## The Oregonian.

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

TELEPHONES.
Editorial Rooms ... 165 | Business Office ... . 687 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-with Sunday, per month...... Sunday excepted, per year..... with Sunday, per year..... Daily, with Sunday, per year. 2 00
Enday, per year. 2 00
The Weekly, per year. 1 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted. Ne
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included. 20c

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poeme or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-

turn any manuscripts sent to it without solicita-tion. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thomps lee at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955,

Tacoma postoffice.

Eastern Business Office—The Tribune building, New York city; "The Rookers," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.

For sale in Ean Francisco by J. K. Cooper, 746 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bros., 226 Sutter street.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 211 Dearborn street. 217 Dearborn street.

TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair; warmer; south-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

### MARCHING BACKWARDS.

Five years ago Senator Hoar, in an oration delivered by him on Forefathers' day, at Plymouth, Mass., said:

The tree our fathers set covered at first s Bittle space by the senside. It has planted its banyan branches in the ground. It has spread along the Lukes. It has girdled the Gelf. It has covered the prairie and the plain. The us covered the prairie and the plain. 1700 rweep of his lofty arches rises over the Rocky mountains and the Cascades and the Nevadas. Its hardy growth shelters the frozen region of the Northwest. Its boughs hang over the Pacific. And in time—in good time—it will send its roots beneath the waves and receive under its vest canopy the islands of the gen.

Since that day Senator Hoar has been marching backward in thought and statesmanship. Nothing save his high personal character saves his plea for anti-expansion in the matter of the Philippines from the undisguised contempt of all intelligent men. Senator Hoar has never yet answered the question, "In what respect is the principle upon which the Philippines have been acquired different from that by which our other acquisitions have been made, Louisiana, California, Texas, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico?" Senator Hoar's ancestors among the Pilgrims and Puritans were justified for taking possession of New England in spite of its prior occupancy by the Indians. The Pilgrim fathers and the Puritans did not act upon the principle, "let incomers accept things as they find them, or let them stay out." New England civilization was indelibly founded upon the assumption that backward, unprogressive people must make room for progressive folk.

This was good enough logic for the foundation of New England; it was good enough logic for the forcible opening of the ports of Japan and China to trade; it was good enough logic for American extension from 1863 to 1900; It is good enough logic for the obliteration of the Boer republics by Great Britain. There can be no more absolute dogmas in government than there pan be in religion. Forms of govern-ment no more reside in phrases than astruct any argument against the there by two considerations. right of expansion that extends beyoud the appeal of mere political expediency. The Englishman has as good an argument for obliterating a political anachronism, like the medleyal Boer oligarchies, from the path of civilization as the Puritan ancestors of Senator Honr had for destroying the Indian postile confederacy organized by King Philip. The Englishman has a better argument, for the Boers were not the original occupiers of the Transvaal, but exterminated the Zulu occupants of the soil to make room for themselves and

the Puritans sold Indians into slavery. Our government is not an enacted phrase or dogma; it is a practical ex periment that has been radically changed since the formation of the Union under the constitution of 1789, How much did the sounding phrases of the "great Declaration" mean to the rich slaveholder, Jefferson, who formuated that document, or the other slave holders who signed it? How much did it mean when we organized under the federal constitution, which distinctly recognized slavery, protected and perpetuated it? How much did the great Declaration mean to Senator Hoar when he labored with voice and vote to impose on the seceding states a government by military force in contempt of "the consent of the governed"? How much did the great Declaration mean to Senator Hoar in the matter of sustaining with his voice and vote a government imposed by military force upon the American Indians "without the consent of the governed"?

The truth is that if Senator Hoar's subordination of all human progress to "the consent of the governed" had bith. erto prevalled, painted and tattooed es would still be dancing by moonlight not only on the sands of Connaught, but on the shores of Cape Cod, on Manhattan island, at Batimore, Chicago, St. Paul and New Or leans. Both the United States and Great Britain have the same justification for their expansion policy; viz., its pleased results. Without such a policy that treated with contempt governmenby phrases instead of government justified by facts, the modern world would never have emerged from the limited civilization and political despotism of the sixteenth century. The wonderful thing is that Senator Hoar, a man of historical reading, capable of reaching a sound conclusion five years ago, should today undertake to subordinate our country's right and duty of expanon to a phrase which was not even enacted in our federal constitution, was not respected in our civil war, and is only respected today so far as it coincides with the practical necessities and emergencies of the time

The purposes of a republican club secting held last night in the ninth ward, as set forth in the proceedings printed today, are commendable. Let he republican party go on with its less upon this basis, and there will be no ground of complaint. The Orefear that the arrangements for the pri- everybody knows, was a very cumber- war indemnity from France. In Japan

to all. It can have no disposition to do otherwise.

