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TODAY'S WEATHER -- Fair, with north to

ORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1900

REFISH DIFFICULTIES AND BRIT-ISH CHARACTER.

The difficulties that beset the British remment in meeting the emergencies every one of its important wars are eat; for the British empire has alst no standing army, and is obliged call armies into being when an emeracy arises. This is a work that relives time. In the case of our civil ar it was more than one year before Itary forces could be brought into ny effective shape, and nearly two rs before they could be brought up high fighting power. A like condion is the British handleap now, Moreer, the movement of large bodies of ops by sen is necessarily slow; but fact the British government in less in three months has sent to South frica the largest army ever transportover seas. These forces, however, s not yet an effective army. There much raw material, which it will ke time to convert into a seasoned diery

It is an expression not uncommon at Great Britain is an all-conquering rant, menacing the liberties of all eaker nations; yet we have it also om the same sources that the British apire has run its race, is decadent, nd no longer can be a terror anyhere, or even a formidable antago st; in proof of which is cited its failthus far to make head against even e little South African republics. It uld seem wise, however, not to dog-

atize on this subject now. It will be tter understood, later. To us, indeed, ere seems no reason to suppose the itish man less likely to be tenacious his purposes now than formerly; and history of Britain for many centuas shows that no nation, not even me, has maintained its own side of controversy, in an emergency, with nore obstinate purpose or more dogd resolution. It is probable Britain III have to send 250,000 men, or even eater numbers, to South Africa, be re this war can be ended; but she Il send them, because the prestige of e empire is at stake, and there is no ce about it.

From the first The Oregonian has ight it highly probable that the itish forces shut up in Ladysmith, ev and Mafe was not possible, perhaps, to withaw the forces from Mafeking and mberley; but clearly it has been a inder to allow the force now at dysmith to be shut up there. It mid have retired before the superior rces of the Boers, disputing the ound all the way, till the columns of forcement should be met. The diffities of the British campaign have sen chiefly from the necessity of aking every possible effort to relieve e garrison of Ladysmith; for the naof the country is such that the sadvantages of the undertaking are est, and perhaps insurmountable it for Ladysmith, the British columns uld strike at the heart of the Boer ates through a comparatively easy litary route; whereas now they are si to all the disadvantages and obstaes of the effort to relieve Ladysmith. column of 50,000 men pushed into ie heart of the Orange Free State and nacing the Transvaal would have lled off the besiegers, not only of dysmith, but of Kimberley and afeking. This, it is said, was the st plan of campaign. Why it was doned has not been explained. litary judgment was at fault, or was rificed to political considerations. The sequel will show whether Great tain is degenerate and decadent, or st. Speculation on the subject would turally take the color of the prejuce or feeling that inspired it. But it certain that the people of Great itain are practically of one mind and rpose towards the South African They mean to see it through, er all obstacles, and in spite of all cks and disasters. The public press the country bears witness that at no iod of their history have the British ple risen in a body to confront a ave problem with more unanimity of timent. There are Englishmen who lieve the war ought to have been erted, and some even have stoutly clared that the policy that led up to was unjust; but with one accord glishmen echo the sentiment uttered other day by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, mier of Canada: "It is said we are aging an unjust war. I do not intend examine that question. The war is ing on. Our motherland is at war. hat is enough for me." It is the senent of instinctive attachment of all anly men to their country's cause, is the sentiment that holds our own diers to their work in the Philippine lands. It is an echo of our Decatur's ous toast, "Our country! May she er be right! But our country, right wrong!" Without this patriotic inet no people can have a country. The history of the advancement of world has been one long succession conquests of the less efficient by the re efficient peoples. Our own couny furnishes one of the most conspicas of examples. We have pushed the rive Indians, the French, the Spands, the Mexicans, out of our way at ery point where we have come in conet with them. We have beaten down sir fighting forces and absorbed the mants, as we now are doing again the Philippine islands and the Engah are doing in South Africa. This is

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the main road on which civilization gets ahead. Civilization through conquest is the chief law of progress. But men have learned that liberty and justice must be established as the base of all permanent conquest and civilization, All the liberty that is worth having, all the liberty that the world values, has been gained by forcible overthrow of stems not fit to live. Whether Brit-

has become too weak to continue r part of this mission we shall see ugh the outcome of her war in uth Africa; but those who profess to think she has run her race and this the beginning of her end, we think will see more clearly after a while.

