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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; light to fresh

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15

THE POLITICAL TROUBLE IN KEN-TUCKY.

In Kentucky there is a peculiarly difficult political situation. It may result in civil war. The plurality for the republican state candidates was clear, but It is attacked on various grounds. The democrats have the legislature, and they have made a law that gives the legislature the right to "go behind the returns." The republicans were given the certificates of election, and were instated in office a month ago. There is no doubt whatever that it is the purpose of the democrats to oust them. Will the republican officials resist? Taylor is de facto governor. The executive power of the state and control of the militin is lawfully in his hands. He was inaugurated in the usual manner. The grounds of contest against him are partisan. All the machinery of the election and of the count, under the Goebel law, were in the hands of his opponents. The state canvassing board, also, was wholly in their hands. But the law confers upon the legislature the right to decide any contest for the office of governor, and Goebal is pushing a centest, trusting to the partisan majority to declare for him and against his opponent.

Now the question is whether Governor Taylor should submit to a gross act of injustice, for the sake of peace, or resist the effort to oust him; whether it is better for the commonwealth that the right of election be outraged, and abandoned temporarily, or that violence ensue, and perhaps civil war.

It is argued by the supporters of Goebel that it is the duty of their opponents to submit, because the statute makes the legislature the sole judge; and therefore, whether it decides justly or unjustly there can be no appeal, and resistance will be treason. But the rean iniquitous purpose by those who now try to take advantage of it; and the question simply is whether majorities are to rule or not, and whether redoned, or not.

The situation is very serious, and the incumbents will refuse to surrender their places and will employ the military forces at their command to regist the mandate of the legislature, with in-United States. The constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to each state a republican form of government, and the supreme court has held that it devolves on congress to declare what government is the constituted one in a state. This Kentucky difficulty may therefore become a national question. Yet, as we view it. Governor Taylor would better retire, when the legislature shall declare against him; for there still is a remedy in future appeals to the people since the result of elections cannot always be set suide. There is a spirit of fairness and Justice in Kentucky which will find a way to make itself heard and felt, and if this affair be rightly handled it may be made the means of virtual de struction of the Goebel party in the

BULLER'S BIFFICULT TASK. General Buller is believed to have commenced a movement against the Boers a week ago, from his camp at Cheveley, twelve miles south of Ladysmith, with the Tugela river in his front. The Boer position extends along a ridge parallel with the north bank of the river, from Springfield, above the forks of the Little Tugels, on the west (left), to the wagon bridge on the Weonen road, on the east (right), a distance of aixteen miles. The Boers have had more than two months to intrench this position, and have connected it by rail directly with the Transveal, their base of supplies. The Boers are all horsemen. Their horses wait behind the hills back of the Tugela, ready to carry the commandos quickly to the threatened point. They move under cover, while the British are obliged to come out in the open. The Boer artif lery is about equal to that of the British, both in power and accuracy, A very intelligent ex-general of the Union army eave:

The Boers are well equipped with Maxim ma-chine guns and Maxim-Nordenfeldi quick fires. The Maxim automatic gun (ethe caliber) is good for 600 shots per minote, while the 15-fech Maxim (57 millimeter) is good for 250 shots per minute. The Boer sharpshooters— they are all sharpshooters—are armed with the breach-leading magnetine Mauser or Martini, agual in all respects to the British army. In the civil war, with the muzzle - leading Springfield, we regarded 500 to 400 parts as the maximum charging distance against an entremched line. But with the Mauser and th 2000 yards. Within that flery zone valor dos

It is clear from these facts that up less General Buller has obtained longer range artillery than the Boers, has am ple pontoon trains and sufficient wagor transportation to enable him to cut oose from the railroad and execute a wide turning movement, he will hardly be able to force the Boers to leave the intrenched position on the Tugela river and permit the relief of Ladysmith. In view of the extreme difficulty and port of decisive action is not at all surprising.

CONDITIONS OF STEEL MANUFAC-TURE.

Reviewing Pacific coast development in a recent number of the New York Independent, President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, says our new possessions in the Pacific have not produced any great results in the improvement of the West, Trade cannot expand under present conditions "because we lack the necessary steamer tonnage to move even the business now offering." Builders on the Atlantic coast, President Hill says, can construct steel ships much cheaper than those on the Pacific coast, and the question of cost will always decide the location of an industry. President Hill adds:

There is an abundance of iron ore of good quality on the Pacific coast, but until the nunes are developed and facilities provided for the immufacture there of iron and steel, the ex-tabilishment of shippyards and the construction of occur-going vessels in competition with the shiphydiders on the Atlantic coast will not be practicable. At present producers of iron find good enough merkets all over the world for the output of their mines, and not only are the markets good, but the prices also. When they can produce iron at \$1 and \$8 per ton, and sell it for \$20 to industries close at hand, aiready established and in a four-ishing condition, it is apparent that the present time is not apparent that the present time is not apparent or the establishment of shipbuilding yards dependent upon from brought from a long distance for their raw material.

