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TODAY'S WEATHER - Occasional rain

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

It is on everybody's tongue that Oregon is weakly represented in the senate, where it ought to be strong. Approach of the end of McBride's term suggests that he ought to be replaced by a stronger man. Four months hence the legislature that will name Mc-Bride's successor will be chosen. Mc-Bride ought not to succeed himself. Neither by ability, force of character mor achievement in public station, is he entitled to continuance of this consideration. The state ought to have strong men in the senate. There are great public questions to be dealt with questions of national and international importance, upon which the voice of Oregon ought to be heard. As a means also to its present development and future progress, the state ought to have strong representation in the senate. If ever there was a time when a protest ought to be raised against the assumption that the chief function of a senator is to act as an agent of officeseekers and distributor of "patronage." that time is now. But whatever desire there may be of McBride's re-election is entertained by men of this class; whatever effort may be made to reelect him will be directed solely by them. It is time, high time, to protest against further subordination of the great interests of the state to petty and selfish politics, and against continued obscuration or eclipse of its name and fame by concession of prior-Ity to such purposes.

The Oregonian prints today a letter on abuses in primary elections and the necessity of reforming them, which ought to have the attention of every citizen. The antagonisms that have rent the republican party of Oregon heretofore had their origin chiefly in a play for individual and factional advantages. This gave rise to a silver faction in the party-though republicans who were actually silverites were comparatively few. It was imperatively necessary, however, to bring the party to a positive declaration of right principles; and this has been done, in spite of strong opponents like Senator Mitchell and weak temporizers like But the conditions are such that republicens can now unite, and if they pursue a just and even course they will have the co-operation of many democrais. It is necessary, however, to this end that the proceedings taken in the name of the republican party be lifted to a higher plane. The beginning is to be made in the preparations for the primary elections, which must be conducted with moderation and fairness. The time is at hand when plain words must be spoken on this subject. Many features of former contests, especially in Multnomah county, have been disgraceful. The time has now come, with limination of the main causes of difference, to stop this factional strife. The letter printed today is temperately yet strongly written, and shows clearly the sources of the evils to be corrected and hereafter avoided.

To those persons who have been kind shough to "mention" H. W. Scott for the United States senate, The Oregonian will say that he does not desire it is not nor will be a candidate for it. Neither that nor any other official position lies within the sphere of his embition. He has no desire to undertake the labors of the position, and his modest estimate of his own abilities would not justify him in seeking it.

Dr. Elliott Coues, whose death ocsurred recently, though a strict man of science, was a believer in ghosts. In several departments of science he was a specialist, but was best known to the mass of readers by his labors in the field of early American history and exploration. He took the journals of Lewis and Clark and others kept by members of their party, and reduced them to a continuous narrative jourhal, covering the entire expedition to the mouth of the Columbia and back to St. Louis, enriching this narrative with notes of his own on the geography, past and present, of the country, the ernithology, zoology, mineralogy and, so on, of the route. He treated in the same way the narrative of Captain Zebulon Pike. In this work, as in his original treatises, he appears to be a hard, dry man of science, who believed n nothing that would not yield to positive analysis; but his intimate friends my that he was a believer in ghosts and a careful observer of ghostly phemena. His theory was that there are always ghosts to be seen, but not all persons have the faculty of seeing them. This, it would seem, is only an ther way of saying that ghosts are ectral Illusions, not objective realiies. The mind that wants ghosts or sure ghosts can make them, and is retty sure to do so.

The "advance sheets" of the consular eports reproduce a summary of stateents in a Russian paper as to the ndition of the Siberian railway. It is edicated that the road will have to be built before it is completed, owing to of location, light rails, deficient ballast ad wooden bridges. Light rails, weigh-

are unreliable. No speed over 20 miles is safe, especially where the locomotive is heavy. -On inclines where speed | per cent. cannot be checked, travel is risky. Much of the line is on level, marshy ground, whereas adjacent highlands ought to have been occupied. It will take some \$25,000,000, it is estimated, to put the road in good working condition. The estimated cost of the entire line is \$180,000,000. The distance from Port Arthur to Paris will be 7060 miles, and the journey will take two weeks if the speed be twenty-five miles an hour,