> ANOTHER TOMBSTONE NEEDED. Vancouver Island, the marine come

tery of the Pacific, has claimed another victim. This time it is the east coast of the island that is the scene of the dis aster. As the property loss through

the wreck of the Miami will exceed \$250,000, there does not seem to be much of a choice between the east and west coast of the island, as a location for the destruction of property. There has already been a considerable number of

costly wrecks on the east coast, and at least one high-priced steamship, the San Pedro, left her bones down at the lower end of the island, right at the entrance to Victoria harbor. The east coast wrecks, however, have an advantage over those that take place out on

the west coast, and near the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, in that lives are seldom lost.

Down around the entrance of the Straits of Fuca a kind of a rivalry has always appeared between Flattery rocks, on the south, and Vancouver island, on the north, as to which could claim the greater number of victims. Between the two of them they have managed to pile up a greater list of disasters than has been recorded on any similar length of shore line between Panama and Alaska. Inside the Straits the Miami disaster is the worst that has occurred on the Canadian side since the loss of the San Pedro and Barnard Castle, but Point Wilson, way up the Straits, within forty miles of Seattle, gathered in the Umatilla and Kilbrannan, with an attendant loss of about \$300,000, since the San Pedro was wrecked.

Treacherous rocks, tide rips and storms will always make it expensive for underwriters who carry policies on vessels trading to ports on the Guif of Georgia or Straits of Fuca, and the his-

tory of shipping in that section will probably continue to be a long record of disaster. This is an unpleasant subject seldom dwelt on by Puget sound papers, but, considering the uncomplimentary remarks that these papers have been in the habit of making regarding insignificant delays to ship ning on the Columbia, it is not inappropriate at the present time.

ITALY'S DEMAND. Italy is again pressing upon the United States government its demand

that the slayers of the five Italian subjects lynched some months ago by a Louisiana mob shall be punished. From present indications the authorities at the Quirinal will not be satisfied with the payment of an indemnity, as has heretofore been the case when Italians have been the victims of mob rage. Congress might be persuaded to vote an appropriation for this purpose, as the easiest way out of the difficulty. but it may be doubted whether it can be induced to go further than this, The plea of the United States in the

matter is, unfortunately, a weak one. That the federal government is powerless to act because the outrages in question took place in a sovereign state, whose authorities will do nothing against the mob leaders, will scarcely hold in international law, by which civilized nations are bound in their treatment of the subjects of other countries. Italy can very properly respond that she knows nothing of our scheme of federal and state government. Her subjects came to this country under a national treaty which promised them protection of life and property. The situation is one which thoughtful American citizens can scarcely regard with self-complacency. The remedy suggested in the president's recommendation that congress pass a bill giving the federal courts jurisdiction over cases in which foreigners are assalled by mob violence, is worthy the considerate attention of that body. The present condition of affairs in this respect is not only unsatisfactory, but it may at any time lead to costly complications with nations that will be more peremptory than Italy and better equipped to insure attention to their demands.

ago, when vessels bound for the Pacific rounded Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, and, creeping along the coasts of America or Asia, called at various ports for traffic, returning after an absence of one or two years. Today at Vladivostock, Yokohama, Tien Tsin, Shanghai and Hong Kong, from twenty-five to fifty steamers of the Pacific Mail, the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Oriental & California the Oriental & Peninsula, the Trans-Siberian or the Japan Mail Steamship Company may any day be seen at anchor, arriving and departing. The Japan Mall Steamship Company, the largest but one in the world, includes eighty-three steamers, entering every commercial port of Japan, Corea, China

and Siberia. WAR LEGISLATES.

This is true in a very large and comprehensive sense. Not only does war legislate in the sense that enormous political abuses are not seldom uprooted by the sword, but the art of war itself is through war radically enlarged or reformed. The ironclad warship of the Monitor pattern dated from our civil war of 1861-65, and revolutionized the naval warfare of the world The Prussian needle-gun won Sadowa in 1866, and changed the fate of Germany, for, out of the defeat of Austria, Prussia became the ruling force in the Frankfort diet, and out of this superiority of Prussia came the present empire of Germany. War certainly most effectively legislated in this instance, and war most effectively legislated when it extirpated slavery in America and when it crushed Napoleon at Waterloo, These instances are sufficient to illustrate the political effect of the critical wars of the nineteenth century. The present contest between the British and the South African republics is not likely to have any such ending as the ultimate defeat of the British armies. Of course, in that event the result would be of far-reaching political consequence, for it would be followed in all probability within ten years by an insurrection in India and the occupation of Herat by the Russians, with a view to exercise pressure upon the British Indian empire if Russia should not be permitted to work her will in China.