THE OPEN DOOR. A subscriber writes us from Adna.

Wash: After reading considerable in your paper and many others concerning the "Open-Door Pol-ley," I have falled to find out what is meant by it. Please define it in your next issue, and

The open door is one thing at one place and another thing at another. What we call the open-door policy at Manila is like, but somewhat different from, what is called the open-door policy on the Asiatic mainland, where Chinese ports are coming under Euro- shown in the following table: pean control The briefest way to explain this dif-

ference is to say that the open door in 1800 Chinese ports means fair trade for na- 1820 Chinese ports means fair trade for nations other than the European power in control, and the open door in the Phllippines means fair trade for all comers, including the United States, What Russia and Germany do in Chinese ports and what Spain did in the Philippines was to make those holdings a trade preserve, to be exploited solely for the controlling power. Nobody supposes that the United States contemplates anything of this sort in the Philippines; but it is feared that the protective policy we have long observed regarding our home ports will be extended to the Philippines, and especially to Manila, their principal port. If a high tariff were put into force at Manila, no matter if it applied equally to goods from the United States, there would be no open door, although the closing would be of an entirely different kind from that made use of by Russia and Germany in Chinese ports.

The question of the open door at Manila is inextricable from the question of tariff policy concerning imports from the islands into the United States If the constitution is interpreted to prevent tariffs on exports from the islands hither, it will also inhibit tariffs on exports to the islands hence. The United States, therefore, will have free trade into Philippine ports. But Spain must also have the same privileges for the space of ten years, and it would be a very awkward thing for us to be giving Spain concessions and denying the same concessions to Great Britain, our only active friend in Europe, whose trade is now far greater in the islands than that of any other power. The open door in the Philippines, therefore, involves free trade for Philippine products into the United States and free trade for the products of all nations into Philippine ports. It is a prospect from which the treasury department, needing revenue, and the republican party, tied to protection, may well shrink in concern. But the only alternative is a barrier to trade there which will make our demands on Europe for the open door look funny.

But this is not all, for the most difficult complications are connected with the subject of revenue. Nothing is clearer than that, from an economic standpoint, a moderate revenue duty on imports at Philippine ports, collected impartially from all sources, American and European alike, would be highly desirable, for only through such proceeds can the islands be made selfsupporting, to say nothing of the \$20,-000,000 paid Spain to perfect title. But the art of war resides in a changeless such a regime would be inconsistent phrase. If the forcible acquisition of with the constitutional requirement New England by the Puritan from the that duties must be uniform throughaboriginal occupier, the Indian, is justi-fied today after the fact by the conces-of the constitution is construed as havsion that it has been a blessing to the ing application to the Philippines, we human race, it is but lunacy today to are estopped from low revenue duties One is that if we have free trade into the Islands, so must Spain by treaty, and so must Great Britain almost of necessity. The other is that duties will have to be the same into Manila as into New York. Our principal export to the Philippines now is petroleum, and this is free of duty; as are other leading articles of import into the islands. But on cotton goods, for example, our home tariff is comparatively high. To extend it to the Philippines will be to work great hardship upon British trade now established there, an extremity it is deto make slaves of the Kaffirs, even as sired to avoid, and which is distinctly disavowed in Secretary Hay's promises

of an open door. An open door in the Philippines therefore, seems to involve us in one of two equally untenable alternatives If we extend our protective tariff to those ports, retaining free entrance for ourselves and Spain, there is no open door in any proper sense, or in any sense that will be accepted by Europe as reconcilable with our demands for an open door on the mainland. On the other hand, if we open the door there, either with free trade or with revenue tariffs, how shall we interpret the command of the constitution that "duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"? There is reason to believe that the administration will deny the application of the constitution to the case, and hold with Secretary Root that the clause applies only to the United States as it existed at the formation of the constitution. Then we can go ahead and make tariffs to suit. A remarkable opinion would have to be forthcoming from the attorney-general. But how readily this can be secured Mr. McKenna showed us in his decision that the discriminating duty clause of the Dingley bill was enacted without any legislative intent

# whatever.

THE CENSUS OF 1900. An interesting forecast of the census of 1900 is given by Hon, William R. Merriam in the North American Review. As director who will have charge of the decennial enumeration, which will be taken this year, his statement possesses the value of emanating from. a man who knows what he is talking about, and who is therefore worthy of attention. Mr. Merriam believes that the law providing for this work is the best that has ever been devised for the purpose. In his judgment it defines the method of the work better. It limits the number of inquiries to fewer subjects, and compels the completion of the most important part of the work within two years after the beginning of the enumeration, while the plan adopted for clerical work will, he thinks, result in securing the services of a higher class of employes than is usual

in this business. This is a very encouraging prognosis of a very expensive and important undertaking. The proof is yet to follow. but the sanguine will enjoy the prospect outlined in Mr. Merriam's estimate and those more doubtful will hope for of the operation performed by Gergenian believes there is no reason to its verification. The last census, as many, through her obtainment of the

of events been abridged, its ten-yearwould still be dropping slowly from the gorged printing presses of the government. Statistics are at best dry and tiresome; when they are also stale, they are practically useless.