NATIONAL BANKING IN REAL LIFE. Another national bank in the state of Washington has voluntarily given up its charter for the purpose of becoming a state bank. On the 25th of this month the First National bank of Col-

ton will become the First bank of Colton. The reasons for this change are set forth in a letter written from the bank at The Oregonian's request. It reads: In roply to yours of the 17th to our prest dent, Mr. John Boyles, beg to may the follow

ing are the reasons why we have changed our bank from a national to a state: First.—First thousand dollars is too much cap-ital for so small a place. The national banking laws will not permit of a smaller capital

then \$50,000.
Second—The taxes can be materially reduced, and the expenses generally, under state banking laws. Under national laws there are the taxes of the control of t examiner's fees, two or more times per year, as the controller sees fit, the tax on circulation, the cost of transportation of currency from Washington, etc. Third-Under national laws there are to

many restrictions in the matter of loans to suit farming community.
Yours truly, MILES M. MILLER, Cashier.

The first reason explains itself. No national bank has any business in a place that does not justify a capital of have the federal banking act amended so as to permit national banks with capital of only \$25,000, which the bank of Colton will hereafter use. This has been objected to and defeated by persons who profess to believe that the only way for the country to prosper is to bring its banks to ruin

The second specification ought to receive consideration from those Oregon and Washington statesmen who are continually viewing with alarm the in- body of educated officers a fine army banks. The problem is to them a very in exchange for the bonds gets \$45,000 in circulating notes, which it also puts out at interest. Thus it has doubled its capital and makes too much profit. This is the populist idea, but it is wrong. If it were correct, everybody the spring of 1863. The Confederates would rush into the business, whereas the fact is almost everybody is getting out of it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the cancellation of national bank charters, going stead- The North had many more educated ily on all over the country, shows the profits in the system are imaginary.

The profits on national bank circulation are reduced in many ways. A bank that deposits \$100,000 in five-per cent bonds of 1904 for currency must meet these expenses: *

 Tax on elevatation
 \$ 900 00

 Cost of redemption
 45 00

 Express charges
 3 00

 Pintea
 7 50

 Arrent's free
 7 50

Total\$3,128 37 this sum it could have got at six per ing, and we have \$9923 27 it must get and Grant were exactly right when Benator McBride. That contest in the from the government the interest on real objectives. It is clear today that fore it is even with the game. It gets wherever they might go, were the only republican party is ended, though it its bonds, \$5000, and if it is able to the aggregate loss in men as well as in will still be necessary to oppose the place all its \$90,000 of notes out at six money was vastly greater than if the employed, they will yield in interest \$476 63, or only forty-two hundredths of one per cent interest on its \$100,000. disadvantages under which it voluntarily places itself in becoming a national bank. A national bank of small capital, like the one at Colton, puts only one-fourth of its capital in bonds. On these \$12,500 in bonds it gets \$11,250 in notes. Its fixed expenses for examiners' fees, express charges, plates, etc., are about the same as the large bank has to pay, so the margin is proportionately less. Now, a bank cannot live on \$476 a year. It must have a chance to do business at a profit, and this is not permitted by the national banking act, for the reasons already enumerated, and also for Mr. Miller's third reason, that national banks cannot lend money on real estate.

Congress is about to pass a currency reform bill that will remove some of the burdens under which national banking is carried on. It will permit banks of \$25,000 capital in small towns. It will reduce taxation, and will perhaps provide two per cent bonds instead of four and five per cents. These amendments are in the right direction, but the extent of the relief they will afford is problematical. It is to be hoped they will check the tendency of national banks to relinquish their charters. The number of national banks in the United States has decreased by 204 In six years, and in Oregon and Washington alone fourteen have recently abandoned the national field, and between fifty and sixty are at some stage of the process of liquidation. Against these simple evidences we have the solemn declaration of certain Oregon publicists that the national banks are making so much money that there is none left for common folks. Facts are on one side and unsupported assertion on the other.

TRAFFIC ON THE "SOO."