This radical political revolution and legislation by the bayonet we do not expect to come out of the Boer war, because there is no reasonable expectation that Great Britain will be ultimately defeated. But there is another result that is sure to come out of the Boer war, and that is the enlargement or reform of the art of war. For the first time since the invention and general employment of the modern maga zine rifle and quick-firing cannon, their value in war has been fairly tested. The needle-gun used by the Prussians and the chassepot used by the French in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was no better weapon than the Springfield rifle, with which our regular troops were armed before they were furnished with the Krag-Jorgensen; so that the Franco-German war did not test the value of improved rifles as the Boer

war has done. The brief Greek war with Turkey did not determine their worth; neither did our brief struggle with the Spanlards over Cuba, nor our war in the Philippines. The Spanlards armed with Mausers were too few to make a test fight; and the Filipinos could not shoot, as a rule, no matter what gun they possessed. But the Boers have the best of improved magazine rifles, and are, as a rule, good shots, so for the first time in the history of modern warfare we can tell what effect upon the art of war the general employment of these improved

been subjected to much denunciation for its alleged lust of money and disregard of its obligation ,"never to allow personal or pecuniary considerations to interfere with prompt aid to the defenseless and oppressed." It is a pleasure to find one body of lawyers who recognize their general duty as officers of the court to render service to destitute persons accused of crime where it does not interfere with obligations elsewhere. Undoubtedly the action taken at Pendleton will add

to the repute of the profession, increase its respectability, and help to bring it to the high plane of honor that ought to characterize the bar. Events have not been wanting in the past two years, even at the capital of the state, to lower the standing of the profession

and smirch the integrity of attorneys. The petition at Pendleton ought to have curative and corrective effect, and it deserves careful reading by all citizens, as well as prompt emulation by lawyers in the other judicial districts of

In the recent discussion of the general pension bill for the year 1901, carrying with it a total of \$145,000,000, Commissioner Evans was denounced by Representative Curtis, of Kansas, but most vigorously defended on the republican side by Ray of New York, formerly chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and Mahon of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mahon said the whole

agitation against the commissioner was due to Washington pension sharks, who

sent to old soldiers and their widows, whose names and addresses they could learn, blanks upon which to make application for pensions. In less than one case in forty this ended their connection with the case. But as soon as the claim was allowed. Mahon said, they took \$10 from every case in which their names appeared, or \$25 in case a special contract had been executed. In the year 1898, the first one of the administration of Commissioner Evans, he paid out to attorneys \$730,000, half or twothirds of which went to these pension sharks in Washington. Last year the commissioner paid but \$477,000 to them. in which fact he found the motive actuating the present attacks upon the commissioner.

The annual session of the fruitgrowers' convention, called to meet at Corvallis, next week, should, and no doubt will, be largely attended by men whose brains direct the use of their hands in fruitraising. Subjects of great value to horticulturists will be presented and discussed at this meeting by practical men. Haphazard fruitgrowing is a thing of the past, so far as meeting the exacting demands of a wide market is concerned. The kitchen orchard, gnarled, mossgrown, unsprayed and uncultivated, may continue to furnish its quota of wormy apples and pears for 'family use" (if the family is not particular in regard to the juices that go to make up its cider), but those who reckon fruit, even for home use, at its full value, are fain to discard ignorance for knowledge in fruitgrowing, and gladly profit by the suggestions that the fruitgrowers' convention gives out,

Miss Helen Gould is an excellent young woman, and has great wealth at her disposal. She did not accumulate it, but inherited it; and there is no disposition to censure or criticise her. But the wealth which she possesses is the product of wrong. It would better have been left in the hands of those from whom her father wrested it, Here are the vast accumulations of the Carnegles and the Rockefellers. Are the wrongs and sins through which they were accumulated to be compounded by occasional donations to this charity or

edge. It was, moreover, an essentially inectious sentiment because it involved a noral standard, and there is nothing so nsinuating and so penetrating as the consciousness of moral superiority in matters requiring no personal sacrifice. In Ruskin himself this sentiment had in his later years some curious effects, and gradually changed him from the prea of a new, or what he thought was a new gospel of art to a lonely recluse, dream ing beautiful dreams and only at rare in tervals sending out some eloquent and dimly intelligible cry of prophecy or warn-

