned. It seems to me that any sensible man, with the undis puted and indisputable facts I have men-tioned in his mind, must see and know that a black crime is threatened against nopular sovereignty in Kentucky,"

Against Repeated Precedents. Sprinfield Republican.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, as counsel for the nemorialists against the seating of Boss Quay, has been accused of maintaining constitutional doctrine which he opposed when a member of the senate. His action the way down the political scale to the in the Bell and Blair cases has been cited lowest barbarism. The Tagalogs alone are by the Quay counsel, but to this he has now made the following reply:

1. That the varancy must happen-begin the recess of the legislature. This was the i in the Bell and Blair cases. It was not the fact

vacancy began the governor could not lawfully That the senate ought to be kept full b constitutional means; and so, as the letter of the constitution named, as I thought, any vacancy beginning in a recess when no legislature

could fill it, the governor had the right to ap-point. And I also said that the senare, for its own honor, cught to stand by its previous sol-erns and deliberate decisions. And the previous solemn and deliberate decisions of the senate, as bearing on the issue involved in the Quay cases, are that the governor has no right to appoint when the legislature has confronted a vacancy in the senate and failed to fill it. To seat Quay, the senate must go back on its own

THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

Gregon's Future Seems Bright. Albany (N. Y.) Press.

On January 1, The Morning Oregonian, of Pertland, Or., issued an annual number, which gives a splendid idea of the growth and future prospects of one of the most progressive of the far Western states. the inside. In its issue The Oregonian announces that the population of the state, including that of the present state of Washington, was only 13,294 in the year 1850, or .05 per square mile. At the present time the number per square mile is 4.24, based upon a population of 407,283 and an area of 26,660 square miles. The school population has jumped from 36,670 in 1873 to 132,408 in 1859. In 1850, the wheat yield was 211,943 bushels, Last year the yield was 23,649,334 bushels. Oregon has millions in the banks; its foreign commerce is large, and since the year 1884 it has imported and exported merchandise valued at \$125,983,623, of which \$107,581,129 in credited to Portland, and the

balance to Astoria and Coos bay. The Oregonian publishes an illustrated supplement which is a decidedly valuable couvenir. It contains 500 Mustrations in half tone, all printed on enameled book paper. There are noted scenic views embraced in the supplement, and illustrations of every important industry of the Pacific Northwest are included. The issue of this anniversary number by an esteemed contemporary is a signal example of Western newspaper enterprise. Oregon's future seems bright; and its growth and prosperity will be aided by such wideawake news apers as The Oregonian.

Even Anti-Imperialism is Touched,

Springfield Republican. The New Year's number of The Portland Oregonian is well worthy the attention of outsiders. Its voluminous pages afford an impressive exposition of Oregon's progress of the bulk of a ton of popcorn after it is during 1899, and to the product of its own press The Oregonian adds an illustrated supplement containing some 500 pic tures of the Pacific Northwest. As for

Our people begin the new year prosperous and consected; with well-filled purses and prac-tically no debt; with confidence in the future of the state and its institutions; with conservation born of the experience of the depression; with modern methods in the management of their af-fairs; and with the valves of energy wide open. They are spurred to new and greater endeavor by the opportunities which shees progressive times, the resources of the state and the invest-ment of outside capital offer to intelligent ef-Yes, the United States of America, in all

its parts, is a big thing. There is plenty of work to be done at home, to be sure.

Dimensions of an Empire. Philadelphia Star.

The Morning Oregonian, of Portland published a 35-page paper on New Year's day with a beautiful photogravure supple ment of 24 pages, illustrative of the immense resources, commercial, agricultural and otherwise, of the state of Oregon, which has grown to the dimensions of an empire within a generation. In closing an editorial on the state's material prosperity during 1899 this enterprising journal says:

Our people begin the new year prosperous and contented; with well-filled pursus and prac-ically no debt; with confidence in the future of the state and its institutions; with conservatise born of the experience of depression; with mod-ern methods in the management of their affairs; and with the valves of energy wide open They are spurred to new and greater endeavor by the opportunities which these progressive times, the resources of the state and the invest-ment of ourside capital offer to intelligent of fort. The entire state branthes the spirit of progress. Great as was the development of 1899, that of 1990 will be greater.

New England Namenake Surpassed. Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

The New Year's issue of The Portland (Or.) Oregonian is a most creditable number, containing IN pages of reading matter dealing with the enterprise and growth lerymen are mostly ex-members of the of that great city of the Northwest, its United States havy, and have managed vicinity and bordering states, and there are also many articles on subjects of general interest. The illustrated supplement which accompanies it is a work of art. It contains over 500 illustrations, and these views embrace all the noted scenic attractions of Oregon and vicinity, and every important industry of the Pacific Northwest. Cuts of many prominent men in public and business life in Portland are also given, and the entire edition is an excellent production of the bra'ns and mechanical devices of that great city, which hes so far surpassed its New England namesake in growth.

Another From Michigan. Saginaw News.

The News is in receipt of a copy of the annual number of The Morning Oregonian published in Portland, Or. The paper is a clean, well-ordered sheet of goodly proportions, evidently the product of enterprise and good judgment. It has the appearance of a high-grade, metropolitan paper, and the tone of its news is substantial and wholesome. It has the merit of representing the state as well as the city in which it is published. A supplement made up of well-printed half-tones on enameled paper is an attractive feature of this issue, as it pictures the wonders of the great state of Oregon, its scenic attractions and its business activity, with glimnses of its natural resources. The journal is as a whole a handsome one, and a product of which to be proud.