The business activities of 1899 in the vast producing and manufacturing regions bordering upon the Great Lakes are shown by the report for the year of the traffic passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting Lake Superior with Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. This report has just been received by the treasury bureau of statistics at Washington, and its presentment is conclusive, not only as an evidence of increased prosperity but of increasing development of the resources of this vast region. There has been a large increase in the number of vessels, in passengers and in nearly all lines of freight traffic, the aggregate making for 1899 the highest record for business activity in the history of lake

The number of sailing vessels increased 7 per cent as compared with the previous year; the number of steamers 15 per cent; and the number of registered vessels 29 per cent. The lucrease in registered freight was 18 per

a great part of the line. Being made 19 per cent; of the number of passenand of iron ore-the great factor of industrial activities during the year-30

> shown by the following "Soo" statistics: the canal
> Total tonnage
> Wheat bushels
> Other grain, bushels
> Flour, barrels
> Iron ore, tons
> Lumber, feet
> Lumber, feet

1,038,057,000 This traffic far exceeds that of the Suez canal, the figures giving to the ordinary mind but the barest conception of its tremendous volume. And the "Soo" is but one of the mighty veins of commerce the pulsations of which were quickened by the bounding pace which prosperity set for itself atthe beginning of the year.

VICIOUS ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

Great Britain is suffering today not so much from its military system, which is open to criticism, as from its vicious administration, which was exactly our own trouble at the outbreak of the civil war. In the regular army in 1861 there were, exclusive of those who went South, at least 600 officers who after graduating at West Point had served several years with their regiments and were well qualified to drill a regiment and to command it in battle. A large proportion were fitted to command brigades and some of them divisions and even army corps. The three years' volunteers first called out could have been fully supplied brigade, division and corps commanders from graduates of West Point who were thoroughly qualified by theoretical education and many of them by \$50,000. It has long been desired to practical experience for the instruction, discipline and command of troops, still leaving a sufficient number with the regulars for efficient service. The old sergeants of the regular army of 1861 were relatively competent company commanders. Experience demonstrated that a volunteer regiment could in a very few weeks be converted into an efficient and reliable fighting force by a single young officer of the regular army. By judicious use of the small ordinate profits made by national of least 500,000 men could have been called out, organized, disciplined and simple one. The bank takes its \$50,000 put into the field by August 1, 1861. By to the government, gets bonds of that the spring of 1862 we should have had amount on which it draws interest and good officers, graduates of the first levy, to organize and command a million more men. In the judgment of Grant it required

only a wise use of the national resources to overwhelm the South before made considerable progress at first and offered effective resistance for a long time because the Southern authorities exhibited the greater military wisdom. and competent military men than the South, but the South used all their trained soldiers to the best advantages while at the North scores of educated young officers sought in valn for volunteer commands and were employed in the discharge of duties below their qualifications. Political instead of military ideas controlled greatly the selection of commanders of the Union armies, and prevented unity of action in all the armies under one military leader. It took the North two years to The bonds cost the bank \$113,250. On find out that opinions of politicians were not sufficient to determine the cent Interest \$6.795. Add this to the selection of major-generals. It took us \$3128 87, the expense of the undertakselection of major-generals. It took us out of its national bank venture be- they insisted that Confederate armies, Union had put forth its full strength have allowed for its capital otherwise and ended the struggle in two years instead of four. The trouble in our \$5400. This gives us a net balance of civil war was not so much our military system, imperfect as it was, as our wretched administration of that systo pay examiners' fees, and offset the tem. The South promptly dispersed its trained soldiers throughout the whole army, so that the whole lump of its raw material was more quickly leavened than our own. Grant in his private letters noted this fact in August, 1861, and urged the prompt dissolution of our little trained regular army and its dispersion through our raw volunteers. The slow waste of our enormous resources and our latent military strength was what created a feeling of national despondency during the first two years of the civil war, and it has been truly said that "the greatest wender in the history of this wonderful republic is that the government actually survived" such a gross maladministration of military policy as marked our history during more than two years of

our civil war. The outbreak of our war with Spain showed that we had profited little or nothing by our experience of 1861-65. In fact, we were relatively worse prepared for serious war than we were in 1861, had we been confronted with an equally active, intelligent and enterprising adversary, because congress had failed to keep the country in a state of decent military defense, so far as our seacoast is concerned, and had failed to arm our military organizations outside the regular army with other than obsolete weapons. Unless this country reorganizes its army, provides a trained staff, as Secretary Root urged in his report, arranges for the selection of generals by merit and not by senior ity, and keeps its thoroughly trained standing army up to the decent dimen sions of 100,000 men, it will be disgraced some day by a small war, even as Great