It is rash to predict the place in literary history of a writer who for so many years was the center of active polemics, but there is reason for the belief that Ruskin will be remembered, so far as he is re-membered, rather for the way in which he was able to express his thought than for the thought itself. He had the rare gift of an individual style, rich, fiexible rhythmic, and portraying. There is noth ing in modern English more full of the writer's own sense of beauty and delight in it than the finest passages of the early work of Ruskin. It was in the true sig nificance pictorial, not merely descriptive but revealing, and to be read with satis

faction by those to whom his philosophy was shallow and his esthetic dogmas un-interesting. It is to be doubted if he is much read now, despite this most unusual charm. But it is the fortune of some of his earlier and much of his later work to have passed into the class which collectors value and libraries are bound to pre-serve, and it may be that in another halfcentury, when the last echoes of the contests in which he engaged have died out, he will claim a higher rank than is now accorded him.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Statement by the Chairman of the County Republican Committee, PORTLAND, Jan. 26 .- (To the Editor.)-In my judgment, anonymous criticisms of the republican city and county committee, with speculations as to its intentions in the coming primaries, are not deserving of notice; but The Oregonian's comment on recent letters is entitled to respect and consideration, and, as chairman of the committee, I beg leave to say that I heartily concur in what it says about the necessity and justice of having free, fair and honest primary elections, with full right to every voter to select and vote for whom he pleases as delegates to the convention. I most earnestly desire that every vote cast shall be honestly counted for the persons for whom it is cast, and do not hesitate to say that I voice the sentiments of the committee of which I have the honor to be chair-

man. In this view, every honest republican will concur, and no fair man will question the sincerity of the committee without some foundation on which to base his charge. The committee is the executive agent of the party, chosen by the party to care for and conserve its best interests, and the committee has not, and will not, at any time enter upon an important duty or take an important step without consulting as many as practicable of the prominent members of the party. I do not, however, concede it to be the duty of the republican city and county committee, in the exercise of their high privilege of selecting judges and clerks of republican primary elections, to search among the citizens of the city and county. or among those who merely claim to be republicans, for the purpose of finding out if there be factions or cliques, and, if found, to crystallize those factions or cliques into separate bodies within the party, by selecting, for and on account of each, a judge or a clerk, or both, to represent the interest of each at the polls. It is too plain for argument that such a course would beget factions, by recognizing them at the outset and nursing them into vigorous life. The members of the

committee do not believe in such political action, and I could not answer to my party if I pursued it. I believe I voice the sentiment of the republican party of Multnomah county in saying that the right and proper course to pursue, and

man, and has joined those ranks from which he says "God does not call his great men." Thus his life is a painful and obvious contradiction. Not only has Mr. Carnegie striven for wealth, but he has worked every influence he could com-mand to induce the government to go into partnership with him and to help him make money. Of course, it may be said in his behalf that he did not realise in the beginning what a dreadful curse riches would be. But it must also be said that, even now, he shows no dispo-sition to cripple himself seriously in order that he may enjoy his "blessed heritage of poverty." As a specimen of hypocrisy-unconscious, indeed, as most hypocrisy s-Mr. Carnegie's apologia pro paupertate will take high rank.

PENSION FACTS.

Commissioner Seems to Have the Better of the Recent Controversy. The report on pensions of the senate abcommittee, which has recently printed, is an interesting document, since it shows that the chief complaints of the resolutions of the G. A. R. aimed at Commissioner Evans were without founda-tion. These chief complaints were that disabilities were not aggregated in the ratings, and that no pensions were to widows under the act of June 27 ons were given who had an annual income of more than \$96, aside from their daily work. To the first charge the commission

serted that disabilities were aggregated or combined in fixing the ratings. "For example," he said, "here is one case ad-judicated yesterday. It was for theumatism, disease of the heart, and senile de-bility. It took all of these disabilities to give a man a rating of \$6. Any one of them would not have given him such a rating under the act of 1880; it was the combined disabilities."

Commissioner Evans denied that he had made new rules regarding evidence. He "The same rules of evidence in all sald: apply that have been for many applied. Not a new rule has been ases years applied. Not a new rule has been established by this administration governing the evidence that will allow a claim or disallow it."

The decision under which rule 225. which simply prohibited compounding of ratings and against which the claim agents and their allies have de-claimed so vigorously, was made by As-sistant Secretary of the Interior Cyrus Bussey, a republican official, on January 7, 1893, two months before Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, although the rule itself was not issued until the June following.

