# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, a second-class matter. TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms. .... 166 | Business Office. .... 66 By Mail (postage prepaid), 16 Advance— Daily, with behave, per month, Daily, Euritay encopied, per year Lady, with Sunday, per year Sanday, per year REVISED SUBSCRIPTION - RATES

Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 190 Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200 News or discussion intended for publication if The Dregonian should be editressed invariable "Editor The Gregorian." not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising criptions or to any business matter shou he addressed simply "The Oregonian."

wurn any manuscripts sent to it without solicits tion. No stames should be inclosed for this pur

Puget Bound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson edline at 2151 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Hox 955

Eastern Business Office-The Tribune building.
New York city; "The Reckery," Unicago; the
E. C. Beckwith Special agency, New York.
For sule in San Francisco by J. E. Cooper, 740
Market street, test the Painze hotely and at
Goldsmith Bros., 236 Easter street.
For sale is Chicago by the F. Q. News Co.,
SIT Dearboom street.

TODAY'S WEATRER .- Occasional rain, with finesh to brisk southerly winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

### CONFIRMATORY PACTS.

The Northern Pacific's road between Moscow and Lewiston, Idaho, has been virtually destroyed by recent floods From twenty-five to thirty miles o road will have to be rebuilt. Most of h will have to be rebuilt at higher levels, to put it out of the way of future floods Besides, the grade is so heavy that it is no place for a railway. The Lewiston Tribune has these remarks:

It is not likely another winter will find Lev isom dependent upon the Potiatch grade for rallway communication and for its communication with the water country. The railway loans eard commission for which this heavy grade dental or extraontinary accurrences, but a combitions. The Policics garge is not a proper or safe bed for a railway line with fixed schedules and large traffic to conduct. It is not probable that the line is introded to do more than serve the must temporary commercia purposes. It is a stayendous blunder and eco nomic sin to extempt to pull the business the Charrenter country through this carron up on the adjacent platetus and thence against the conformations of the country to unnatural authorities. The bread and safe valleys of the Chaptwatet, Shake and Cohurble visities of the figure of the commercial uses, and until they are so used the reflware will be toumbered with charges that mean amounting trouble to them selves and under transfer on the country.

Here is matter of interest to a large section of country. It affects, more over, the railway traffic of a very great proportion of the valley of the Column bia. It also deeply concerns Portland, since it furnishes confirmation, from positive experience, of the contention that the traffic of the great interior must follow the water courses to the The Northern Pacific has been endenvoring to force the transport of the great basis of the Columbia against physical conditions which, if not positively insuperable, are practically so "It is a stupendous blunder," says the Lewiston Tribune, "and an economic ain to attempt to pull the business of the Clearwater country through this (Potlatch) canyon up on the adjacent plateaus and thence against the conformations of the country to unnatural depots." . So it is. Here is the very proposition so often stated by The Ore-

The Oregon Railroad has a track from Portland to Riparia, on Snake river, following the water line the whole way. A single engine and ere will carry forty and even sixty loaded cars. Extension of this line from Riparis to Lewiston, a distance of seventy miles, will provide an outlet for the whole traffic of the region beyond the mouth of Snake river upon the grade by which the waters flow. Construction of this section of seventy miles will complete the stem or trunk of the Gregon Railroad in that direction, and will turn nearly everything from Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington down the Snake river valley. The section from Riparia to Lewiston is less difficult to build than the line already in operation from Wallula to Riparia. This last section must be added. It is, indeed, an "economic sin" to postpone it longer. The right of way has already been acquired, and no little grading has been done. But it has been suspended since August last, under a "truce" between the Oregon company and the Northern Pacific. The roads are loath to engage in a war of construction against each other, and may yet hold off awhile; but this link must be built. The interests of both imperatively demand it. One road along Shake river from Wallula to Lewiston is enough for the business, and perhaps the opposing parties may agree up joint construction and use; but the road ought to be built and must be built. If ought to be built this year.