It is also to be observed that Mr. Merriam is moderate in his calculations. He hopes the estimate of the English statistician, Mulhall, who fixes our population at 77,300,000, will prove correct, but he himself is disposed to think that the total will fall below 75,000,000. The population of the country in each census year, and the actual increase and the increase per cent, are Per cent

Aggregate population. 3,929,214 Increase, increase, 1,379,269 1,931,388 2,398,941 3,232,195 4,203,483 6,022,423 8,251,445 7,115,650 11,597,412 12,466,467 12 896,029 17,069,463 23,191,876 81,443,321 38,568,371 50,155,783 62,822,250 82.67 35.57 35.58 22.63 30.08 24.86

If Director Merriam's estimate proves correct and the population of the country in June is only about 74,000,000, the increase in actual numbers will be only 11,377,500, and in rate per cent only 18. This will be a smaller actual increase than the last two censuses have shown and the smallest percentage of increase shown in any census.

the twelfth decennial census, however, will center in the presentment made of our industrial, moral and educational growth. Mr. Merriam believes that the "high-water mark in our commercial and industrial life has been attained." Their "bigness" he does not consider the chief desideratum, and he is of the opinion that special inquiries into subjects more nearly relating to the moral and intellectual life of this nation will demonstrate that "we have eclipsed all former periods in our history in attaining the higher moral standard absolutely essential to the permanency of the republic."

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE. highly and deservedly complimented by Japan's experience with money has been very similar to that of every country that has meddled with the elusive "double standard." The fact is, as Mr. S. Uchida, consul of Japan at New | when men steadfastly maintained their York, shows in a recent article, Japan | position for hours, conscious that the has run through the whole gamut of enemy they were fighting was posfalse tones on money and now is settling down to the general principles of which, beyond a certain point, they money that have been evolved in the course of ages through the experience was a heavy one and the game desperof the financial world. Within thirty years Japan has had a varied experience. It tried the gold standard, but did not support it, and allowed the standard to be wrecked with overissues of paper; it tried the silver standard with the same result; it attempted a place. double standard, with the usual and inevitable consequence attending that delusion and impossibility; it limped along with an irredeemable paper currency, such as our greenbacks were during the civil war. It has, in short, made the whole round, till now at length it has established its monetary system on a new gold unit, with use of silver as auxiliary yet as subsidiary money. The details of its present system are different from those of other gold-standard nations, yet the princi-

ples are the same.

It is shown by Mr. Uchida that Japan, upon opening trade relations with the outside world, attempted to establish her money upon the gold standard. To this undertaking her diverse and debased local currencies presented great obstacles. It was not yet fairly under way when the government was forced to grapple with a rebellion, and its expenses being very heavy, it resorted to the usual expedient of a paper currency. It soon became unable to keep this currency at par with gold-that is, to redeem its notes in gold on presentation-and the disappearance of gold. the familiar experience of the world in such conditions, was quickly realized. A national bank currency was also tried, but as this was redeemable in the treasury notes, the banking currency suffered the same disastrous fall, The next step was to admit silver to free coinage and make it a full legal tender. Here, nominally, was the double standard; but the irredeemable pa per expelled all sliver as well as gold. Paper, gold and silver were alike legal tender, and of the same nominal value, but no two were of the same actual value. There was one premium on gold. another premium on silver; while, as paper of uncertain value held the field as the medium of exchange, there were high and fluctuating prices. The whole familiar phenomena of such conditions

were repeated in Japan. The next effort was to resume specie payments upon a silver basis. The plan was, first, to pay off the government notes, cancel them and issue no more second, to compel the national bank to pay off their notes and retire them third, to organize one great central bank of issue, modeled after the imperial bank of Germany, which should have the exclusive privilege of issuing paper currency and be required to al ways redeem the same in sliver. This tied the currency to silver. It relieved the country from the fluctuations of an irredeemable paper currency which had been found injurious to all interests, but it was soon perceived that the best results obtainable had not vet been reached. Silver was constantly falling in value, prices were fluctuating, and wages and trade were unfavorably atfected. Leading men of Japan believed the adoption of the gold standard would be another step of progress, and indeed, was indispensable if the country aspired to a prominent commercial position. Accordingly, in 1893, there was appointed a monetary commission of fifteen members to investigate the whole subject. It was composed of high officials, professors of the univer sity of Japan, members of the diet, and business men eminent in the commerce of the country. The outcome of its investigations was the decision that the country should adopt the gold stand-