The second complaint of the G. A. ommittee, with reference to widows, dis closed the fact that the bureau has al-ready gone beyond technical limits in the Interpretation of the law. The commis-

oner of pensions said: "The act of 1890 required a widow to be wholly dependent before she could have a pensionable status, and yet that clause is little indefinite. It says practically that the widow must be without other means of support than her daily labor. Now, a widow might have \$75 a year income from some source, and if this law were in force, as it is worded, she would be worse off to the extent of \$21 than though she had nothing. Therefore the secretary of the interior ruled (and that s a rule which has governed the practice of the bureau since) that where a widow's income from other sources than her daily labor did not exceed in amount what her pension would be under the law, she should be deemed to be without other neans of support, and thus give her s ensionable status."

Deputy Commissioner Davenport said that under the present law regarding high-rate pensions, "there is no way of determining whether these beneficiaries are entitled to the high rates they are nov drawing. A person totally incapacitated for manual labor by reason of rheumatlam, receiving a pension of \$30 per month applies for an increase; an order for his examination is issued by the bureau, and the surgeon finds the claimant confined requiring the aid and attendance o his course, requiring the aid and attendance of another person; a certificate goes in at \$72 per month. The pensioner, in many no longer reultres the regular aid and attendance of nother person, but the bureau knows nothing of this, and the pension goes on at 72 per month.

o an examination. that there are four men in Washington \$1600 a year. It is notable that the sub ommittee did not see fit to recor such a law as Mr. Davenport advocated.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Et tu, Kwang Su?

Roberts would have done better possibly in a single combat.

When Buller reports with regret the war office views with alarm.

In spite of his name, General Schwan has not yet been put to flight.

The Boers seem to be holding their ground, although it isn't theirs.

Perhaps after all Bryan was morely taking lessons in running from that ostrich.

Emperor William's mother-in-law is dead. Professional jokewriters, here is the chance of a lifetime -0---

While Professor Aggassis is in the Fills It is possible that he may get some inside information on the anatomy of the untutored savage.

It is unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that congress cannot afford to prolong the Filipino war in order to give leather-lunged senator's something talk about.

Sir Thomas Lipton has applied for me bership in the Chicago Board of Trade. He showed every indication of being game when he was over here last summer, but now he has made good for all time.

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Just what kind of weather the month of February is to bring is what the oldest inhabitant and other weather sharps are now worrying about. Some think the weather will continue as of inte for the remainder of the winter, while others are certain that there will be a cold snap in February. The latter back their opinion by stories of great storms they have seen here in February, all of which they claim are the frozen truth. A party in a Front-street store was discussing this onundrum yesterday, and finally an oldtimer said he had often seen six weeks' sledding in February. A canneryman, whose name suggests winter weather, stated that a good many years ago ha crossed Shoalwater bay on the ice on the Fourth of July, and that on his way he came across a flock of about 200 swan which had been caught by the ice freesing to their wings, and that he killed the whole of them and secured feathers enough to make a dozen feather beds, and down enough to make a pair of pillows for each. Nothing was said for a while, and then a logger, who had been listening, observed that he remembered the circumstance, and that his family now had four of these feather beds, and pillows to match, which had been given him for hauling the swan to the shore, where they were plucked. The canneryman then took the logger out and treated him.

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For several reasons the firemen would lke to be excused from ever again fighting a fire like that at the Standard Oil Company's place on Tuesday. One of these reasons is that they worked in mortal dread of an explosion which would doubtless have killed a large number of people, and might have flooded the river with boiling oil and caused no one can imagine how serious a disaster. Another reason is that in addition to the weat and tear on the men and machinery, a large part of the hose of the department was thoroughly soaked with oil from eing dragged around in it. This is likely to render the hose worthless, and the commissioners have no money to buy nore. They are now endeavoring to de vise some means of getting the hose freed of this oil before it spoils the rubber imbedded between the layers of cotton. They have not yet discovered any way of doing this, but the chief and the commissioners are studying on the prob-

Mr. Davenport also says that while the

commissioner may order the examiners to visit such a pensioner, he is not compelled the law were made mandatory, he would, if found without his extra disability, he reduced to \$30 per month. The law requiring bi-ennial examinations of all pensioners was repealed in 1879. Mr. Davenport says each receiving a pension of \$72 per month, who draw salaries ranging from \$1200 to

Somebody once said. "War legislates." the state.

THE NEW PACIFIC.