This incident in Northern Idaho, as set forth through the Lewiston paper, is a new proof and illustration of the relation of the water-line grades of the great Columbia valley to the traffic and development of the whole interior country. From physical conditions there is no assape. Human effort must conform to them, or work at immense and constantly increasing less; for the lower the rates the more necessary it is to have easy movement. The topography of the country sends the traffic by the one natural and easy way. But to make the most of it there is one thing of supreme importance yet necessary. That one thing is improvement of our navigation from Portland to the sea, and first of all, extension of the jetty anfi a deeper channel at the entrance of the river from the ocean. This channtil, though greatly improved, is not yet deep enough. A forty-foot channel there is a prime necessity. The board of engineers show how it can be made, and they arge it. We must look to congress for it; for this is the single thing of more importance to the peo ple of three states than any other before them. Natural forces take direction of the railway traffic of the in terior and control it, with an irresistible powers But the channel for shipping we must look after ourselves Hence the thing of first importance is further improvement of the entrance of the Columbia river. Concentration of main effort upon that object is the imperative demand of our delegation in congress at the present time

If it be true, as it ought to be true, that Great Entain has intimated to the United States that the provisions

be a bar no longer to construction of drainage and low enough for adequate the Nicaragua canal by the United States, a serious obstacle has been removed. We have been bound by treaty not to proceed with this work without concurrence of Great Britain; and efforts to obtain her assent to rescission of the treaty have heretofore been unavailing.

AN IRRELEVANT DEFENSE. Two things are to be said with refer-

ence to attempts of anti-imperialism to saddle blunders upon the adminis-tration and force it to furnish the demonstration of its own incompetence. First, the president may have made errors; second, if he has, it makes n difference now, either as to our course in the Philippines or as to the reputation of the anti-imperialists for intelectual and patriotic vacuity. That McKinley has made mistakes

enough, there is no occasion to deny. Some of them are obtrusively self-evi dent, some are susceptible of easy proof, some are to be inferred. He nuddled things fearfully at the start in Luzon, by forbidding Offs to crush the rebellion. It is likely that records are in existence proving vacillating instructions to the Paris commissioners and imperfect conceptions of the way to carry on war. However many of these and kindred accusations can be proven true or false is of no great concern. They can have no bearing on anti-imperialism, and at their worst they can only afford a modicum of contributory evidence as to the statesmanship of William McKinley, whose gauge is already pretty correctly taken by every man who is not a bidebound partisan

The antis are distressed that McKinley should be treated by republicans as a synonym for the United States. Yet they make the same mistake themselven McKinley's errors they interpret as vitlating the plain duty of the United States in its new Asiatic responsibilities, whereas the fact is they have no such effect or bearing. We have done the only thing we could do, hold the islands, suppress the insurrection and establish the best possible government with all possible speed. Because this has been done does not prove McKinley a flawless statesman, as his republican worshipers try to make themselves believe. Because he has acted with faltering and mistakes have resisted the performance of the

duty. No mistake that McKinley has made. no mistake that the antis with or without reason charge him with, can atone for their bad judgment in demanding surrender to the Tagais, or their bad spirit in praying confusion upon their country's flag. Unreasoning partisanism is about as ridiculous on one side as on the other.

## THE YIELD OF GOLD.

A recent article in the International Economist, published at Berlin, says that but for the South African trouble the year 1899 would have been a record-breaker in the production of gold; and probably notwithstanding that drawback it will prove to be the greatest. The Economist says that the Witwatersrand will probably produce, af-ter peace in Africa, 5,000,000 ounces; the other districts in Africa, 250,000 ounces The United States, Australia and Can ada will also have an increased amount so that the twentieth century will begin with a yearly production of about 1,014,116 pounds, valued at \$305,264,000. which means that the gold output will exceed by \$119,000,000 the average production of both gold and silver in the years between 1866 and 1870. This is held as disposing of the fairy tale of the insufficiency of gold, and, furthermore, the Economist declares that the high price of money doe represent an enhancement of the price of gold because of gold deficiency

world's total production of gold since 1871, when Germany finally resolved to abandon its sliver basis, at 18,420,035 pounds, and the production from the discovery of America to 1871 at 19,087, 823 pounds. So, within the last twenty eight years, the world's production has been two-thirds of that of the four centuries preceding. And yet, up to 1871, no fear of insufficiency existed, while from that time to the present this fear has been growing constantly. From the discovery of America to the end of 2892, statistics will show a production of \$2,514,229 pounds, of which 49 per cent elongs to the years when the ories of distress were raised by the silverists It is therefore clear, the Economist holds, that there has been no lack of gold, and that the depreciation in the price of goods has had no connection

with changes in the monetary system. It is noted further by the Economist that the oft-predicted decrease in the production of silver has not come to pass. The total production for 1898 was 165,295,572 ounces, an increase of 1,222,400 over the preceding year. Of this quantity, Mexico produced 56,738, 000 ounces, the Enited States \$4,438,000, Australia 18,021,682. The next largest country in production was Bolivia, with about 8,250,000; Spain, with nearly 6,000,000; Germany, with 5,500,000, and Colombia close to the same amount Competent authorities think that the yield for 1899 will prove to have been more than 170,000,000 ounces fine.