Britain is today. Modern science has made it possible for a small army of good marksmen to defy the impact of a superior force that is not ably and intelligently led. There is only one sufficient explanation of the fact that the British have been repulsed so far, and that is that their war office is behind the times in both the theory and practice of land war, for the European writers on modern war are unanimously agreed that frontal attacks upon entrenched troops armed with magazine rifles had become impossible without great superfority of numbers; that turning movements with immense numerical supe riority is the only means of gaining decisive victories. The British military system is not perfect, but it has furnished men enough; only the men have not been of the proper description of troops and have been wasted in fatal frontal attacks. It is not so much a question of military system as it is dministration with brains and up-to-

The time when Oregon and Washingof the country's timber needs may be

date intelligence.

cording to the American Lumberman's at Russian mills, they cost high and gers 13 per cent; of lumber, 16 per cent, annual review the stock of white pine lumber in the country continues to decrease rapidly. The stock at the mills is now 2,278,000,000 feet, a decrease of The magnitude of the operations is 765,000,000 feet from that of last year. Going back through the previous years it appears that the present stock of white pine is the smallest since 1890, while at the same time the white pine resources of the country are over twenty-five per cent less than they were at that time. This shrinkage in the forest area already means a shortage of 2,000,000,000 feet which must be annually filled by the substitution of Georgia yellow pine and Oregon and Washington fir. It has been estimated that the whole remaining area of white pine forests will be practically denuded within five years, and by the time that happens the areas of Southern pine and Oregon fir will also be greatly reduced by supplying the increasing deficit. At present the Minnesota pineries show the greatest activity, while those of Michigan and Wisconsi have ceased to produce in large quantities. In what is known as the Chicago district, including Michigan and Wisconsin, the cut of 1899 showed a falling off of 345,000,000 feet since 1898 and of 1,200,000,000 feet since 1892. Even Minneapolis already feels a shortage. In a few years the white pine industry will have gone the way of the Maine salmon industry. These are facts that bear impressively on forest preservation in the Cascade timber regions.

THE ILLUSTRATION FROM SOAP. Eastern competition, favored by discriminating transcontinental freight rates, threatens destruction to the soap manufacturing industry of the Pacific states and of the states lying between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. Five factories at Denver have been forced to the wall within the past two years, and one large institution at San Francisco has shut down, pending developments. The small factories in Oregon and Washington are feeling the squeeze. The larger are fighting hard to hold their field. but they admit that the time may come, and that before long, when it will be more profitable for them to close their doors than to sell soap at a loss. Coast soap manufacturers have no

direct evidence that the railroads are discriminating against them. But they know from the force behind the Eastern competition that something is wrong. Without a favoring influence of some kind the East could not keep pace with coast manufacturers west of the Rocky mountains, to say nothing about driving them from the field. The cost of making soap is very nearly the same on the Pacific coast as in the East. Coast manufacturers know as well as they know tallow that the Eastern manufacturer cannot pay the cost of manufacture, the freight rate of % of a cent a pound to Pacific coast terminals, salesmen's salaries and other charges, and place laundry soap in the Portland market at 3 cents a pound and make money. The very fact that the Easterner is enable to sell soap at this price convinces the coast that he possesses an advantage which is not justiv his, and that that advantage is a railroad concession. There is additional evidence of discrimination in the fact that the East is underselling the coast in territory tributary to Portland, the Lewiston country, for example. The transcontinental tariff to Lewiston is the terminal carload rate to Portland which is % of a cent a pound, plus 3-5 of a cent, the carload rate from Portland to Lewiston, making 1 7-20 cents in all. The Eastern shipper is not pay-

ing these charges. If he were, he could not stand his ground against the coast manufacturer in this region. The whole thing hears so o semblance to that Middle West conspir acy against the Pacific coast, which finds expression in demands for graded rates, and elimination of the differentials between carload and less than carload shipments, that it is easy to see that the same influences are at work in both cases. Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha are leading the fight for graded rates, and abolition of differentials. Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha are invading the actual territory of the coast soap manufacturer, through railroad favoritism, and seeking to monopolize the field. The first step is to crush the coast manufacturer. With him out of the way, and danger of competition removed, the Eastern manufacturer will advance prices to recoup the profits he lost while fighting for the upper hand. In the case of soap, as in the demand for graded rates and against differentials, the Middle West is only pursuing its declared policy that there is no need for jobbing houses on the Pacific coast; that Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha are the natural distributing centers for the coast, and the rightful coffers for all the profits. All the contentions of the Middle West are in defiance of the rights to which the Pacific seaboard is entitled by reason of its geographical position and its water routes available