The recreation be alignent in this discours. can produce from at \$7 and \$8 per ton, and sel

The regrettable element in this discussion is that President Hill's statements year of the war, but have been the are literally true. Pacific coast shipbuilders cannot compete with the East in the construction of steel vessels, because, as President Hill aptly puts it, they are dependent upon iron brought from a long distance for their raw ma-terial." We have no iron and steel plants, and capitalists will not establish them in view of the certain and deathly competition which the East will offer. The risk is too great. The trusts are a merace to iron and steel manufacture on the Pacific coast.

Let us see what an investor would have to contend with in case he decided to establish a great steel and fron plant at Portland, Seattle or San Francisco. First of all, he would find himself face to face with the Carnegie interests, with a capitalization of \$250 .-000,000; the Federal Steel Company, with \$200,000,000; the National Steel Company, with \$150,000,000; the Republie Iron & Steel Company, with \$160,-000,000, and the American Steel & Wire Company, with \$90,000,000. These great trusts are working on lines of a common understanding. So far as known, the only competition between them is for tonnage on the Great Lakes to convey ore to their plants. Suppose the investor decided to build

nail manufacturing plant. Nafl ma-

chines are easy to get. But to make wire nails wire is necessary, and it the big trusts. If the manufacturer decided to put in a drawing plant, he necessary, a forced loan without inter billet plant, he would have to buy ore Pacific coast, and be out of pocket for smelting and coking. To be independent of the trusts, the coast manufacturer of nails would have to have nail machines, drawing plant, rod plant, bilpublicans say this law was framed for let plant, coking plant, smelter and an ore supply of his own. Necessary plants would cost about \$5,000,000, and to, with calmness, if not cheerfulness, months for construction. At the end of publican government is to be aban- twenty-four or thirty-six months what rowed at such rate of interest and such would the investor have? Plants costing 50 per cent more than the material course of evants will be controlled very | for them was worth two years ago, and much by the courage of the opposing forces. The Louisville Courier-plant now operated by any of the big urnal, which supports the Goebel trusts. If business were active and coast manufacturer would be safe. But let prices decline or competition force him to the wall, his \$5,000,000 plant would be as dead as the ore which he tent of causing the intervention of the had planned to convert into wire nails, It is the uncertainty of investment in iron and steel manufacturing on a large scale which scares capital from undertaking such enterprises on the

Pacific coast. As with a nail works, so with plate and rolling mills for the manufacture of iron and steel for vessels. Every dotlar's worth of material used in the building of such a plant would have to be bought from the trusts, the natural enemies of the coast manufacturer. And after the plant was built there would be Rockefeller and Carnegie to fight. Between Carnegie and the associate trusts in control of iron and steel manufacture on one hand, and the big shippards of the East already established, on the other, the Pacific coast shipbuilder has no earthly show for building the big liners which before long will be carrying the trade of the Pacific. But this fact should not check development of Pacific coast iron mines. Good ore is found in California, on Puget sound, and at Oswego, six miles from Portland. By beginning on a small scale and manufacturing such articles of fron and steel as will meet with ready local sale in defiance of Eastern competition, we can build up the industry. Iron and steel shipbuilding in competition with the East and in the face of the great trusts is out of the question at this time. In con trasting conditions on the Pacific coast with those in the East, we should renember that plants such as Carnegie's which require a capitalization of \$250, 000,000, did not spring into existence in a day. They are the product of a century of slow but steady growth, the same growth that offers itself to the Pacific coast.