# WORKING FOR NO HOSPITAL

The opposition of Senator Foster and Representative Cushman, of Washington, to Representative Jones' bill locating a permanent general hospital at Vancouver indicates that the members from Tacoma are starting out to destroy what following they have in other parts of the state. Southwestern Washington has never received any substantial recognition from the state's delegation in congress, and but for the influence of the Oregon senators and representatives it would have fared badly in the past. With the Washington congressmen the geography of the state of Washington has always been held, for political purposes, to be confined to Puget sound and the area surrounding Spokane.

Vancouver is the natural and logical location for a large government hospital. Being the headquarters of the department of the Columbia, it always will be a rendervous for troops in garrison or in preparation for war, and it should be the place of treatment for sick soldlers. Here the government has one of the finest of its military reservations. It is on this reservation that it is proposed to build the hospital. There is ground enough for all the necessary buildings, and for a fine park or laws in addition. Not a foot of land will have to be bought for any purpose. The proposed site is about 100 feet above the Columbia river, and a

water pressure for fire protection. Water supply, drainage and transportation facilities are perfect. No place in the world has a more equable climate. The mean average temperature for twenty-seven years has been 52.7 degrees. Vancouver escapes the chiliing fogs that sweep over the Presidio and threaten the lives of men in hospital. The best evidence that climatic conditions are favorable at Vancouver is contained in the official reports of stckness and death at the barracks. The total average force stationed at the barracks in the five years and ten months ended November 1, 1899, was 3514.9, and the mean average strength per year was 585.8. In this period there were but twelve deaths, an average of about two a year. Six of the deaths resulted from sickness which, in two cases, was contracted elsewhere. Six deaths were attributed to accident and

suicide. Considerations of economy will defeat Tacoma's designs on the hospital. The government will not maintain a department headquarters at Vancouver and a hospital at Tacoma. It will not abandon its valuable reservation at Vancouver and transfer the department headquarters to Puget sound just to inflate Tacoma real estate. It will not sand enfeebled soldiers returning to Vancouver barracks from the wars, over 150 miles by rail to Tacoma for treatment. If the government builds a hospital, it will be at Vancouver. If Vancouver loses the hospital, Senator Foster and Representative Cushman will have to shoulder the responsibility. Southwestern Washington should exert its influence and cause the members from Tacoma to change position. In the meantime, the Oregon delegation may be depended upon to second Representative Jones' efforts in behalf of an important section of country which has never received its just due.

WEBSTER. Yesterday the city of Washington celebrated with appropriate ceremonies the unveiling of a statue of Daniel Webster. Nearly forty-eight years have elapsed since Webster was borne to the tomb-years that have included a tremendous civil war, followed by radical changes in our written constitution and our social civilization. Webdoes not in the least absolve those who, ster died a bitterly disappointed men, wounded in spirit by his party and execrated by the powerful anti-slavery sentiment of New England that had once fondly hoped and looked forward to the time when he would lead the party, which after his death carried the country on the platform of the non-extension of slavery. From 1820 down to 1848 Webster had generally opposed slavery within the lines of constitutional resistance to its extension, for he voted for the Wilmot proviso, and in his Plymouth Rock oration of 1824, as well as in his famous campaign speeches from 1844 to 1848, he had not hesitated to express his personal oppo sition to slavery and his determination to resist by all constitutional means its extension into free territory. Even so ardent an anti-slavery evangelist as Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, believed to the last that Webster would lead the opposition of the North to the passage of the compromise of 1859, which

included the odious fugitive slave law. The conservative anti-slavery party in New England included a very large number of able and upright men who had always admired and trusted Webster, who spit upon Webster's argument of March 7, 1850, and yet in the light of today we think anti-slavery New England was wrong in her judg ment that Webster in 1850 sold himself to the South for the pottage of a promised presidential nomination. Probably he grew weak when he saw war looming up in gloomy shape before him, just as Seward, Charles Francis Adams and other old-time anti-slavery leaders grew weak when they saw the thun der-cloud of war coming, and were ready to accept the Corwin or Crittenden compromise rather than let the cloud burst in the sky. To Webster our civilization was a material structure, and for such a man it was impossible to rise into the thin upper air of radical anti-slavery politics. If Webster quailed in 1850, he did not quall half so miserably as did his then hitter critics, Seward and Adams, when in 1861 they offered to accept a more abtect compromise than the one they cursed Webster for consenting to sup-