for competition with the transcontinental railroads. Soap is one of the articles the Pacific coast can make as cheaply as the East, and for which there is always a demand in the territory which nature gave us between the Rocky mountains and the ocean. If soap shall fall, what hope is there for other industries? Carnegle and Rockefeller, with their hundreds of millions, defy development of our iron mines; Cudahy threatens destruction of soap manufacturing; New York supplies us with furniture, and our fine furniture woods go to waste; Boston takes our hides and wool and sends them back as shoes and clothing; Chicago Omaha and Kansas City buy our livestock and sell us hams and bacon. What is the East trying to do with the West? Are manufauctures to be forbidden here? Are the Pacific states to be like the Spanish-American colonies before their independence-s vast farm worked to the uttermost by its proprietors, the Eastern jobbers and manufacturers? Are we to be only a depot from which are to be drawn away our raw products for Eastern factories and which are to come back our shoes, coats, chairs, bacon and soap? Not an industrial enterprise gets established on the coast that the East does not attempt to root out by underselling, by railroad favoritism and by what is as fatal to diversified industria development as military despotism is to civil liberty-the trust.

The remedy in the present situation is enforcement against the Eastern manufacturer of the published tariff rates on west-bound shipments. How the coast manufacturers shall accomplish this is a problem that will give him worry. He can hold his own on ton forests will have to bear the brunt | the terms which were his when there were no transcontinental rates, which ng only 12 pounds a foot, are laid over cent, of the quantity of actual freight upon us sooner than we think. Ac- the railroads, when they were built,

recognized and defined, and which the railroads have never, until recent times, disputed, but he stands no show with the Eastern manufacturer in combination with the railroads.

The plague in the Philippines, like the yellow fever in Cuba, will test the capacity of American energy to deal with the nation's new peoples more than did the military opposition offered by the Spaniards or the Filipinos to the occupancy of the United States. The sweeping maladles that nest and breed in the tropics are persistent; it femains for sanitary science to prove itself more powerful and stubborn than they. There was a time when not a capital city in the world was exempt, or reasonably so, from the incursions of contagious diseases that swept them like fire. London had its plague in the seventeenth century, while in a single decade in the fourteenth century the black death swept Europe and slew a quarter of its population. The progress of sanitary science - wading through filth and buffeted by superstition and prejudice-has been seemingly slow, but it has been so sure that not a civilized city in the world today but would feel itself disgraced should an epidemic spread much beyond its point of origin. Cleanliness has already partially redeemed Cuba, and it will do the same, in time, for the Philippines. The white man's burden will be greatly lessened when the sinks of physical and material rottenness so long festering in these islands under the rule of Spain have been purified.

People who are opposed to capital punishment, insisting that it is a relic of barbarism, are wont to point to the little republic of Switzerland as far in advance of our own upon this point But what say they of the punishment to which Lucchini, the assassin of the empress of Austria, is undergoing in a Swiss dungeon? Buried alive in a windowless stone cell, fast losing his eyesight in the unrelieved darkness, and his reason in the horrible silence, surely his punishment is not preferable on the basis of humanity or utility to that of the murderer who perishes upon the gallows, the guillotine or in the electric chair. Once a fortnight the wretched creature is taken out to walk in the prison courtyard for half an hour, but in the interval he does not even see the attendants who bring him his daily rations at 6 o'clock each morning, the food being passed through an aperture into his cell. While this man's crime was wholly without extenuation. and death was the proper penalty for it, slow death by this tortuous process can hardly be urged in the interest either of justice or enlightenment, since every end of justice would have been served by his quick dispatch after the custom of countries more civilized in this regard than Switzerland in their mode of inflicting capital punishment.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., states that George Gould, the New York capitalist, has taken \$250,000 of the capital stock of a cotton mill to be established near Charlotte, while another member of the Gould family has subscribed for \$150,000 of the stock. The New York World, commenting on the devlopment of manufacturing industries in the South, says the industrial growth of that section is most extraordinary, but is manifestly only a beginning. In his message to the legis lature the governor of South Carolina pointed out that the Palmetto state is second only to Masachusetts in cotton manufacture, and that with the completion of mills now under construction in the number of spindles, in consumption of raw material and in the volume and value of output. The state no longer exports cotton for manufacture elsewhere, and next year it will largely import it for manufacturing uses.