The account furnished by Mr. Uchida shows that this undertaking was one of the most ably conducted operations in the annals of finance. The change to the gold standard was made without violation of the existing equities, by establishing a new gold unit corresponding to the then existing value of the silver unit. The war indemnity received from China furnished the gold required to take up the redundant silver, which was either sold or reminted into subsidiary coins. Here was a repetition

than equitable and fair. By this it | work. It was so loaded down with | was carried through, with success, and means that the committee will make petty and irrelevant details that it the rising nation was placed securely such arrangements and establish such | could not be finished in time to be of | on a gold basis. Mr. Uchida shows that regulations as will assure equal rights | real value, and had it not in the course | the change has been fully approved by the results. The industries of the counold statements of facts and figures try are prosperous, its commerce is increasing rapidly, wages are advancing, the revenues of the government are satisfactory, and the action commands

the approval of the people, There is no new science of money, nor ever will be. The experience of Japan, as written in brief by her consul at New York, covers the whole field of debate on money; yet in the United States Bryan and his followers still preach the monetary follies that even Japan has exploded and abandoned.

The "free" bridges which, in response to popular clamor, were built, purchased and thrown open to the public in the height of an extravagant period, in which so many things, indefensible stated by the county auditor, these bridges and the "free" ferry are maintained at an annual expense, net, to the taxpayers of Multnomah county of over \$40,000. It is really twice that. This outlay is, in the estimation of false the people are entitled, and which does not cost anybody anything. Nobody has to pay, since the funds to meet the demands come out of the public treasury and "everybody is benefited." True, The greater interest in the findings of it is hard to silence the stiff-necked taxpayer, and impossible to convince him by this argument, but as long as the multitude that gets something for nothing is satisfied, those who furnish the funds that make things "free" will have to stand the pressure by which these funds are extracted from the fruits of their industry or savings. But it reacts upon those who think they are getting "something for nothing," and one day they will know it.

> The work of the fire department, and of individual firemen, in subduing the observant, appreciative citizens. Courage in the presence of danger was sessed of a power of destruction with ate, but courage and determination won. While applauding the gallant quiring the removal of these oil tanks to a more suitable because a safer

W. E. English, of Indiana, a democrat and the son of a democrat, for his father was a candidate tor the vicepresidency on the Hancock ticket, in 1880, has returned his pay to the United captain and assistant quartermaster, and served from May to December, 1898, when he resigned. As Mr. English did not apply for his pay, a check was sent him lately, which he sent to Senator Fairbanks to be turned into the treasury, saying that he had served his country for his country's sake. It is said to be the only case of its kind,

There is danger of a terrible scene in ship, driven or led by Goebel, has brought the state to the verge of civil war. All the conditions are present and ripe for a conflict appalling to the country. Men shoot, and shoot to kill, in Kentucky. It seems certain that nothing but the abandonment of the Goebel scheme, which has been driven with unrelenting purpose thus far, will avert the most terrible consequence yet witnessed in the history of our American states.

Already the British losses in Nata in killed, wounded and missing approach 10,000, and the Boer position has not been sensibly affected. Brave Englishmen in numbers sufficient to make doubly good these losses have already been landed at Cape Town, and 19,00 are still afloat, hurrying hither as fast as steam can carry them, to make good all possible losses and turn Boer tory into defeat. All England holds its breath awaiting the onset which sooner or later must result in a triumph of her arms.

Representative Moody's reason for supporting the majority report in the Roberts case, that it "proposes to ac complish directly what the minority recommends in a roundabout way, with some risk of failure ultimately," is the view of a practical business man that will commend itself to sensible people Many a longer, but no better, speech has been made on the question.

It is somebody's business to keep beggars off the streets. That is what policemen and boards of charities are for If the placard and tin box are necessary evidences of guilt, they can be supplied. There is remissness some where, and the responsibility ought not to be difficult to locate.

The organs of anti-expansion are making merry over the speech of Senator Beveridge because he left the lower levels of prosaic argument to indulge in rhetoric and flights of fancy. These are the same journals that were recently bemoaning the decline of oratory

in congress. Another Democrat for Expansion.