Webster's compromise speech of 1854 reads today like the eloquent cry of a strong thinker in his agony, and it is instinct with a solemn spirit of the same sincere, patriotic alarm that his critics felt when, a few years after Webster's death, they saw the same grim spector of civil war as clearly as Webster's prophetic eyes saw it in 1950. Webster had his personal moral infirmities, but his ambition or his inforces among the people does not appear to have betrayed him into grosser errors than the vast majority of the anti-slavery statesmen, like Seward, Adams and Chase, who denounced him, It is true that the nation owes Webster an enormous debt, because his impres sive eloquence first saturated the people with the idea that we are a nation He furnished the North the whole argument upon which we waged the great civil war. Webster's oratory of 1830 was in 1861 the unanswered and unanswerable argument for the fight we fought for the flag.

It was a kindly fate that suffered those who execrated Webster when he wavered from the old anti-slavery lean ings of his prime to live to see his noblest statesmanship shine with renewed luster when the people from Maine to Oregon, from the Canada line to the Ohio and the Potomac, rallied for the flag and marched to Webster's eloquent music of the Union. Not so eriginal a pure political thinker as Franklin, or Burke, or Hamilton, got so great or original a legal thinker as Marshall, nevertheless Webster as a jurist, a statesman and an orator would have been a stupendous figure no matter what soll had given him birth or what circumstances had surrounded him. He was of that tribe of Thans that control and shape circumstances through the natural sweep of

their own divinity in action. The Oriental liner Monmouthshire the best ship of the Portland fleet, is in quarantine at Victoria with a case of smallpox or bubonic plague aboard. The reason for a Portland-bound steamship going to a rival port to enter quarantine is that the negligence of the government has left the Columbia river without a quarantine station The site was purchased and money appropriated for commencing work on the of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty need to mile back. It is high enough for good buildings, but, as usual, as soon as millions to the rolls. If the statesmen sieen.

Portland ceased sending in petitions to the representatives in Washington, all work toward completing the building came to a standstill. Portland has had a fairly good Oriental steamship service for the past eighteen months, and it is almost a miracle that some of our pany his proposition with a bill providir steamers have not been held up before. That they have not been is due to no precaution on the part of the government to guard against such deplorable circumstances as that we are now compelled to face.

It is announced that "a Bath parson, the Rev. Valentine Rowe, who, before taking orders, was a colonel in the Royal engineers, has thrown up his cure to enter the military service again." Bishop Leonidas Polk, of the Episcopal church, a graduate of West Point, abandoned the pulpit for his original profession of arms, fought as a corps commander at Shiloh, Stone River and Chickemauga, and was killed by a Federal shell at Lost Mountain in the Atlanta campaign of 1864. There were a number of clergymen among the officers of both the Union and Confederate armies, General Pendleton, Lec's chief of artillery, was a clergyman when the civil war broke out, but resumed the profession of arms for which he had been educated at West Point, Brevet Brigadier-General Granville Moody, colonel of the Seventyfourth Ohio, was a Methodist minister of such high standing and influence that President Lincoln sent him on a confidential peace mission to Rich-Rev. Arthur Fuller, a Unimond. ferian clergyman, brother of the famous Margaret Fuller Ossoli, was killed fighting in the ranks of the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment at Fredericksburg, December 12, 1802.

In view of existing differences, it would be the part of political sense to make the June eampaign in this state upon local issues ar regarly as practicable. A few days after our election the national convention will meet and adopt the ersed of the party.-Pertland Dis-

Signs multiply that the "reform forces" are weary of attacks on the gold standard and the courts, and are without hope of success in Oregon unless they quiet "existing differences" by having no mind on national issues. A "party of the people," without convictions on public questions, waiting for a convention, months away, to manufacture an adjustable collar for the necks of its heterogeneous constituency, is a spectacle to put candor to the blush and repel all reformers of earnest purposes. It is a poor sort of citizenship that waits for a future gathering to "adopt a creed," and it rereals a cowardice in striking contrast to the boldness with which democrats fought the campaign of 1896. The desire to make the campaign in this state this year on local issues is testimony to the strength of the gold standard and of national expansion in the Pacific Northwest.