Many democratic journals advise and urge the Goebel party in Kentucky to drop the proceedings they have undertaken for the purpose of ousting the republican state officials. The Atlanta Constitution says:

Mr. Goebel has gone before the legislature to of the election board set aside. This is a mistake. If there is any wisdom or conservation left among the democrats of Kentucky, we trust they will bring the present state of affairs a prompt and final conclusion. We do no think that Mr. Goebel is as important as the emocratic party of Kentucky, and we are very ire that his personal and individual interests in the governorship of that state are not as important as the welfare of the party at large.

A very important meeting is the one to be held by the Manufacturers' Association tonight in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the woolen mill proposition. All possible aid and comfort should be rendered this laudable undertaking. Hundreds of men are continually saying that Portland needs manufactures. Now if they really think factories are worth having, let them show how much they think them worth.

Senator Clark, of Montana, seems to have paid out more money for the senatorship than it is really worth; and yet he may not be permitted to keep it The "fixing" of everything, grand juries included, is said by men of Montana to have cost him \$1,200,000; but as he has an income of \$5,000,000 a year from mines, he can stand this little extravagance.

It is a pity, a pity, that the windy

indiscretions and quixotic fooleries of

senators of the United States-this es

pecially means the senatorial rhetorician, Mr. Hoar, the flatulent ass, Mr. Mason, and the malicious lunkhead, Mr. Pettigrew-had to be atoned by the blood of our soldiers in the Philippine islands. No people so feeble in fight as the Filipinos are can be fit for national in-

have a country. Senator Hoar and men like him seem to think that national independence can be maintained on wind. The demo-pops are searching for mis ery in some direction and every direc-

tion: but Colonel Watterson says in the Louisville Courier-Journal that "the country is in a state of hopeless prosperity.'

Register, if you want to vote. And do it early, so you may not be shut out by the rush.

Too Busy. Mexican Herald.

"Coin" Harvey again plunges into authorship, but the American people are not reading calamity literature nowadays.

THE ANNUAL OREGONIAN.

Ensily Ranks With the Best. Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald, The Oregonian, one of the great papers of the West, and the leading journal of Portland, has issued its special annual number of 80 pages, which easily ranks with the best in the land. A half-tone supplement of 24 pages conveys, in a series of beautiful pictures, some idea of the attractions, resources and industries

of Portland and vicinity. The Oregonian has a large field in the Northwest, and as a newspaper it is supplying the needs of a growing and appreciative constituency.

The Portland Oregonian has issued a been started in . Philadelphia. If modern January 1 number describing and Hiustrating every enterprise of the great comnonwealth in a manner and style which should make it famous were it not so already. When it comes to enterprise The Oregonian ranks first with any publication on the Pacific slope. The Press hopes that the extraordinary meritorious efforts of The Oregonian will be recognized in a sub-

But This Is Not Expected.

Houston (Tex.) Press.

Will Be Greatly Prized.

stantial way.

Manchester (Mass.) Cricket. Mr. G. L. Story, of Portland, Or., also as our thanks for a copy of The Morning Oregonian, of that city, of January 1. which issues in connection a supplement, magnificently illustrated with halftones, giving a complete pictorial illustration of Oregon's great resources and adcity, Portland. We shall prize the souvenir greatly.

Especially Good. New Bedford (Mass.) Standard. The Portland Oregonian published an especially good "annual number," reproducing all the excellencies of its everyday number, with some others beside. An illustrated supplement, with over 500 pictures, showing all the noted scenic at-

Remarkable for Illustrations, New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury. The Portland Morning Oregonian's annual special number is remarkable for its beautiful collection of half-tone illustrations of scenes in Oregon.

QUAY CASE IS WEAKER. To Be a Pleasant Man Is Not Always to He Legally Correct.

Chicago Tribune, . Precedent after precedent turns up to plague the friends of Matthew Stanley Quay, who is trying to break into the Inited States senate against the will or his constituents and without an election. The latest is that of Corbett of Oregon, which was decided adversely in 1898 by a vote of 60 to 29, counting pairs. The Tribune's Washington correspondent has analyzed the vote against seating the applicant, and the analysis is a significant one. It shows that 18 of the re-elected republican senators voted against Corbett. Not one of those 18 can vote for Quay without tainting his record with gross in consistency. It shows also that 22 of the re-elected republican senators voted for Corbett. It may be possible that they can square it with their consciences if they vote favorably upon the application of the Pennsylvania boss, though the two

cases are not strictly parallel.