OUR POLITICAL PICKWICK. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is the most sealous of Mr. Quay's friends in the senate, and in reply to the many protests against his position and re quests not to support a man of Quay's personal reputation, he says that Mr. Quay's personal reputation is not before the senate. Nevertheless, in face of Quay's record, there does not seem any good reason why Senator Hoar should realously support a man when in order to seat him it is necessary to violate the precedents of the senate for over a century and to trample under foot the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoar bluntly says that the con stitution of Pennsylvania does not concern the senste of the United States in the least. This is not a very convincing reply, when we remember that the United States senate years ago decided that a United States senator is a state and not a federal officer. The constitution of the United States specifically delegates to the states the power of prescribing the times, places and manper of holding elections of United

hazard of the movement, delay in re- States senators. Such state regulation ble with 16 to 1 idolatry or greenback At one time he temporarily checked is, for the purpose in hand, federal law, which congress cannot rightfully ignore, since it is only the enactment by the state of the power specifically dele-

gated in the constitution. In pursuance of this power given by the federal constitution, Pennsylvania has prescribed the times, places and manner of choosing a United States senator when a vacancy exists within the recess of the senate. It must be done in extra session of the legislature called within sixty days of the happening of the vacancy. That time has elapsed; the direction of the constitution has been ignored by Governor Stone, who made an appointment in defiance and contempt of it. Senator Hoar is supporting a clear case of usurpation of power by the governor of Pennsylvania.

Senator Hoar is, like the vast majority of political philanthropists, not a sound lawyer, and a locuacious sentimentalist rather than a statesman. He has always been more or less of a Pickwick in national politics. He has all the irascibility and almost the impracticability of that very absurd, very amusing and comparatively amiable old nincompcop.

THE GREENBACK LEGACY. The most important lesson taught by our civil war is the financial lesson The civil war gave us the legal tenders, and these legal tenders not only brought us near bankruptcy the last source of all the flat-money folly that has vexed the nation up to the present date. The United States government was nearly bankrupt before the close of the civil war. With a million men on the muster and payrolls, including several great armies of veteran troops in the field, while the Confederate army was reduced to a very small fraction of that number, the Union cause was on the verge of failure because the government could no longer raise noney to pay its troops, purchase supplies or make any further use of its magnificent armies. This estounding fact, says Lieutenant-General Schoffeld was confided to the generals of the army in the winter of 1864-65 by Sec retary of War Stanton, who then said the rebellion must be suppressed in the oming spring campaign or the effort abandoned, because the resources of the treasury were exhausted. Writing under date of February 3, 1865, to a personal friend, General Schofield says: If the war continues long the treasury will the war commons and the treasury will become bankrupt. There is no money to pay the army, and no one can tell where it is to come from. I have succeeded in getting enough to pay my troops, but no other troops have been paid for five months, and there is no money to ony them.

Now, how did we get to this deplorable condition? We had reached the verge of bankruptcy, because our great country of unlimited resources had rewould have to be bought from one of sorted to the expedient of legal tenders which were a forced loan, probably unwould have to buy the rods from the est, that was robbery to the extent of trusts; if a rod plant, he would have unpaid interest, for which the only justo go to the trusts for his billets; if a tification was the plea of military ne cessity. It was a case of consent on of the trusts, pay freight on it to the the people's part to surrender its money on ruinous terms rather than lose its The issue of legal-tender notes life. during the civil war was an extra-con stitutional financial expedient that never should have been resorted to. The people would have borne even a higher rate of taxation than they submitted require from twenty-four to thirty-six and such money as we needed beyond current revenues should have been borsecurity as could have been agreed

Napoleon made war on a gigantic scale for twenty years and left France with only \$70,000,000 of debt, but he, of discernment. It is as necessary for ourse, made the conquered country pay the expenses of its conquest. We could not do that as mercilessly as Napoleon did, because our war was a civil war and we could not afford to make its scars so deep that they would never heal, but Great Britain made war with Napoleon for twenty years and was able with her money to subsidize all the bankrupt nations of Continental Europe, so as to keep their armies on their feet until Napoleon fell. Great Britain first employed the income tax to raise money for the Napoleonic wars in 1798, and continued it until 1815, when the peace which followed Waterloo en abled the government to dispense with it. Pitt's income tax was 10 per cent, and in 1806, the year of his death, yielded £11,600,000, and in 1814 over £14,000,000, or \$70,000,000. With the income tax at a shilling a pound, which is but two-thirds of the rate imposed for the expenses of the Crimean war in 1854, England today could easily raise \$120,000,000. England went through her gigantic ontest with Napoleon of twenty years without resorting to the radically false and dishonest policy which cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars and came very near bringing disaster on the Union cause. Our policy left room for doubt and cavil about the conditions of our loan, and about the standard of money in which principal and interest were to be paid, which necessarily aroused a suspicion of bad faith and seriously infured our national credit. Our country went into the civil war