Judge George yesterday decided a matter of vital importance to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, because the soclety has 1400 wards affected by it. The majority of these are apprenticed in nomes throughout the state. The society therefore naturally does not desire to be continually dragged into court to answer habeas corpus proceedings brought pursuant to the whims of perions who have forced their children upon it by their neglect. The law as the society understood it to be makes the decision of the county court granting the custody of children to the so ciety final, and Judge George has substantially so determined, and now only the court of original jurisdiction may be applied to for any modification of the order. The guardianship was held not to cease until the minors reach their majority. The questions involved are fully explained, and the opinion is one of general interest.

According to the findings of the committee having the investigation of the matter in charge, Brigham H. Roberts. of Utah, is the husband of three wives, and the father, by two of them, of twelve children. Whether to seat him for the righteous purpose of ignominlous expulsion, or peremptorily to deny him a seat in the house of representatives, is the question now under consideration. Either method of procedure will accomplish a result eminently satisfactory to the decent, lawabiding people of the country, who have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the victory they have won. The power of public opinion has been clearly demonstrated in the result of this case, now clearly foreshadowed.

Trials in which the evidence is furnished principally by experts com high. It is estimated that the Molineux case, which has for weeks held the judicial attention of New York, will cost the state \$250,000. New Yorkers sensibility to the potency of spiritual are accustomed to extravagance in the administration of fustice, and of governmental affairs generally, but many of them protest that expert evidence even were it certain that justice would be secured by it, is a luxury that they cannot afford.

The slege of Lucknow lasted 138 days. The siege of Ladysmith has now been in progress 78 days. Taking into consideration the fact that the Boers are better fighters and are better equipped for fighting than were the Indian mutineers, the English people should not be discouraged nor the world surprised at the delay in relieving the Lady smith garrison.

It is a mistake on the part of Senator Hear to assume or suppose that he has a conscience superior to that of the great body of the people of the United

Canada professes to think Irish immigration desirable. This is, of course, without reference to a rush of Fenians across the border.

# Washington Post, ind.

It is not necessary to get alarmed or excited over the large number of pension bills that have been or may be introduced in congress, or the peculiar character of some of the measures presented. It is a long, hard road that any general pension all has to travel before it becomes an act. It has been an impossible road to the great majority, and, after going through the introductory stage, they have found permanent repose in pigeon-holes in committee-rooms. Under existing condi-tions, with an annual outlay of \$145,000,000 on account of pensions, and a strong pres-pect that it will be increased to some ex-tent by adjudication of claims resulting from the military operations of the last two years, we can scarcely conceive of the possibility of the passage of bills add-ing hundreds of millions or even tens of millions to the rolls. If the statesmen

who offer such measures would follow the Peffer example, their consis be less questionable, however their reputation in other respects might be affected. When the much-bewhiskered sage from Kansas proposed to expend a few billions more or less, he had the grace to accompany his proposition with a bill providing a simple and cheap plan for manufactur-ing all the money called for, and gener-ously threw in a surplus of a billion or two to meet any possible deficit.

## BRYAN, THE IMPERIALIST. His Campaign Against Expansion

Seems About Over.

New York Sun. Evidently Colonel Bryan is getting nervous. There are too may democratic ex-pansionists, especially in the South, to pansionists, especially in the south, to which both self-interest and the memory of the old democratic policy of ahnexa-tion make the celonel's anti-expansion homilies unwelcome. So the colonel, whose totem is the eel rather than the lion, wriggles away from himself, so to speak. In an interview at Minneapolia he asserts that he is an expansionist, and gives his present reasons for objecting to the annexation of the Philippines:

I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the republic. I don't meen by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough n form a part of this republic, it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a vedec and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended. The Filiptines are not such people. The democratic party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this republic, but it has never advoented the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government.

These were Colonel Bryan's opinions Wednesday. He may have altered them since. He is retreating nearly as rapidly as his admirer, Aguinaldo, Objection to the Philippines because they were not contiguous territory has been common enough among the democratic anti-im-perialists. It is our impression that the olonel has himself urged this objection but of his speeches there is no end, and our memory may be at fault. At any rate, he is now for expansion, contig-"take fn" any people intelligent enough to form a part of the United States. This is rather vague, but shows a generous mind. The colonel is willing to annex intelligence anywhere from Greenland to Guinea, but the Filipinos are not intelligent enough to be taken in.

Very well, colonel. Then why have you been making such a pother about self-government for the Filiphos? If they are not intelligent enough to be capable of becoming a part of a self-governing republic, how can they be intelligent enough to be an independent, self-governing republic? Is intelligence necessary to self-government here and unnecessary in the Philippines?