The Corbett case was stronger than the Quay case. One branch of the Oregon legislature did not succeed in organizing at all, hence it could not have an elec-tion. The Pennsylvania legislature was organized in both branches, but they could not agree, and the election failed. Those republican senators, therefore, who voted against Corbett and now think of voting for Quay, if they do so, will have a particularly difficult task in justifying South Carolina will lead all the states their record. They will have to explain why they have voted for an applicant cago, who, it was supposed, were having with a weak case when they voted against their weather made to order of Mr. Pague,

> pleasant disposition" not only has no beating upon the case, but it is not one which will be accepted by the people themselves as valid. "A man may smile and smile and be a villain still." The Tribune does not mean to insinuate that Quay is a villain, but the sentiment of the quotation applies all the same. It is not safe to admit men to the United States senate merely because they are pleasant individuals and without taking into con-sideration other and more important personal characteristics, as well as the legal points in the case. The more the case of Quay is considered the less reason does here appear to be why he should be admitted. Those senators, therefore, who voted against Corbett and who shall vote for Quay will assume a heavy responsi-bility and will have a hard time in explaining their conduct to their constituents.

South Dakota and the Dictionary.

New York Sun. "South Dakotan in New York" thus varms his hands at an old fire: To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: It does do my eart good to see the word "pettigrewing" and a pettigrew" in the Sun. I didn't know they ad traveled as far East. In my state everyody from Sloux City to Camp Crook knows them, and pretty much everybody, except a few silver cranks, uses them, on occasion. When I left Sloux City, two weeks ago, they were quite the thing in society. "Mr. So and So is about the thing it selects the biggest pettigrew I ever did see." Willie's mother says to her little boy: "Don't pettigrew

But you have missed one use of the word pettigrew." In the northeast countie robably elsewhere—it is used as an adjective. 'He looks very pettigrew," "a very pettigrew hing to do," etc. Why aren't the works in thing to do," etc. the dictionaries? Many are that have not as good a right to be. SOUTH DAKOTAN IN NEW YORK.

New York, January 12. The dictionaries will not long be without these admirable vocables. We shall find in the next edition of the Century and of the Standard definitions somewhat like

Pettigrew (pet-i-gro) u. (From the surnar of Richard Franklin Pettigrew), a person decient in intellect; a ninny; a ninny-hamn urdan, lob, lout, joiterhead. There is no pettigrew like an old pettigrew. Hat Creek Herald.

Pettigrew, v. intrans. To be a pettigrew; to play the pettigrew. For the cud ye now are chewing Is remorse for pettigrewing. -Abel Sinkensponer, Voices of the Ozarks, 1, 16, Pettigrew, a. Like a pettigrew; weak in inte

The very pettigrewest pettigrew in popt that congress of Pettigrews.-Windcave Vox dependence. Men who can't fight can't Thus will the memory of statesmanship

be enshrined in literature. Daylight in Texas.

Comanche (Tex.) Chief, dem. With the democracy split wide open in Kentucky, badly ripped in New York, and cipping more every day, the gold men of Maryland and New Jersey still unyielding and with expansion growing in popular to an impartial spectator like the itef it looks mightily like McKinley in

"Sugar Republicans."

"The Sugar Republicans" is the name bestowed by the New Orleans Picayung n the white planters of that state who more advantage to the South than the democratic policies they had previously supported, have gone over in large numbers to the republican party.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is not surprising that most of the lentists in Portland pull together.

People who are in favor of the Nicaragua anal would better get in and dig.

Judge Lynch holds a session in Kansas now and then, when business is dull in the South,

The manager of the coal trust evidently forgot to send Jupiter Pluvius a Christmas box of eigars.