Herbert Howe Bancroft, in his most recently published volume, "The New Pacific," directs attention to the extraordinary expansion which has taken place in the commerce of the Pacific during the last two generations. Thirty years ago Japan's foreign trade was next to nothing; now it is worth riflemen. \$200,000,000 a year. A proportional in crease of China's commerce would bring the valuation of it up to \$2,000. 000,000. It was computed in 1894 that the ships of the Pacific states had increased within the previous decade by 499 in number and by 121.690 in tonnage, while the ships of the Atlantic and Gulf states had decreased in the same period by 710 in number and by 135,000 in tonnage. The great Yukon river a few years ago knew no craft save the kyaks of the Eskimo. Now on this great river of 2000 miles' course there are some forty lines of steamers In the northwest of America, until lately deemed uninhabitable, a dozen railroads are either finished or in course of construction, as, for example, those of the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Company; the British Co lumbia & Yukon railway; the roads from Skagway to Fort Selkirk, from North Vancouver to the Lake Atlin gold fields, from Rodson to Midway, a branch of the Columbia & Western while the Anglo-Alaskan syndicate has organized a company for the construction of a railroad from the Unalaklik river to the Yukon. There are two or power of Continental Europe three trans-Pacific cable lines in contemplation, the cost of which is estimated at \$10,000,000 each. One of these the British-Pacific cable, is to connec British Columbia with Australia and New Zealand; another, the Pacific Cable Company, with which the Hawaijan government signed a contract before annexation, was to lay a cable between the United States and Hawaii, and on to Ching and the Philippines. These facts, collected and redited by

azine rifles and rapid-fire cannot that? These extraordinary fortunes is likely to have for the future. The battle of Modder River, fought gained in every case through the favor of government in one way or another. by General Methuen, was a test of cannot be cleared of the infamy of the modern warfare. In arms, ammunition, tactics, on either side, the latest

methods of their acquisition by any theories were put into practice, and the beggarly plan of partial restitution. This wealth would better have been result was enlightening to those who left in the hands of its rightful owners. have hitherto believed that intrenched lines can be carried without destructive

It may be just as well to whisper to loss to the assailants when that attack our fearful "antis" who can't sleep o' is made direct in front, against white troops of sturdy fighting stock. It can be made against the "hill tribes" of nights because of their dread of stand. ing armies, and yet who want the United States to establish the independ-India sometimes with success; it can be made against Filipinos who cannot ence of the Philippine islands and to shoot straight, but it cannot be made guarantee that independence protection and defense against the world, that this successfully against white men of policy would make necessary the creasturdy fighting stock who can shoot tion and maintenance of a larger army, straight and cannot be rattled by a shower of shrapnel. The Boer war is as well as a larger navy, than the dithe first great object-lesson of real rect annexation of the islands to the value that we have had of the effect United States would require; for the danger of a conflict with foreign naof the employment of modern magazine rifles and rapid-fire cannon in the tions on account of these possessions will be far less if we hold them than if hands of men who can shoot straight and are not easily rattled by shell fire we turn them over to the inhabitants, who are unable to restrain or govern It is clear that, except when by maneuvering or surprise the enemy is themselves, and would be indifferent to wars which we were bound to fight for caught in the trenches so that he can be enfiladed by artillery, it is practi-

them. cally impossible to carry an intrenched There are two great results of the line defended by modern magazine Roberts case. One is the obvious demrifles and rapid-fire guns in the hands onstration in national moral sense, with of an intelligently led and well-posted its precedent for all time against simenemy. It is also clear that the wars of the future will call for the employilar offenders. The other result is to

drive another nall in the coffin of strict ment of large numbers of mounted construction. The plain truth is that Roberts is thrown out of congress, re-Moltke foresaw this as a result of magazine, long-range rifles, and rapidgardless of anything the constitution fire, long-range field guns. Sheridan, may guarantee him. Self-preservation is Nature's first law. Against it, too, foresaw it, and predicted that wars vould become infrequent or at least of whether in foreign wars or menace of internal corruption and decay, the letshorter duration because of the expenter of the law will be invoked in vain. siveness of the improved weapons of destruction. It seems probable that the This necessary interpretation is what esson of the Boer war will make for makes the constitution a living, breathpeace, so far as America is concerned. ing instrument and guide of advance ment, and not a dead wall across the The strongest power in Europe would say: "If the Boers, with improved path of progress.

magazine rifles and rapid-fire field guns, could seriously stand off Great Cows are wretchedly thoughtless Britain, what hope should we have creatures. There are well-authenticated to make successful war with a nation charges that these animals step into inof 72,000,000, with plenty of money to stead of across suburban bicycle paths and even, in some instances, as clearly denoted by their tracks, follow these sacred paths on their way to pasture or while carelessly feeding on the com mon. Abolish the old-fashioned brutes or compel their presumptuous owners to shut them up and feed them the year round!