Ex-Governor Churchill, dem., of Arkanson. I am a loyal democrat, but an American itizen and stand by the flag and the ldler who is fighting for it. It is an accomplished fact that expansion has com to stay, and it is of no use for the leaders of our party to rail against it. The sen-ate has ratified the treaty of policy with Spain and the matter is settled. The islands have passed into our hands, and all that congress has to do is to give them a republican form of government, and that government will give them the same liberty and freedom which we enjoy. It is demo cratic doctrine and we cannot honorably

recede from it. When Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt into the Holy Land they found other nations there, made war upon, conquered and imposed a government over them without asking their consent. The Israelites were the chosen people of the Lord, and I presume they had his sanc-tion for the act. We are now imposing a government over Puerto Rico without ask ing its consent. We can hardly realist possessions. They are beyond the powers

maries and conventions will be other some, unwieldy, unprofitable piece of the entire plan as laid out in advance of description, with a rich and fertile soil, equal to any in the world, and when we introduce American ideas and new methods of agriculture, their productions of

ous of agriculture, their productions of sugar, coffee, rice and tobacco will be double what they are now. Now, a few words of warning to the democratic party. When we meet in con-vention we must adopt a platform that all democrats, north, south, east and west can stand upon, for without unity we can-not hope to win. We must not drive any democrats from the party. Imperialism means nothing and is simply used to scare the ignorant. Our flag is planted in the Philippines, and no one is going to haul it down, and there it will remain as a beacon light to all Asiatle nations.

### ANTI-IMPERIALISM HARD HIT. Body Blow Belivered in the Senate by Davis of Minnesota.

New York Times. A lamentable disaster has befallen the anti-imperialists. A piece of argumenta-tive apparatus known as the consent of the governed which they have constructed with great toll and have employed as a battering-ram against the expansionists from a standpoint of common prudence in finance, were done, are in fact turned its armored front against the expansions is and the administration has suddenly turned its armored front against thematically a suddenly turned its armored front against the expansions is and the administration has suddenly turned its armored front against the expansions. of the midriff that they would instantly perceive to be fatal were their minds not tightly shut against the light of truth and

It was the hand of Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, that reversed their machine, economists, a "public benefit," to which executive session he is reported to have said that the administration decided to take and hold the Philippine islands because it learned, during the treaty negotiations, that Germany would take them if we did not. We quote from a Washington dispatch:

At the time that the perotiations at Paris At the time that, the negotiations at Paris were proceeding, and it was a matter of doubt whether the United States would take up the burden of responsibility for good order and peace in the Philippines, there was reason to believe that Germany stood ready, upon the intimation of our intention to abandon our territory there, to make a dash and gain a footing at Manils, and eventually upon such islands as at Manila, and eventually upon such islands as were deemed desirable to extend Germany's ocionial policy. This was not only a menace to our prestige, but it might have created ill feeling in Great Britain, where the sentiment favoring our retention of control in the islands was strong, not unseitably, but also not jeal-ously, so far as the United States were con-

It is represented that Senator Davis made this flames that for hours threatened the large oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company in this city, continues to be occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that for the time at least the standard oil occupation and deciding that the saministraleast it was the duty of the United States t assume complete control of the archipelage Further, the senator is reported as having de clared that the pian of the Philippine commis never more manifest, even on the rough edge of battle, than upon this occasion, when men steadfastly maintained their position for hours conscious that the position for hours conscious that the Filipines that have ceased to be subjects of Spain and required to yield temporary obedi-ence to the United States.

The consent of the governed argument is the cornerstone of the anti-imperialists structure. They have wept at the condition of the Filipinos, stripped of their lib-erties, ground under the oppressing heel of won. While applauding the gallant difference, let measures at once be taken to forestall another such fight by reshould either have sailed away after he had destroyed Montojo, leaving the insurgents to achieve their liberty and enjoy it; or that we ought now to scuttle out and give Aguinaldo an opportunity to set up and operate his republic.

But it now appears that the alternative to American possession and control is not and could not have been a Philippine republic, but German conquest and a German colonial government. Is William Mc-States treasury for his military services Kinley a worse ruler for the Filipinos than during the war with Spain. He was the man with the spiked helmet? It is the announced policy of the administration to admit the natives to participation in the affairs of the government of the isl-ands as fast and as far as they show themselves capable and worthy of trust. Under a German colonial governor the Filipinos would have been the subjects of a milltary power that has no faith in such nostrums as popular institutions and the consent of the governed. The governed would never have been consulted about their government.

In the light of Senator Davis' state-Kentucky. An unscrupulous partisan- ment, what becomes of the anti-imperialsts' cause? They are engaged in an attack upon the president for not adopting a course in the far East that would have turned the Philippines and their over to the tender mercy of the kalser. That would indeed have been imperialism in the strictest sense of the word. And anti-imperialists insist that it is not yet too late.