practically free from debt, and came out of it with a debt which, while nearly twice as large as it ought to have been, was yet so small in comparison with the country's resources that it could be paid off in a few years, It went into the war practically with out an army, and came out of the war with more than a million of men nearly all veterans, and could have raised a million more if necessary without seriously interfering with the industries of the country. Yet in four years a false financial policy destroyed the national credit, brought its treasury to bankruptcy, and "reduced a great people to a condition in which they could no longer make use of their enormous military strength." The greenback was born in the civil war. It was the greatest of the evils of that war, because of its tenacity of life. As an object-lesson to the ignorant or illinformed mind, the legal tenders were the "vinegar plant" of our barrel of financial troubles. Out of the objectlesson of the legal tenders came all our subsequent folly of flat paper and its repulsive bastard child, flat silver. The men who planned the greenbacks thought they were doing the best that could be done. Their patriotism is not to be impeached, but students of finance understand today the mistake made then, and its fearful legacy.

Senator McLaurin's studied address in favor of restoring state bank currency to its ancient place is an instructive sign of the times. A bank note currency, obviously, is incompati- later in Indian warfare on the frontier.

flatism. The principle on which state bank notes are advocated is sound, just, as sound as the arguments behind national bank notes. It is only on grounds of expediency that currency reformers divide when they come to state hanks. Numbers of true blue gold-standard men are for state bank notes, conspic uously Mr. Carlisle, and Secretary Gage himself seems to lean perceptibly in that direction. We may have state bank notes some day, based on government securities and subject to approved supervision. Their mission would be instructive and helpful, if no mistakes were made in their administration. At any rate, every voice from silver senstors in favor of state bank notes is a step in progress.

The description of Lord Kitchener in the London Mail as a man who never fights until he feels reasonably sure he will win, and for this reason was implicitly trusted by his army in the Soudan, recalls the fact that General Sheridan once answered the question asked many years after the war as to what he ascribed his uninterrupted success substantially as follows: "I never trenched line without knowing in advance, if possible, what I had to meet. I maneuvered for the 'weather gauge' of battle for forty days against Early struck hard and with success. Why harm, did the fugitives from Cedar Creek that I met at Middletown promptly face about at my order and advance against the victorious enemy? had retreated because they had been surprised and caught in a formation from which their high soldierly intelligence taught them it was hopeless to expect to deliver a successful fight; that it would 'not pay to stay,' but they had learned to feel confidence in me that I would not have ordered them back unless I had a fair chance to win a victory.'

Though in the opinion of The Orego nian the land to be purchased by the water committee west of the reservoirs is not worth in itself nearly so much as the sum agreed upon, yet in the circumstances it is a proper thing to make the purchase, since several things are thereby to be accomplished. First, the litigation, which, even with favor able results to the city, would be costly is stopped. Second, a large sum has been invested in the reservoirs, and to protect them it is necessary to contro the land behind them. Third, the land will be a fine addition to the parkthough the purpose for which the water committee buys it is protection of the reservoirs. These are the conditions which, in the judgment of The Oregonian, justify the purchase of the land, for the city, at a higher price than its actual value. It is believed that the slide of the land can be stopped by an expenditure for tunnels and drainage not exceeding \$10,000. This is the opinion of engineers who have made special examination. Of course, it was get the right to do with it what may be considered necessary for protection of the reservoirs in front of it.

Pettigrew and Hoar seem to have performed an important service. No senator will follow their lead. Every senator, however black his heart or empty his head, must assume the virtues of conscientiousness and original Vest, for example, to point out takes in Pettigrew and Hoar as it is for Wolcott and Wellington to censure Beveridge and then enunciate the samdoctrines. Vest is the pioneer in antiimperialist criticism of Pettigrew and Hoar, but there will no doubt be others. The position that anti-imperialism is theoretically right but that now it is too late to apply it must possess strong fascination for men who like to reduce their intellectual idiocy to the mini-

mum compatible with party regularity. Chandler gets up in the senate of the United States and declares there is no federal statute to punish crime against the ballot. Upon being correct ed by Spooner, he reiterates his assertion. When shown the statute, he is content to say, "I stand corrected." It is fust such intellectual obliquity as this that reveals the incapable thinker and explains silverism of the Chandler school. The difficulty is a mental im perfection which makes a man indifferent to historical or scientific truth Just this is what makes Wolcott's views on expansion absolutely valueless and Chandler's opinion on suffrage legislation a negligible quantity. Yet Chandler is chairman of the committee on privileges and elections!

