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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

BRITISH PREPARATION, AT LAST.

The British nation, finding out at last what it ought to have foreseen, that the undertaking before it is a very serious one, is now settling down to business. The preparations are really colossal; they are backed by money and credit unlimited; they will be sustained by a spirit which realizes that a national history of fifteen centuries looks down from its summits upon British achievement, now extended to all the four quarters of the globe, and expects the prestige of the empire to be maintained. A nation in such a position. to do when beset with the difficulties of an arduous undertaking. It must The situation is found to require 200,-

000 men; it may require 300,000. What then? The nation has them, and more if more are necessary. On the subject of the war there is absolute unity of national sentiment. The British empire, as one man, will support the war. The rich will not spare their wealth; no class will spare its blood. National spirit rises to meet the most serious effort which the nation has been called on to put forth since the fall of Napoleon. It is surprising that we have so many among us who have seemed to suppose that the British people would daunted by defeat and would quit, rather than fight it out. The fact is that each and every successive reverse has made it more certain that they would fight it out. Not a soul in the British dominions who does not know that in such an emergency as the present the spirit that made the empire must come forth to maintain it. To us it has seemed unwise to suppose that the scepter would be suffered to pass from the British empire yet. Therefore with every reverse we have looked for redoubled exertions. So it will be, till the tide turns. Under such menace to national prestige, no British man can think of anything else.

Such is the nature of the defensive position held by the Boer states that the British armies must outnumber their adversaries at least three to one. Holding the inner line, the Boers have every advantage of rapid concentration upon any point. Each separate British force must therefore be powerful enough to meet at any point of collision the shock of nearly the whole Boer armies. It is clear from the outline presented what the general plan of the British campaign will be. General Buller's present force in North Natal will remain; whether the garrison of Ladysmith be lost, or not. It will be expected to detain a large Boer force there, while the main army under Lord Roberts will be pushed from the Cape, into the Orange Free State, and through it into the Transvaal. It may take several months, or even a year, or longer; for it is no small undertaking to crush armies that number from 60 .-000 to 100,000 men. It could perhaps scarcely be done by sheer fighting, but as time goes on the war will put a constantly increasing strain on the resources of the Boers, from which the British will be measurably exempt. The war, indeed, can have but one termination-unless the British nation is now degenerate and its old power a bankrupt asset, to be written off the roll of living history. Challenged as Great Britain is now, with the eyes of the world upon the issue, there is but one course for her now, and she certainly

will pursue it. The elation which the Boer victories have occasioned in many minds, here and elsewhere, is natural enough. But it will presently be changed to indignant remonstrance against employment of the colossal power of a great nation against two weak states. Exultation and defiance will be replaced by appeals to sympathy, as the preparations for these great military movements grow towards maturity. But that the British government, supported by the British people, will see it through, there can be no doubt; for it is a matter now not of choice, but of compulsion. Not only the prestige of the empire, but the retention of the British flag in any part of South Africa, depends on it. The Oregonian believes that the result of the war will be the federation of all South Africa under the British flag, after the manner of Canada and Australia, with full recognition of colonial self-government and equal laws for all empire justify itself. In her treatment of her American colonies 130 years ago Great Britain had not yet advanced to this principle, and she lost them. But it is her colonial policy now. Perhaps in any event she could not have held our states, which, with a vast continent of nationality and of incomparable development; but with loss of these states she changed her colonial policy, now imposes only nominal sovereignty, leaves her colonial possessions to local self-government, supports their public works, and even allows them to tax goods from the mother country as they If we stay in the Philippine islands, our government there must likewise be fashloned and directed to beneficent ends.

It is not for us to speak for the British people or their policy. They will speak and act for themselves, as we shall do; but it remains always to be would prove decisive in the possible the watchwords of the season of politi-

said, at the end of every remark on our own national policy, at home or abroad, that the flag of the United States cannot be a symbol of oppression, but always and everywhere is and must be a guarantee of liberty, now and ever-

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOEBEL.

The attempted assassination of William Goebel cannot be described as unexpected, for when political passion on both sides has been stimulated to the bolling point in a state like Kentucky, To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted, 15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included, 20c

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included, 20c citizens of Kentucky, irrespective of party element, particularly the religious element, have been in a state of alarm for ten days past because of the peril that threatens their commonwealth through the efforts of William Goebel to override justice and unseat the duly elected and legally seated officers of that state. On the 23d inst. a day of humiliation and prayer for the preservation of law and order was observed in Frankfort by the churches of all denominations. No such event growing out of a purely political situation has ever been known before. Goebel is not a native of Kentucky, but is "a carpet-bagger," like the unscrupulous republican politicians who were indirectly responsible for the organization of the "Kuklux Klan" and the crimes perpetrated by it.