#### NAVAL STRENGTH OF POWERS. All Increasing in the Desire to Keep Up With Others.

A parliamentary paper just issued give the fleets of the various great powers and distinguishes the types of vessels built and building. At the same time it explains without mentioning the fact, why it is that no power has so far undertaker with the sending of 120,000 troops to South Africa, or has concluded to invad England while denuded of these troops. The list of ships credits England with 53 oompleted battleships, 17 armored cruisers, 107 "protected" cruisers, 15 unprotected cruisers, 13 coast-defense vessels, 35 torpedo vessels, 75 torpedo-boat destroyers and 95 torpedo boats. The list of British ships classed as now building embraces I battleships, 14 armored cruisers, 9 protected cruisers and 23 tornedo-boat destroyers The aggregate of battleships "built" building" is 70, or if armored cruisers are reckoned together with the battleship they are often larger and equally efficient the fighting line contains 101 ships.

France has "built" 31 battleships, 8 armored cruisers, 35 "protected" cruisers, 14 unprotected cruisers, 14 coast-defense ver els, 1 special vessel, 3 submarine boats, 15 torpedo vessels, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers and 219 torpedo boats. The list of ve sels "building" is as follows: Battleships 4; armored cruisers, 12; protected cruisers 4; torpedo-boat destroyers, 10; torpedo boats, 47; submarine boats, 9. No other power has any submarine boats built or building. Russia has "built" 12 battle-ships, 10 armored cruisers, 3 protected rulsers, 8 unprotected crulsers, 15 coastefense vessels, 5 special vessels, 17 torpedo vessels, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer and 174 torpedo boats. The vessels building for Russia are 12 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 8 protected cruisers, 1 coast-defense vessel, 2 special vessels, 35 torpedo-boat lestroyers and 6 torpedo boats,

Germany has of completed battleships 18, armored cruisers 3, protected cruisers 13, unprotected cruisers 21, coast-defens vessels 11, special vessels 3, torpedo vessel l, torpedo-boat destroyers 1, torpedo boats 113. She has building 7 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 4 protected cruisers and 2 torpedo-beat destroyers.

The United States is credited with 5 bat deships built and 11 building, 2 armored cruisers built and 3 building, 14 protected cruisers built and 7 building, 6 unprotected uisere, 19 coast-defense vessels built and building, 1 special vessel, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer built and 18 building, 18 torpedo boats built and 14 building.

Japan is notably weaker at sea than she is usually supposed to be, having but 3 completed battleships and 4 building, armored cruisers built and 4 building, 14 protected cruisers built and 2 building, 9 unprotected cruisers, 4 coast-defense ves-sels, 1 torpedo vessel, 8 torpedo-boat de-stroyers built and 4 building and 29 torpedo boats built and 29 building.
In making the above classification it was

sought to take account of armor, speed and other features that determine efficiency It is apparent that the 192 completed Brit sh battleships and cruisers, to say noth ing of other classes of vessels, given a certain preponderance France has an aggregate of 89 battleships and cruisers, Russia 28 and Germany 55. All three powers taken together have 172 battleships and cruisers, or 20 less than England. In certain contingencies the

fleets of Italy and Japan-whatever they may be worth-may be counted with the British, but without them the preponderance at sea is unmistakable. The lists o ance at sea is unmistakable. The last of vessels building in the shippards of the various powers do not promise an early change of the situation. Germany, Russia and France are, it is true, about to enlarge their building programme, but it is England's policy to keep up with her rivals.

Gold and Silver,

The Engineering and Mining Journal finds that the total production of gold in the year 1839 was for the entire world \$13,054,468, an increase of \$24,005,639 over the preceding year. The loss of yearly product due to the war in South Africa is estimated at \$20,000,000. The gold output of the United States was \$72,433,655; of Australia \$78,682,171; of the Transvani. of Australia, \$78.082,171; of the Transvaal, \$72,108,650; of Russia, \$24,072,344; of Canada, \$18,049,593; of Mexico, \$9,277,351; of British India, \$8,456,571; of China, \$6,641,190. Rhodesia appears among the minor producers of gold, her product in 1899 reaching \$1,110,953. The war seems not to have interfered, so far, with the Rhodesian output. As the richness of the mines there has been demonstrated by the practica tests of working, a large increase of prod-uct is expected when more machinery is introduced. The three Guianas are credited with an output of \$3,844,962; Colombia with \$3,760,000; Brazil with \$2,531,687; Hungary with \$2,038,993, and Corea with \$1,094,-