The vote in favor of Pettigrew's reso lution was 20 to 41. This is the second vote on anti-imperialism taken in the senate, and it stood practically the same as this. It is evident the senate is two to one on the side of sanity and patriotism.

The senate will not talk forever on the money and currency bill. It will vote on the 15th of February.

General Maury's Career. Chicago Tribe

The death of General Dabney Herndo Maury removes the last save two of the members of the most famous class that was ever graduated from the United States military academy. It is a matter of interest to Chicago people to know that the two surviving members of the class of '46 are both either personally or through their families intimately connected with this city. One of these living excadets, Maury's classmates, is Colonel P T. Turnley, now living at Highland Park, and who for years was a resident of this city. The other survivor is Joseph N. G. Whistler. Mr. Whistler is a son of the Captain Whistler who drew the plans of the first Fort Dearborn, and he is a connection of the Kinzie family of Chicago. Some of the names of the graduates of Maury's class which have given it its claim to fame are: George B. McClellan, Jesse L. Reno, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, George Stoneman, Samuel D. Sturgis, George E. Pickett, Charles E. Blunt and Samuel B. Maxey. Pickett, of Gettysburg charge fame, was the last man on the list in class standing at gradnation, and, as one of his classmates one put it, "if a certain professor had been less lenient at the final examination who would have led the charge at Gettys

General Maury was one of the most suc cessful, if not one of the most famous, officers in the service of the Confederate States. He won his spurs in Mexico, and

Grant's advance in Northern Mississippl and with General Stephen D. Lee rep Sherman at Chickasaw Bluff. A storming of Corinth he lost 2000 men and displayed the utmost personal gallantry His successes caused the Confederate gov ernment to give him the rank of major-general, and to put him in command of the army of the Gulf. After the civil war he held office under the federal govern-ment, and has written much of interest His death leaves still living but a few of the general officers of the Confederacy.

SOCIETY'S GREAT DANGER. Equalizing Schemes Tending to Destroy Individual Ambition.

New York Times. In his brief address to the Central Federated Union, President Low, of Columbia, referred to the disappearance of the inlividual capitalist in the trust and of the individual laborer in the union. thought that the individual had increased in importance politically, but economically he is not holding his own.

He certainly will not hold his own if the teachers and preachers of the shallow socialism of the day can prevent it. The attempt to destroy individuality, to put a stop to individual effort and initiative, and allowed myself to fight a battle, if I establish what the dreamers of dreams call could help it, where I did not feel satisfies equality is a part of one of isfied that my men had at least an the noisble social tendencies of the end of 19,120,808. This makes a total of \$117,007,808 equal chance with the enemy, and I the century. President Low appears to strove by every means in my power to think that the movement is already well secure the advantage in the situation advanced. It is in the labor unions. The before I joined battle. I never rushed trusts are as yet too new to permit us to my men up blindly against an in- speak with confidence of their ultimate influence. They have not been long enough under observation. If it shall prove that the trusts tend to smother the separate capacities of the individual, to that extent before I decided to strike, and then I they will be an economic evil and do us

Socialism, at bottom, is the antithesis touch. An association in which the principle that the injury of one is the concern for himself. He knows that the organization will look out for him and trusts to it his interests.

The socialistic theory has come to be accepted as the guiding principle by many labor unions. It is not difficult to prove that labor unions are beneficial. They beln a great many men to better places and higher wages than they would be able to secure for themselves in open competition. But that is not the point. The unions may accomplish the greatest good of the greatest number, and yet do harm to the ambitious and capable few by compellin them to keep step with the slothful and incompetent. Many men are helped up, bu some are pulled down. The average leve is attained at the cost of the individuals

who are held back. Municipal ownership and operation of 'public utilities" is one of the modern recipes for suppressing individualism. is the one that is most persistently pressed upon the attention of the public, and it captivates a great many minds that do not take the trouble to picture forth its consequences to the community and to the individual. All the nostrums of socialism proceed from the eternal struggle of man to improve upon natural conditions. It is a laudable and necessary effort. In all arrangements for the relief of the incapable and the unfortunate, some measure of self-sacrifice on the part of the able necessary to buy the land in order to and prosperous is implied, is necessary. But remedles that hamper the individual and narrow his range stand in the way of society's advancement and hinder progress.