New York Times.

One of the most distinguished of Amer-ican artists once remarked, apropos of some change in his esthetic views: "Oh,

yes, at the proper time I had Ruskin!" And it is not to be denied that in the score of years following 1850 the young men and women of the United States who were interested in art were apt to tract the feverish enthusiasm of the gifted writer much as they had the inflamma-tory and temporary affections of child-hood. It was the strength and the weakness of the author of "Modern Painters" and of "The Stones of Venice," that his enthusiasm was attdinable and deeply enjoyable by those who had little real knowl-edge of art, and was delightfully proof against the disturbing and difficult critical sional ethics which the unusual docu-Mr. Bancroft, present a remarkable ment reveals. The membership of the contrast to the situation of sixty years bar in general has, in recent years, assaults of those that had such knowl-

the course which, with the aid of my associates and the counsel of prominent members of the party, I purpose to pursue, is this:

First-To select as judges and clerks men who are, and who are known to be, just, honest and capable citizens, and who, recognizing their duty, will not fail or hesitate to do it, and see that every republican voter has free, fair and full opportunity to vote for whom he pleases, and that the vote so cast is counted as

cast.

Second-To see that the judges and

clerks so chosen are republicans. There is no person in Multnomah cour ty more anxious than myself to see har mony prevail in the ranks of the republi can party, for it is only by harmony that the fullest measure of victory in the coming election and in the presidential election soon to follow can be attained. For many years past the majority of the prominent men of the city have been either actively interested within the lines of the repub lican party or in affiliation with it, and the regular republican organization has stood for the best business interests of the community, and nation, including, especially, the money standard of commerce. The gold standard is secure, but other questions of national importance, of spe-

cial significance to the Pacific coast, are pressing for right solution, and it is my earnest hope that the party will be as harmonious for expansion as for a sound financial policy. To secure the highest unity of action, we must have opportunity for a fair primary with assurance that votes shall be counted as cast. The primary election is to be a republican election; the voters should be republican; the judges and clerks must be republican, worthy and honorable. I can ask no more of them, nor can the republican party desire more from them.

DONALD MACKAY. Chairman of the Republican City and County Committee.

CARNEGIE ON POVERTY.

It Is a Blessing Which He Has Sadly Misused.

Indianapolis News.

It is indeed interesting to hear a million aire, like Mr. Carnegie, who has made much of his money through the use of the taxing power with which a kind government has clothed him, discoursing on the blessings of poverty. His remarks recently addressed to the young men's side. Bible class of the Fifth-avenue Baptist church, New York, are so exceedingly interesting that we cannot refrain from setting out at least one statement of the Carnegie doctrine. He said:

In these days we hear a lot about poverty The cry goes up to abolish poverty, but it will indeed be a sad day when poverty is no longer with us. Where will your inventor, your artist, your philanthropist, your reformer-in fact, anybody of note-come from, then? They come from the ranks of the poor God does not call his great men from the ranks of the rich. Mr. Carnegle is entirely right. But the thing that troubles us is that he himself did not stay poor. In this same address he said:

As a young man, I had the best edu the world with which to begin life. I was born to the blessed heritage of poverty.

A.

Clearly, Mr. Carnegie has sadly misused his opportunities. His whole life has been devoted to the work of abolishing poverty in his own individual case. With splendld education-for so be all his speaks of it-he has developed into a rich

India's Colossal Task. Chicago Tribune.

The famine in India is assuming appalling proportions, and the government has on its hands a task of magnitude. In times past Great Britain generally has rendered material assistance in the way of contributions for relief of the queen's starving subjects, but this year England is too busy expending money, and blood as well, in South Africa to be able to furnish any aid, and so there will be no Mansion House fund, despite the fact that it never before was so badly needed. Fortunately, the Indian government, having had to deal with these terrible amines so often, has the work of relief thoroughly organized; and thus is enabled to make a minimum of food go much farther than was the case before system took the place of haphapard aslistance Nevertheless, the natives, who at best are poorly nurtured, will die by thousands.

An idea of the extent of the famine can be gained from the statement made in Calcutta the other day by the viceroy of India. Lord Curzon said that, while the greatest number of persons to whom relief had been granted in any previous famine was 1,250,000, there were already on the relief list this year over 3,000,000. When it is realized that this number must be largely increased before fresh crops can be raised, and that there are nearly 50,000,000 people in the districts affected, i becomes apparent that a calamity of olossal nature is impending Past experience shows that the number

of deaths from starvation will be consid rably augmented by the disinclination of persons to make known their condition Too proud to ask for assistance, in many cases they slowly die by inches unles their needs are accidentally discovered.