The silver production of the United States was about 63,000,000 ounces, or 4,000,-000 ounces more than in 1898. The price has ranged from 61.2 cents an ounce 1 May to 57.9 cents in October. The aver-age for the year was 59.5 cents, against 58.2 cents in 1898 and 59.7 cents in China and other Eastern countries have taken increased quantities of silver. There was an outward movement of gold in De cember, approximating \$15,000,000, and this movement still continues, being caused by the London demand. It is to be noted that this outflow is small when compared with the addition of \$72,400,000 made to our stock during the year by our mines. We not only obtained considerable amounts by importation—the excess of imports over exports was \$12,192,818—but we retained nearly all of our own large production Our stock of gold, even without imports and in spite of the exports, is constantly being increased, and is now the largest ever recorded. Our exports of silver in 1899 exceeded our imports by \$20,000,000,

New York Journal of Commerce. The limitation of \$9,000,000 a year put upon the ship subsidy bill is merely de signed to allay apprehensions of the cost of a subsidy based upon mileage and tonnage, if it should have the stimulating effect on the shipping business that is pre-dicted for it. But if the shipbuilding industry should flourish greatly under the influence of this stimulus, it would be necessary to divide the \$9,000,000 pro rata. Of course, this result would be most un-satisfactory, and if the shipping interest can secure the \$3,000,000 from congress in its present state of development, it could certainly secure more when it is much larger and richer than it is today. Of course, congress can remove the limita-tion of \$9,000,000 at any time, and it is extremely improbable that a large and profitable shipping interest will ever be reduced to the necessity of dividing \$0,000,-000 upon a basis lower than the schedule provided in the bill. The limitation of 16 years upon the period within which 29year contracts for subsidies can be made is also removable by act of congress, and if the pending measure should add largely to the mercantile marine of the United States, it would be highly illogical to cut off the extension of its benefits at the end of 10 years. Of course, this would be in the interest of the companies that had secured contracts, but the shipbuilders would be as much interested as the new shipowners in removing this restric-tion. If the subsidy bill shall become a law, therefore, we may take \$279,006,006, not as the maximum, but as the minimum expenditure authorized by it. The maximum was lately calculated in the Forum by Captain Bates, recently commissioner of navigation, at several times this This is assuming that it would amount. produce the expected effects, and if it did-not, the fact would be cited as a reason for raising the rates.

### Value of Manufactures.

The town of Randieman, in Randolph county, N. C., affords a striking illustration of the value of manufacturing in dustries to a community. Only a few years ago it was a straggling village of a couple of hundred people, with no indus-tries and very little business of any kind Now Randleman is the most flourishing town in Randolph county. It has severa prosperous cotton mills and other indus tries, its population has grown to about 3000, and about 90 per cent of the fam-lies depend upon the wages from the spinning, weaving and knitting factories for bread and meat, etc. There is said to be not an idle man, woman or child in the town who is willing to work.

A correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal, writing from Birmingham, Ala., declares that in 1899 "Alabama had a glorious year, and the new year comes or in a blaze of glory." The output f pig iron was as much as 1,048,704 tons, and prices were more than doubled. In January, 1899, No. 1 foundry iron sold a 8 a ton, gray forge at \$6 50, and No. 1 soft at \$8. In the following December these sorts sold, respectively, at \$18.50 and \$16 and \$18.50—a profitable advance to makers who had their yards full of pig accumu lated during dull times. Iron ore was mined to the extent of 2,140,733 tons; the oke product was 1,834,550 tons, coal 7,559,281

### Stealing Water,

Water offered by the water company of New Orleans is so high-priced that the poor people are forced in time of drouth o steal it. The New Orleans Picayun great river flowing by the city the inhabitants should be forced to steal water to drink. "When you mention menopolies," says the Mobile Register, "and want an illustration of how they work to the injury of the people, you must not forget that the New Orleans water company is right up next to the band wagon."

No Vulgar Haste. Philadelphia Press. Mistress-Delfa, I don't like to speak to ou about it, but you're too fond of sleep. ou don't get up earl-Cook-Shure, ma'am, I'm no fonder av it than the next wan. It's only that I do

Renown. "Still," said the old friend who had salled to converse with the venerable sage, in your advanleng age it must be great comfort to know your fame is se 'Yes." replied the aged scientist, "I am

slape slower than mosht.

told there is a new disease and a 5-cent cigar named for me." To Exercise His Talent.

Chicago Post.

"Yes. He got so in the habit of kicking about the way things were done during he Spanish war that he is going to Engand now to help out the stay-at-homes there."

Why He Resigned. Philadelphia North American. "Why did the young minister leave so

"The Maiden Ladles' Home Missionary

"I suppose we'll have to natch up our

Society took up the task of finding him a suitable wife." Poverty's Straits. Detroit Journal. "We can't afford to have any new differ-ncest" urged the husband.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The circus trust will succeed if it has the right ring to it,

Taylor's friends appear to be ready to out-Goebel Goebel.