> FINANCIAL REFORM. Specific Statutes Must Be Preceded by Public Knowledge.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It seems impossible, in this country, get affirmative financial reform into the plished fact by the operation of natural laws more potent than political legislation. Probably the reason is that legislation will move no farther than it is pushed by public opinion and the general public, lacking theoretical knowledge of finance, will move no farther than it sees its way in practical experience. On some subjects national public opinion will accept the experience of the world as conclusive, but not on this In other countries generations of painful experience with violation of the laws of money have inculcated respect for them in the public mind, but not here, though we have had our lessons, too. The most strenuous agitation can reach no farther, apparently, than the occasional defeat or repeal of evil financial legislation. Sound principles cannot be put into law betimes as a curative force. They can be enacted only when the cure has been wrought by natural laws, when they are only the recognition of accomplished facts.

We have destroyed unsound banking sys-tems in this country, under sore pressure of disaster, but we have set up no sound, comprehensive and permanent system since copied from Europe. We have been held back, after several desperate plunges, from the very brink of irredeemable government paper, but we never have been will-ing to legislate against the principle of government issues. We have fought our way back from the peril of fall to the sliver standard, but we never have been willing to establish the gold standard af-firmatively by legislation till now, when he operation of natural law seems to have established it for us so firmly that legislation is almost superfluous. And now, as usual, we seem content to stop with formal registration of the accom-plished fact, though several other reorms, no less urgent than this seemed a few years ago, wait upon curative leg-

Honr Hears From New England.

Philadelphia Press. No wonder Senator Hoar is annoyed by the protests of his constituents. Such political morality does not as a rule find favor in New England. It is scurcely defended anywhere in the country outside of Pennsylvania. Public sentiment as represented by the newspapers of the whole country is strongly against Mr. Quay's pretensions. The precedents of the senatare against them. The constitution, the legislature and, we believe, a majority of the people of Pennsylvania are against them. We are glad that a majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections are also against them, and we are reasonably confident that the majority of the United States senate will support its committee and adhere to its precedents of

An Angel. Philadelphia Press, Rakely-What! I paid this bill yesterday. Mainchance-Yes, er what you said but don't you remem

Rakely-What did I say. Mainchance-You said: "I'm going around paying off all my bills today, and omorrow I'm going to begin all over

Misplaced Lines. Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times. Nell-Mad at him? Why, he wrote a ovely poem to her.

Belle-Yes, but she never rend it. When
he saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it, "Lines on Mabel's Face," THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

Solid Facts for Easterners. Philadelphia Record. The publishers of The Morning Orego

nian, of Portland, issued on January 1 an 'Annual Number for 1900," which contains 60 pages, including an elaborately illustrated supplement of 24 pages voted to a pictorial exposition of the industrial development of Oregon and the Northwest. The whole paper is replete with the most valuable information in re gard to Portland and Oregon, and its wealth of data concerning the progress of that city and state will be surprising to those of our readers who are wont to look upon the Northwest as in its infancy in stead of in the enjoyment of the vigorous delescence of a developing Gargantua of industry. Referring to the industrial showing of the state, The Oregonian says:

Productions of farm, orchard, dairy range amounted last year to \$45,550,737. range as 9,500,000 which soles of stock brought includes \$9,500,000 which soles of atock brought into the state. The yield of minerals was \$2,749,100, of which \$3,255,000 was gold, \$105,940 silver and \$254,163 coal. Manufactures \$40,140, best estimates, \$50,140, were, according to the best estimates, \$56,140, 196. The lumber out, which is included in manufactures, was the largest in the history of the state. It amounted to \$62,550,000 feet, val for products and foreign commerce, are financially independent of the l are financially independent of the East. It is conservatively estimated that the national, for eign, state and private banks of Orsgun, Wash ingreen and Idaho are now carrying individual deposits of nearly \$50,000,000. Individual deposits of the national banks or Oregon were \$11, 781,180 33 on September 7, 2809. Those of the national banks of Portland were \$7,842,878 00 on December 2.

The wheat yield of the state had increased from 13.816,000 bushels in 1865 to 23,649,334 bushels in 1809. In the movement of wheat Portland participated to of individualism. Manliness withers and nearly as great an extent as its three self-reliance perishes under its blighting near-by rivals. Its wheat shipment to Europe and Africa for the year ended De mber 31, 1899, reached 8,946,335 bushels. of all is rigidly applied must tend to make | This is 48 per cent of the total shipment the individual less competent to look out to the same countries from Portland. San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma. In recapitulation of the industrial and financial more or less completely to protect him and statistics of the Northwest, The Oregonian makes these wonderful presentations;