The colonel's bosom expands for expansion, but he will not consent to holding the Philippines as subject territory under a colonial government. Phrases, mere words, colonel! Why, the District of Columbia is subject territory and not unhappy at its lot; and "colonial governdefines absolutely nothing. Alaska would be governed no differently if it were called a colony. A colony may have as much of the apparatus of self-government as it can carry.

But who tells the colonel that the Phil-

ippines are to be held under a colonial government? He had better walt until congress determines what form of govern-ment they shall have. Whatever that form may be, it cannot be less republican Whatever that then were the beginnings of American fule in the Louisiana territory. The colonel's campaign against expan-

sion seems about over. We shall not be at all surprised to find him saying, in a few months, "while originally opposed to the retention of the Philippines, to the will of the majority." And in a few months more he will be asseverating that he annexed them himself. A very mobile man, the colonel.

### MAINE'S BOSS POPULIST REVOLTS. L. C. Bateman, Populist Candidate for Governor in 1898, an Expansionist. Magnelia (Me.) Indicator.

There has never been a moment since Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet that we could have gotten out of those islands stock of the world.
"Had we sailed out of Manila bay the

day after the battle, the fleets of Germany and France would have immediately sailed in. The moment the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, fired on our troops it was im-possible to leave without positive disgrace. We had to whip them or turn tail and run from a pack of savages. Their preatment of us showed that they were unfit for in-

"I do not believe in opposing a thing for no other reason than the republicans hap-pen to support it. This is the democratic

ong-in-the-manger policy.
"I have noticed that nearly all our papers that are supporting the democratic policy and position talk about our trying to 'tyrannize' the Filipines. To my mind, this is pure rot. "If I have written strongly, it is because I feel strongly. If the Philippine question

is of the hour, then we must choose between democracy and republicanism. If this is to be the final result of 25 years of agitation for financial reform, then you can go to the democrats, and I will go with the republicans."

## The Wicked National Banks. Salem Statesman.

John P. Robertson writes of the terrible national banks. Why doesn't John P. and his friends organize a national bank and reapthe manifold benefits which he claims the other national banks are enjoying? Any five or six men, with a little capital, can organize a national bank. The field is open. The fact is, that the restrictions are so many, and the incidental expenses so great, that few national banks are now being organized. One national bank at Salem recently went out of business. though the private institutions here have been increasing their business. In this city there is more capital engaged in private banking than in national banks. Webelieve the same is true of Portland. It is true of the cities of this country gener-

#### How Roberts Heard of Eis Son's Denth. London Daily News

Lord Roberts learned the news of his on's death at the Travelers' Club. He was talking to a distinguished general at a little distance from the tape, round which was formed a circle of members. Some one, who did not know he was prescont. oxclaimed: "Good, heavens! Bobs' son is killed." "What? what?" cried Lord Roberts, elbowing his way to the tape. He read the faul intelligence, and then walked out of the club without a

Helps Along the Navy. Louisville Courier-Journal. It is safe to guess that there is not as much indignation in official and fournalistic German bosoms over the seizure of vessels by England as is represented. Nothing has ever before done so much to help along the plan for a big navy and the kaiser and his followers, while willing that "the plain people" shall be indignant, are, no doubt, secretly delight-

Their Single Thought. They were two souls with but a single thought She rouged her cheeks, supposing no one knew; He dyed his whiskers, thinking the knew not; In secret, both said: "What a fool are you!"

is the ex-Mayor Playing Possum? Ex-Governor Pennoyer announces that he is out of politics. The unwary chick-

en gets caught by the fox that simulates

THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

Oregon Financially Independent. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The "annual number" of The Portland

Oregonian this year consists of 28 full

pages, crammed full of statistical and

other information concerning the industrial growth of Oregon, with a superb supplement of M pages filled with halftene illustrations. The latter afford some surprising revelations as to the progress of civilization in the state, as exemplified in the architecture of its towns; also pictures, illustrative of the shipping interests of Portland, which are prophetic of the vast future awaiting that city and other coast towns in the development of the commerce of the Pacific; while the landscape views explain the witchery which draws so many tourists across a continent to feast on the matchless scenery. Oregon claims now a population close to 425,800, of which about 180,000 is centered in successive seasons have made the state financially independent of the East; and probably the rise of a new generation, and the influx of a different class to take the place of the nonprogressive ploneering element-which latter usually deems its whole duty done when it has wimpped the Indians, made some clearings, built some trading towns, adopted a constitution and thrown in. "added another star to the galaxy of states"-will soon develop the manufacturing enterprises in which Oregon is as yet so ismentably deficient. That a rich and prosperous people should long continue to send hogs, wool and fine lumber to the East, to be converted into hams, eloth and furniture and shipped back gerors the breadth of a continent, is something unthinkable.