The Liquor Question in Alabama.

Coffee County Enterprise. Our position in the licker business is bout this: If a fellow won't step on the varmint it won't bit him; and you can carry a hoss to water, but you can't make him drink. We have yet to hear of compulsory drinking, and never yet saw a barkeeper drumming business on the out-

A Subscriber's Little GrowL

Electrical Review. A newspaper in a Michigan town says of its local telephone service that it is something like a horse that had only wo faults-the first that it was hard to catch when in the pasture, and the other that it was no good after it was caught.

No Cause for Despair

Philadelphia Record. Mrs. Youngwife-The baby talks incessantly. I think he will grow up to be a

Oldbach-I wouldn't worry about t, if I were you. Maybe he'll be a

Comes High.

Philadelphia North American. "Oh, yes," said Farmer Redbeet, "my son's takin' the higher education in the East, an' judgin' by the demands he makes on me for cash, it gits higher and higher every year."

The oil company is not doing any thing toward rebuilding their warehouse or providing for the better protection of their tanks, until it is seen what action the council will take on the two ordinaces now before them for regulating the storage of oll in the city. The general pinion is that the company should never nive been allowed to locate storage tanks inside the city limits, and that it is practically impossible to fix them in any way so as to provide with certainty against accident which might cause a general configration. Water jackets around the tanks would be a great protecion, and high solid walks would also be a protection, but should a tank of gasoline explode it would probably blow down walls and blow up every tank within them. There is a hesitation on the part of some to make a law which would oblige the oil tanks to be removed from the city, but cemoving them to a place where their explosion could do no harm The quesis really the only safe course. ion of cost, it is said, need not be considered in this case, as the company is not poor, and it would work no great hardship if they had to move their tanks out of town, and lay a pipe line to bring the oil in.

The Postmaster's Statesman,

The following is from the Albany Her ald, whose editor is a McBride postmaster, at Albany. These contemptible little acrubs have one motive in politics. That motive is to keep the nose at the public crib, and the man through whom that desire finds gratification is perforce a statesman. Such is the basis of the Albany paper's estimate of little George McBride This statesman furnishes the editor with a nestoffice, and that is enough. The editor will sing the statesman's praises every day of the livelong year. Of the "many good reasons" discovered by this editor why "Senator McBride should be retained in his present position " none, however, is equal to the Albany postoffice. Here is the postmaster's acreed:

The Oregonian has begun its campaign against enstor McBride, and in the way of an after thought, or foot note, the editor of The Orego-nian accurs its readers that he is not himself a candidate for Senator McBridd's place, modently admitting that he does not possess the necessary qualifications. In addition to this fact, it would hardly be expected that the edi-tor of The Oregonian, who puts in his time fighting the republican administration and stacking without reason the state's repretives at the national capital, would have the effrontery to ask for this or any other office from the republican party. The people of Oreon have become so used to these senseless atacks that they are regarded as the mischlefmaking of a professional sold, and nothing worse. There are many good reasons why Senator McBride should be retained in his present position. Foremost among them is that he has now secured important committee places, which will enable him to exert a powerful influence for his state, and which sould require years for a new man to reach. Oregon's representa-tives in Washington have just gotten well into the harmene, and are in a position to do the state some good, and they should by all means be kept there for a few years.

Same Old Story. Baltimore Sun. The new year brings no change at all. "Tis just the same old thing The same old songs of ninety-nine The present year we sing.

Otts cables over here Aggie's "on the run," While the Boer still sits near Ladyumith With his Bible and his gun.

Ruskin's Early Manner.

Lawyers of the sixth judicial district are in court with a petition to the judge in favor of discontinuing fees for defending paupers charged with crime When taxpayers who read the petition have recovered from their astonishment and regained their breath, it is to be hoped they will not fail in expressing proper appreciation of the high sense of civic spirit and profes-

arm her people with magazine rifles and rapid-fire field guns of long range, commanded by West Point artillerists?" Out of our 72,000,000 of people we could raise for national defense in sixty days a force of 100,000 mounted men who could ride as well and shoot

as well as the Boers. This force, added to an infantry force of 250,000 armed with modern rifles and lcannon, would easily make our country victorious ove the invading armies of the greates