"The Hub" Hears About It. Boston Globe

The annual number of The Morning Oregonian, of Portland, Or., is one of the best that enterprising paper has issued. It comprises 60 pages, 24 of which are deroted to a comprehensive and timely review of "This Oregon of Ours," as the article is headed. In addition there is an art supplement of 24 pages filled with ex cellent half-tone illustrations of Oregon's business achievements and opportunities and her natural attractions.

Joke on the Other Fellow.

Boston Trascript. His Mother (to wife going through the pockets of her husband's clothing)-I wouldn't do that, Irene. Come, now, do you think it is right?" Wife-That depends upon the motive, My object is not mercenary. I only want to play a practical joke upon any pickpocket who may happen to operate upon dear George.

The Butter She Wanted. Chicago News.

New Wife-I wish to get some butter, Dealer-Roll butter, ma'am? New Wife-No! We wish to sat it on biscults.

Evidence. Philadelphia Record.

Sunday School Teacher (in Chicago)-Why did the wise men come from the East? Scholar-Because they were wise men.

given it before you came. Bridget.

Sadly Realised. Kansas City Independent.
The Maid-Oi've kim in to give yes The Mistress (aighing)-You should have NOTE AND COMMENT.

How can musicians consistently join a labor union when they do nothing but play?

There are two sides to the Kentucky controversy, and Taylor is at present on

Goebel's argument is that his supporters were so intimidated by the militia that they dared vote only once.

Naval officers are urging the construction of a Pacific cable, and yet they would be the first to cut it if they went to action on the other side.

Hats have gone up in Connecticut, If It were any place else than New England we might be led to believe that the flag had just been carried by.

--Aguinaldo better take up a residence in Massachusetts before it is too late for him to become a candidate for something or other at the next election,

--A Philadelphia woman looked into a mirfor and noticed that her hat was on fire. It is gratifying to know that fires of this kind can never remain long undiscovered.

--Now that Conan Doyle is with the British army in the Transvaal, he probably regrets that he killed his friend Sheslock Holmes. Holmes would have caught Joubert in about three days.

Few persons probably have any idea of the quantity of popeorn used in this section. One dealer imported 10 tons for the holiday season, and disposed of it all, and he is preparing to have 16 acres planted in popcorn next season. Just think popped, and how many cornpoppers would be kept busy popping it!

There is probability that certain questions regarding the registration law will be submitted to the state circuit court for determination. These do not interfere with registration except in a few instances. The court can readily decide the matters, and, as registration does not close until May 15, every person will be able to get his name recorded before the books are closed.

The taxpayers' league does not seem to be all taxpayers. One of these, while a prominent member of a recent grand jury, is said to have been appointed on a com mittee to investigate and report why all of the taxes on personal property are not collected. The committee, so the story goes, began the inspection of old tax rolls, and one of the first names encountered was that of the prominent member and whose name appeared to run all the way down the page. His associates, so it is alleged, smiled broadly and hinted that perhaps it wouldn't do any good to look into such things anyhow, and the p. m. acquiesced, and the final report of the body was silent upon this subject.

The population of Portland is increasing rapidly and the volume of business in every department of trade shows a corresponding increase. The number of dogs harbored by citizens keeps pace with the general increase and is now larger than ever. The council license committee ordered 2000 license tags and receipts for dog licenses at the beginning of the doglicense fiscal year, September 1, which it was supposed would be sufficient for the year. Tags and licenses are both exhausted and a new supply will have to be ordered. If all goes well and the dog license is not raised, the dogs will before long outnumber the citizens, and the revenue from dog licenses will soon be equal to that from saloon licenses,

Chleagoan Perniculties. Chicago Record. "It is rude for a guest to look at his

"And ruder for a host to look at the ock. "Of course."

"Well, how do polite people ever get away from each other?"

Dfdn't Doubt Him.

Washington Star. "He says he would gladly lay the world at my feet," said the sentimental young

"That's what he'll do," said Mins Clayenne. "After you're married he'll lay the world at your feet and compel you to walk on it because you can't afford a

Just One Experience. Philadelphia North American.

"This beautiful pipe was given me for Christmas," said the grave-looking man to the department store clerk. "I believe it was purchased here. May I exchange it for a badly needed pair of shoes?" Disguised.

Columbus (O.) State Journal. Wiggins-Whose umbrella is this? It Higgins-I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and altered it gener-

A Genealogical Homily. Blamarck Tribune

You may believe 'tis true that your coursing blood is blue. But colorse stern assures us that all healthy blood is red. And the longest pedigree that grows on a fum-

Im't half as beneficial as a good, long head You may refer with pride to your armest Whose fame your light is dim, for letters, art,

or pelf. But I trust you will believe it is nobler Enough that you may be some time an ances

The watchdog well who serves and who care fully observes
The strangers who approach and wakes the family with his bark, The' he has no pedigree, is a better dog for me

Than the dog that sloeps, e'en the' his an centers were in the Ark. It is right that you admire, and, admiring, you capire
To trace a noble pathway in your genealogy.

But permit me to assure that no person, rich Ever plucked a plum of greatness off the grandout family tree.

The man who is a King, Duke or Lord, or anything That's noble, the' his ancesters were cobblems

at the last, Has a much more honored way in this little world today. Than the cobbler whose ancestors governed. kingdoms in the past.

And full many a man today, to whom henor we might pay. Size been overcome in living up to a poancestry, And full many a man been laid, in an everluting shade

By the branches of a towering, spreading, an-cient family tree. So don't take it much to heart when a man

takes your part
And tells you he was bred 'mid aristocracy's The his attentions came o'er in the Maydower to this shore.

The logbook, still, may show that every or came o'er la trons.