Read With Wonder and Amazement.

Hyde Park (Mass.) Gazette. One of the great journalistic enterprises Oregonian, and recently it issued from its magnificent office building its annual New spany. Year's number, which shows at once its great facilities as well as the growth and enterprise of the city in which it is printed. is reported in Lake county, purchasing all Mr. Edward Noble, of this town, kindly animals that are desirable. The Lakeview gave us a copy of this number, and we Examiner gives this incident to illustrate have gone over its pages with wonder and the gent's rendiness to make purchases: amazement. The illustrations are not con- "Among the number bought by him was fined wholly to the city of Portland, but the beautiful little gray pacer kept by F. take in all the great enterprises of the M. Green as a private saddle horse, When state, supplemented by views of magnifi- asked the price for this animal, Green cent scenery, river and raffroad routes, placed the figure so high that he thought and pictures of the men who have con- the buyer would laugh at it, but, instead, tributed to make Oregon prominent in he snapped it up and closed the trade so the sisterhood of states.

#### Oregon's Enchanting Scenery. Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat.

The Chatfield Democrat is indebted to Mr. F. M. French, of Albany, Or., for A sample of a self-lighting gas burner the New Year's edition of The Oregonian's just received from the East was tested at ing enough to make one wish to visit the a city hotel futile, and may have numerbeautiful and flourishing country de- ous other advantages yet to be ascerscribed.

#### On Manhattan Island. New York Times.

The Portland Oregonian, always an exday a special and handsomely illustrated amount of statistical and historical matfer, proving very satisfactorily that the year just closed was the most prosperous in the history of the state of Oregon.

# William to Try It.

Chicago Times-Herald. queror?" "Perhaps." he replied, "but I have never

coked the matter up. "Of course, you are a lineal descendant of some one who came over in the Maylower?"

war, aren't you?" Finding himself cornered, he broke down

and confessed. "My father's name," he said, "was Szfehzezskendowski, which he changed to Dows, with the sanction of the court."

She sat for a moment, almost crushed. Then hope seemed to return to her and she asked:

"How much did you say you expected our father to leave you?"
"I figure that my share of the estate will be about \$2,000,000," he said.
"All right," she answered briskly. "we can worry along without the lineage and still be happy, dear."

Philadelphia Inquire Great Britain cannot afford to accept mediation at the present stage of the conflict, and she will not do so, no matter what exertions she may be obliged to make or what sacrifices she may have to endure. Yet, so small is the degree of sense with which some men are endowed that there is before the senab at this time a resolution which proposes an offer of mediation by the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that it was of fered by Mr. Pettigrew, and it may be further superfluous to remark that i won't be adopted.

Can't Fool 'Em Again. New York Press. Most of the men who spend good hard money for "Coln" Harvey's last book, know two or three things this year that they and their wives think they need more than they do bls new one.

Makes Brenkfast Pleasant Chicago Naws. New Cook-What does your husband like for his breakfast, ma'am? Mrs. Growells-Oh, he likes anything we

haven't got. When He Is Gone. 8. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. "When I am gume." he sighed, "the sun Will shine on in the cky; The sinkling rivulets will run,

And flowers will burd and die When I am gone the brease will blow Across the meadow still, And trees will bloom and grain will grow Upon the distant hill!
When I am some the wives will break
Upon the sloping strand,
And happy children still will make Their eastles in the sand! When I am gone the birds will sing An bitthely as today. And men and maldens, in the spring. Will live to love away!"

"When you are gone," she said, "the rose Will blow itself in June; The winding brocklet, as it flows, Will sing the same old tune! When you are gone the ducas will quack Just as they quack today.

And every planet, in its track,

Will swing through space away!

When you are gone the bumble bee Will bumble as before. And salie will steem upon the sea.

And waves will shake the shore!

When you are gone, the gentle brees Will blow as now it blows, But, oh, my friend, some brewerigs May be compelled to cless!"

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Joe Wheeler couldn't get any fighting in Luzen, so he is going back to congress.

---Buller certainly cannot be charged by his impatient countrymen with refusing to move on.

Of course Nicholas won't mind about that warship of his going aground. He is going to disarm, anyway.

The British army has discovered that surer gains can be made around the end than by bucking the center.

The actress who shot her manager has been acquitted. She proved that the manager accused her of acting like an amateur.