Bryan is always seeing the danger to his party, but he never sees a greater one than when he stands before a mirror. --A school in municipal government has

methods are studied it will be another "School for Scandal." --Now doth the wily democrat Make up the fateful slates,

Nor finds it hard for every job To get ten oundfdates. It is said that one of the speakers at the pro-Boer meeting held the other

night, when asked to explain why he was supporting Com Paul in his present strug-

I don't know nothin' about the Dutch, but I do know something about Holland. I know Holland is good. I've drink a tot of it. Anybody that can make Holland is all right. So I support the Boers. They may not make Holland, but they re Dutch, and the Dutch does. In one of the schools of Philadelphia

an experiment in the line of instruction vances, notably as they appear in her star in municipal government is being tried. The school is converted for the time being into a small municipality, with all its officers, commissions and departments, and the business of a city is conducted on a small scale. With such eminent authorities on municipal government as Napoleon Davis, Sylvester Pennoyer, M. J. Clohesay and a large number of others, for lecturers, Portland ought to be able to organize a fine school of this kind. Some of the lectures could be held at the poils tractions of Oregon and every important election day, and at the primaries, thus industry of the Pacific Northwest, is a giving the pupils a chance to learn something of the practical side of the subject. The lecturers above named have not access at present to any branches of Portland's government, but they are all suppiled with good memories, and could doubtless furnish instruction that would be valuable. And their names would be all the advertisement necessary to attract pupils from all parts of the Northwest.

A day or two ago a merchant of this city received a letter properly addressed, even down to his telephone number. In it he found an order for a lot of goods, but neither the name nor address of his wouldbe customer. The postmark on the envelope was next examined, and it was found that the stamp had been used twice and one impression was so nearly over the other that was very difficult to decipher the name of the postoffice. After considerable study, the name was guested at, and the merchant remembering that he had sometime before received an order for goods from this town, hunted through his books and found the name of the person who had ordered them and concluded that the nameless order was from the same person. He accordingly filled the order and shipped the goods, but has not yet heard from the person to whom they were sent. It is strange that a person should be so particular as to place the merchant's elephone number on his letter and forgot o give his own name or address, and it is not probable that such an order would often be filled.

Those who have been rejoicing in the beautiful winter weather which has been the rule since Prognosticator Pague left for Chicago have from time to time expressed sympathy for the people of Chicates as to his personal "geniality" and in the deep waters of affliction. There is evidently some misunderstanding about Mr. Pague's mission to Chicago, and it appears that he has nothing to do with the Chicago weather bureau. The Chicago Times-Herald of January 15, after speaking in praise of the weather furnished that city by Professor Cox, gives the following in regard to Mr. Pague:

The weather prophet's eyrie in the Auditorium over yerterday was honored by a distinguished latter, none less than Forecaster Official B. S. Pague of Portland, Or. He has been the not have to buttle with the trinls and tribulations that Professor Cox encounters in trying to tell the Windy City from which way the pephyr will proceed. In Oregon, he says, zero weather is not known. "We have steady weather out there," said her "a supply of it, ot mere samples as you have here

The mistletoe is rapidly becoming the most popular member of the vegetable kingdom at Christmastide here, as it iong has been in many other places. It will probably surprise many people to learn that it can be easily cultivated. It grows principally on the oak in Oregon, but in Europe a kindred variety grows on the apple, poplar, beech, maple, and even on the fir. As it will always be in demand as long as Christma's is observed, people who have orchards might propagate it and grow it for themselves, or for sale. The present is the proper time for this, while the berries are still in the plants. All that is required is to cut a little pach of the bark off the limb of an apple tree, alightly jam some mistletoe berries and rub a few of them on the part where the bark was removed, preferably on the underside of a limb. This may be done in several pinces on the tree; the juice of the berry, being of a gummy nature, will adhere to the branch. A little piece of thin cloth bound round the part where the berries are will hold them in place and also prevent birds from removing the seed. Germination will take place in May or June, and by the next Christmas the little plant will be an object of interest. It will be well to put seeds on various parts of the tree, and ilso on a variety of trees, so that if some fail others may succeed. Persons having friends in Great Britain or Europe might easily procure a few berries of the mistletoe grown there, which is slightly different what grows here, and introduce it into this state.

Chief Interest of the Powers,

Baker City Republican. The meeting of four great powers to iscuss Great Britain's policy toward outrals was too shallow an excuse to bide their true object. They met to find out what each other's policy was toward Great Britain.

Sie Ifur ad Astra.

Punch. As through the Strand at eve we went, The Strategist and L. We taught the generals their trade, We threw Von Moitke is the shade, We knew the reason why. Oh, bluesings on the good concelt

That rever need be shy,
That could each difficulty meet,
And every peril spy.
For when we came to Charing Cross, And would have passed thereby A Brompton 'bus we did not see Came at us-bang'-And where were we?

The Strategist and II