--There's a Christmas dinner in it, Buller, if you can make it go.

The report that Mr. Barrett's life of the admiral is to be called "Me and Dewey" is now denied.

What Great Britain needs just now is a general who will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer, ---

Mr. Pague's reception in Chicago is further proof that a prophet is not withoutwell, you know the rest.

He walked right up to the canson's mouth, In spite of his commide's warning. But his courage failed when his duty was To get up on a fresty merning.

Boni de Castellane is quarreling with a

French newspaper. There seems to be nothing ridiculous that this man will not It is very considerate in Aguinaldo not

to call attention to himself when the public is interested in congress and the Transvaal war. The tone of the Congressional Record might be raised during these days of un-

restricted senatorial debate if that journal had a press censor on its staff. If the government is to appoint a civil commission to treat with the Filipines, the difficulty will be to keep them civil when they go up against Filipino treach-

ery. The Lostine Leader seems to be in the hands of the devil for a time. The paper contains this announcement: "The coss editor is out on the telephone line

this week, getting everything in hell-o shape." A Josephine county man named Jeweil says "the sultan of Turkey, Lord Chamberlain and President McKinley will go nto history as the three great criminals of the century"; that "the people of Oregon in the coming election will have a chance to renew their allegiance to the principles taught by Jesus Christ, Thomas Jefferson and W. J. Bryan," Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the asylum at Salem, the superintendent will

do well to make room for one more in the

---

ward for the mentally defective,

You khi! Put Sing, You beat, E'r stand For that? A thing To you! Porsoothe A nine-Year youth To try To be The high But hold May bring You through Good thing For you. Small boy.

With you Much joy!
The numerous friends of Colonel G. H. North Mendell, here and throughout the Northwest, will be giad to learn that the mayor of San Francisco, who, by the new charter, has power to appoint all the commissioners without regard to politics, has just appointed him chairman of the most important commission, that of public works, which has charge of water works electric lighting, streets, rallways, wharves, sewers, municipal buildings and construction of every kind. Colonel Mendell was for many years division engineer of river and harbor improvements and all other government works on this coast, between British Columbia and Mexico. The great Columbia river jetty, which has been of such vast benefit to Oregon, was one of the many beneficial works supervised by him. Since his retirement from the engineer corps of the United States army, four years ago, he has been engaged as consulting engineer on many important works, such as the water works of this city and of Los Angeles. Now, without seeking it, this very responsible appointment has been given him. This recognition of his integrity, ability and energy is very gratifying.

Women of Persia. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Life is sad in Persia, especially the roman's life. The law of Islam allows each man to have four wives, and as many oncubines and slave girls as his hand can hold. His wives, also, he may divorce at will. Our word "bosh" is the Turkish wiii. word by which a Moslem divorces his wife, It does not count if he says it only once or twice, but if said the third time the woman must go, and there is no recourse. Down along the Caspian the men often marry their wives in the spring, so as to have the benefit of their labor in the rice fields, and livorce them in the fall so as to escape supporting them during the winter. At Meshed, where the pligrims come, is a large population of temporary wives who are married to the pilgrims, far from ome and families, for so long a time as the pilgrims remain at the shrine-a day, or a month. The Mohammedan priests draw up the contracts for these temporary alliances. Lord Curron, who has been there, says Meshed, though the hollest city in Persia, is the wickedest city in Asia. There are no words for wife and home in There are no homes and few Persian. There are no homes and few wives. It is curious to hear a handsome woman say: "I have told my husband if marries another wife I shall poison him, and I intend to do it." Or to ask a woman about her home life, and get the answer, "Love my husband? Oh, yes, I love him. I love him as much as a sleve holds water."

The Defeat of the Strategist. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. The strategist out in his easy chair, and wrinkled his massive brow;

And the strategist wrote of the when and the where, Likewise of the why and the how! He laid out the way and be picked out the spot, He dealt with the "fo" and the "whys," And clearly set forth how the fight should be

in words that were pointed and wise.

The strategist laid out a plan of campaign That left no escape for the foe; His cunning was deep but his language was plain, at least, he intended it so;

And as he disposed of great armies of men. And parceled out states and was glad, A lady slipped in and surprised itim and then She spoke of a "work" that she had.

The strategist "hommed" and the strategist "hawed."

And he nervously squirmed in his chair:

He longed to get out and go reaming abroad,

But the lady had cornered him there. and the strategist frowned and the strategist blinked. But the woman was pretty and bland. And when she departed his three dollars shinked. In the purse she hold in her hand. old differences!" signed the wife, wearily.