Just at the present time, Tom Reed can serve his country better pouring forth Pertland. The excellent crops of several philosophy than in the house, where he would be engaged in throwing down the canal bill.

> Unless Count Bonl de Castellane shall drop his habit of inciting riot, he will spend most of his visit in America as the guest of the commonwealth he happens to be in, with clothes and meals

A correspondent asks the meaning and origin of the name "Owyhee," which is attached to a river and county in Idaho. The name was applied to the river by two kanaka trappers who operated there for the Hudson's Bay Company, in the early days. They found the river lying around out doors without a name, and gave it one that they had brought with them from the Hawaiian islands, one of the islands being named Owhyboe. On account of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships touching at Honolulu while on their way of the Northwest is The Portland (Or.) to the Northwest, they brought many kanakas here in the service of the com-

> A horsebuyer for the British government quickly that it almost took the seller's breath away. The handsome little animal was purchased for an English captain in the Transvaal war."

A sample of a self-lighting gas burner ganual number, a handsome Illustrated the courthouse yesterday, and was found sheet, giving fine sketches of the enchant- to work well. All that is necessary is to ing scenery in Oregon. It was also ac- turn on the gas and it lights. If the companied by a copy of the regular is- gas is blown out, it immediately relights, sue of The Oregonian for January 1. It and the only way to extinguish it is to is a newspaper that would do credit to turn it off. The new scheme will render any town in the United States. This il- the attempts of country jays to blow out Justrated and descriptive paper was entic- the gas when they remain over night at tained. Had the saif-lighter been in aperation at the time Dr. Mullinnix went to Chicago to nominate our Pennoyer for president. Mullinnix could not have been overcome with gas and made groupy, and cellent newspaper, issued on New Year's Spivester might have made it and be now settling the Philippine question, instead number of 60 pages, containing a large of McKinley, and have disposed of the accuracd gold standard.

The government has advertised for proposals for the purchase of a los of 8- and 16-inch guns and several 260-pound Parrott guns, which have long been mounted at Forts Canby and Stevens for the defense "I suppose," she said. "that you had of the entrance of the Columbia. As they an ancestor in the celebrated little party will probably be soid for their value as that 'came over' with William the Con- old iron. The Oregonian has been requested to suggest that the various cities and towns in the state which love to show their patriotism on the Fourth of July take steps to secure one of these guns for firing salutes. It would be a fine thing "I don't know. It is possible that I am, but I have never hunted up the records."
"Well," she went on, "you are descended from an officer of the Revolutionary for these towns such gurs would be able to defend themselves when required. The citifend themselves when required. The citisons would all take an interest in the cannon, and acquire some knowledge of artillery practice, which might be useful, It might be that occasionally some careless citizen would get blown away from the murate of one of them, but accidents could be avoided by training men in artillery practice. The suggestion is offered for what it is worth.

# Mater Severa.

Stephen Gwynn in the Spectator. Where the huge Atlantic swings beavy water ountward, freland, square to meet it, shoulders off the Wild are all her coasts with stress of cliff and

On her morthern moorland is little shettered

Well is with the salmon, ranger of her rivers Well is with the mackers! shouling in each Dear is all the fand to the leasily snips and Ay, but for its manfolk-a bitter lot have

Thankiess is the soff; men trench, and delve, and labor, Black and spongy peat amid barren knowse Then to win a Rving over easy they travel, And their women gather, if God pleases, what

WAR BOWTL Harvestern a-homing from the golden tilth of Elugiand, Where they sweat to cope with increase of terming years. wind too oft returning, sick with others' plenty, on arrition dank upon green and spinds

ling eura. Or a tainted south wind brings upon the roots Stench of rotting fiber and green leaf turning Familie, never distant, stalks nearer now, and

Bids these rake like drows smid mussel beds and which. Bleak and gray to man is the countenance of Nature; Block her soil below him, bleak her sky Wherefore, then, by more to her rare smile at

Paid her niggard bounty with so lavish love? Not the slopes of Rhine with such yearning are Not your Kentish orchards, not your Davon Tis as though her seas for that ungentle Knew a mother's tenderness, felt a mother's

Many an outward-bound, as the chip beads un-Clings with anguished eyes to the barrens Facual shore. Many a homeward-bound, as they lift the

frowning Ferviand.

Pants to leap the league to his desolute Gweelore. There about the ways God's air is free and spa-Warm are chigancy corners there, warm the

kindly heart; There the soul of man takes root, and through its travall Grips the rocky anchorage till the life-strings