Government land sold in Oregon, year ended June 30, 1899 (acres) rear ended June 30, 1830 (acres)
Population of Oregon 425,000
School population of Oregon 132,408
Population of Portland 96,600
Individual bank deposits, Cregon,
Washington and Idaho 350,000,000 00
Individual deposits in Oregon national banks, Sept 7, 1890 11, 781,130 33
Deposits in national banks of Portland, Dec. 2, 1889 7,842,873 00
Cest of public education in Oregon in 1890
1060,000,000 feet) 7,842,873 00
Cost of new buildings eroceed in Portland in 1899 06,000,000 00
Cost of new buildings eroceed in Portland in 1899 848,330 00
Sales of real estate in Portland in 1899 3,000,005 52 11 3,606,585-21

1899 Sank clearings in Portland in 1899 91,652,230,63 The sigantic strides of the Northwest in agricultural and industrial development are bound to be accelerated both by in crease of immigration and by a universa appreciation of the opportunities afforded for profitable investment there.

Limitless Inducements for Capital.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Times. One of the handsomest as well as the most interesting publications that has reached the Times office in a long while is the souvenir number of The Oregonian, of Portland, Or. It is a mamomth publi cation, in which is set forth in an intelligent and attractive way the almost lim-Itless inducements offered those who have abundant capital to invest. A leading fenture of the number is the supplement, which is most beautifully illustrated with hundreds of well executed half-tone cuts of the large number of in-shipping interests, etc., for which progressive Portland is noted. Everything is done on a large scale in the great Northwest, and the enterprising proprietors of The Oregonian have simply kept that fact in view in publishing their latest annual.

Information for the Hoosiers.

Angola (Ind.) Magnet. The Magnet is in receipt of a copy of the New Year's edition of The Portland Oregonian, which is a marvel in newspap production. It comprises 80 large pages and gives a comprehensive description of the principal industries of Portland, of Oregon, and of all the Puget sound coun try, with several bundred elegant illustrations. It is indeed a most interesting and instructive budget of information.

Handsome and Comprchensive.

Wheeling Intelligencer.
The Morning Oregonian, of Portland. has issued one of the handsomest annuals ever issued from a newspaper office. It contains over 500 illustrations, all printed on the finest quality of enameled book paper, the views embracing all the noted seenic attractions of Oregon, and covering every important industry of the Pacific

From Kentucky.

Frankfort (Ky.) Call. We have received the annual illustrated number of The Portland Morning Oregonian. The paper contains 60 pages, and the illustrated supplement, which contains 860 Illustrations of points of interest and the business of that far-away Western city. It would do credit to any city in the country, East or West.

The Morality of the Fee. Boston Herald.

Ex-Speaker Carilsle is now criticised it some quarters on account of his argumen in favor of excluding Roberts of Utah And yet ex-Speaker Reed is getting ready to argue against the constitutionality of the war tax on inheritances, which he neiped to enact; ex-Senator Edmunds ar pears as counsel before congressions committees for anybody who is able to se cure his services, and about all the other ex-statesmen of the legal profession are rendy and willing to serve their clients as fast as they come along. The only thing they require in return is a good fut fee.

Great Mistakes of Republican Party

Morrigomery (Ala.) Advertiser. There would have been as general a stampede to the republican party in the South in 1896 as in the rest of the country had it not been for the danger of negridomination. Unquestionably, the shrewdest political investment open in the whole country today to the republican party ha the removal of the mechanical pressure which holds the white people of the South together. Possibly the republican lead-ers may some day have the equity, the craft and the nerve to undo the blunder their predecessors committed.

Wise Forethought.

Chicago News. Hixon-You are the only man I even for \$4000 and actually succeeded in finish ing it within the limit. How did yo manage it?

Dixon-Oh, that was an easy matter. pad my architect draw up plans for a \$200 house. See?

Her Cry of Despair. Detroit Journal. The sky was dun and lowering.
"It threatens rain!" said the man.
"Nonsense!" said the woman. For the woman's wet weather skirt was

exceedingly becoming to her.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The servant girl question-Kin Ol have me company in the parriors?

A mob can never take the law into its own hands without breaking it.

That censor will loosen up fast enough

when there is a big British triumph. Since Mr. Parue has arrived in Chicago it may be asked if Portland's prophet is Chicago's loss.

For the benefit of the fruit trees we would respectfully remind the weather clerk that this is not the first of April.

After Quay and Clark shall have been

disposed of the senate should see if it can't find an outside job for Hoar and Pettigrew. The fact that Joe Wheeler is going to guit the army is evidence that Aguinal-

do's finish has been adequately consummated. Teacher-Johnny, what is the population of Kentucky? Johnny-Don't know. The returns from

the last feud ain't all in yet.

Now Boston is holding meetings to support the Boers. If her assistance is not any more valuable than it was to Aguinaldo Great Britain has no immediate cause for alarm.

-Guns an' knives am flyin' in de middle ob de might. Sleep, Kentucky babe; Duddy am a-dyln' an' ole mam's half dead with

fright, Sierp, Kentucky babe; Mob am chaein' brudder, an' dey say dey lynch him sho', in' one annuder an' a-poundin' at de do'.

You is mighty lucky. Babe of ole Kentucky. Dat you'se gone ter sleep.

The strike of the newsboys has furalshed several very striking examples of the cowardice of mobs. A lot of him. hulking ruffians have followed the boys about, inciting them to riot, and yelling and howling with all their lungs, but in almost every instance a man has appeared and the touts have slunk away in sullen silence. Cowards banded together are the most cruel and dangerous of men as long as they have inferior numbers to cope with. Once confronted with an exhibition of nerve, they are unmasked; they become cowards again, and 7,842,873 00 the most despicable sort of cowards. The arrest of a few of these fellows would be a very useful object lesson just now, and in the interest of good order it is to be hoped that a few of them may be

jailed today.

Julius Heyman, of New York, learned from the newspaper reports of the Molineux trial that cyanide of mercury would produce death quickly, and was subsequently found dying in a bathing estabishment with a bottle of the drug half emptied by his side. He had purchased the poison at a wholesale house. There is a good deal of this sort of thing. It is a common belief among newspaper reporters that suicides come in threes, the first acting as an inspiration for the subequent two. Morbid-minded women are especially likely to be influenced by an example to shuffle off this mortal coil. But strangely enough, painless methods have never found favor with suicides. Carbolic acid is their usual drink, while a revolver or a rope in preferred to drowning or asphyxiation. Sooner or later, in any event, those who are determined to seek existence in another sphere will accomplish their purpose; and the sooner they are away the sooner those who are interested in them will be restored to happiness.

Point Not Well Taken. Chicago Tribune

"It seems to me," said the magazine ditor, condescending to point out some of the flaws in the literary style of the cor sributor, "you use a faulty figure of speech when you spenk of a brave old earthstone." How can a hearthstone bo brave? "Wall siv" said the contributor. "The

one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly 40 years without flinching.

A Foe to Sunday Closing. Chicago Record

"Mrz. Jones, why don't you lay in your funday provisions on Saturday?" "Because if Mr. Jones comes home hungry late Sunday night he's liable to eat everything in the house." Social Arrears.

Chicago Record. "You haven't been to see me since I came back." "No: I'm not supposed to know you have been away until you come and tell me

good-bye." old Leffers. Vivrieta Francy Boyle in January Paded and old is the ribbon, Hime once, as gaure-lit sides, Breaking in twain with untying.
A truce held to Time as he fles.

Breathing of rue and rosemany And lavender present in the leaves; Teflowed and mellowed, love's dreaming. Tied in the long garnered sheaves.

What is the harrest they bring us. Plotram of life and the years? Kimed by the dust in their eleeping, Bathed in love's sunwhine and tears A verse from a faurel-crowned post,

A gariand of faith to the fair, A petal from roses that shattered, A curl of a baby's bright hair.

A tale of a hall in its season, A scrap of gown that was worn, A confidante's naws of a heartbreak, A lover's page, tattered and torn;

A child's painful hand that was guided To trace out its first words of love; a message of birth and sorrow. A bridal song, scaled with a dove.

They flutter and drift from their moorings, Like white thought that quiver and shine, Dropped deep in the heart of forever. The past that was thing and is mine.

Ay, meter of roses, I seatter Your memories, ever the same, ty, sales of roses old letters, I lay your white hearts in the flame.

The Man Who Never Lost, "The man who never knew defeat?" How proudly does he stride! How blindly thoughtiess people, too, Go flocking to his side!

"The man who never knew defent" May set a nation from-He may be great, but there is one

More great by far than he! "The man who never knew defeat" Has never passed the test That lies behind the truly great

And proves them first and best? "The man who never knew defend" It pitiful and small

leside the one who loses and Can triumph after all. "The man who never knew defeat". May be the one to choose

As leader in the battle-but What if he chanced to lose? Above the man who never lost

The one to trust is he That bravely rises from defeat

And goes to victory! -S. E. Klarr in Chicago Times-Herald