The bitterest political enemies of Goebel are not Kentucky republicans, but Kentucky democrats. The two members of the state board of elections who issued the certificate of election to Governor Taylor were friends of Goebel, but were fair-minded. liberty-loving. honest democrats, who held political integrity above partisan advantage corruptly obtained. Judge J. R. Morrison, a lifelong democrat and friend of Goebel, a man of prominence in his party and state, declared a week ago that the unlawful partisan and revolutionary attempts of Goebel to usurp the governorship meant anarchy for Kentucky and lasting disgrace for the state. Judge Morrison declared that the evidence offered by Goebel and his with such a history, has but one thing friends in contesting the seat of Governor Taylor and the other republican office-holders altogether falls to support their right or claims, which are without foundation in law or in morals; that the present course of the Goebel democracy meant sure disaster to the party in the future. It has been predicted that persistence by Goebel in his high-handed course in outraging the sentiment of the majority of the people of the state, as represented in the legitimate republican majority given Governor Taylor, would breed scenes of bloodshed and popular insurrection.

> This prediction has been realized by the attempted assassination of Goebel. Goebel, it is true, has fallen by the same brutal, cowardly, bloody code of private vengeance which he did not hesitate to invoke a few years ago when he shot a political enemy, a galiant old ex-Confederate colonel, to death in the streets. His action on that occasion was so detestable that United States Senator Blackburn publicly denounced him as a murderer. It is true that Goebel's own hands are stained with the blood of private vengeance; it is true that he is a bold. brilliant, bad, corrupt man, who has reckiessly played with the passions of fiammable people; it is true that he has ruthlessly sown the wind until he has reaped the whirlwind. Nevertheless, his attempted assassination was not gross political blunder, as political asboth the ancient and modern world.

> As a matter of fact, political assessins have always been fools and not seldom knaves, from Brutus down to Wilkes Booth and Guiteau. If public sentiment is with you, your act of assassination is wholly unnecessary, and if public sentiment is not with you, your act of assassination is without palliation and is an act of private hostility and vengeance; a frightful crime and the grossest sort of a political blunder. If Goebel had succeeded in his act of usurpation, it would have been his political ruin and that of the democratic faction which supported him in his crimes against free, fair and honest government through an unterrified and untrammeled ballot-box. Even when the political assassin kills a man whose political and personal crimes leave him without friends among good men and true, his crime works no cure of the situation, but only makes it worse, so that Charlotte Corday's deed only reinforces the propothat political assassination. whether its victim is estimable or detestable, is not only a crime, but worse than a crime, a gross political blunder,

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. The report that the British govern-

ment is entirely willing to withdraw

any ground for opposition to the building of the Nicaragua canal, so far as it rests upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, is entirely credible. The first article of this treaty framed by President Taylor's secretary of state, John M. Clayton, and the British minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, provides that neither government "will ever obtain or main-tain for itsa" any exclusive control over the ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua, or either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean; or erect or maintain any fortifications, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua. Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; or make use of any protection which either power may afford, or any alliance which either power has, men. Thus only can the advance of or may have, to or with any state or people," for any of the above purposes. This treaty the British government can well afford to treat practically as obsolete, because by its official action in the past it has treated it as obsolete by voalating it. In November, 1881, Secretary Blaine wrote Minister Lowell before them, had a profound instinct that the Clayton-Bulwer convention was made forty years ago, under conditions which "were temporary in their nature and can never be reproduced." Mr. Blaine further proceeded to point out that "the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain the control of any canal that may be constructed, because it is incumbent upon Great Britain, with its extended colonial possessions, to maintain a much larger naval establishment than

we require. Hence, if the United States

bind themselves not to fortify a Nica-

ragua canal on land, Great Britain,

then, would have an advantage which

tionary measure, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained. If no American soldier is to be quartered on the isthmus, no war vessel of Great Britain should be allowed in the waters commanding either entrance to the canal.

Mr. Blaine's view was that to perour rightful and long-established claim to priority on the American continent the waters of the Red sea, and thus linghuysen, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as secretary of state, said that Great Britain "now exercises absolute sovereignty over Belize, or British Honduras, the Belize settlement, now transformed into a crown colony, had been greatly ton-Bulwer treaty, neither the United States nor Great Britain has the right to exercise sovereignty over or to colonize a foot of territory. Mr. Freling-huysen pointed out that since Great Britain has violated and continued to violate that provision, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is voidable, at the pleasure of the United States. This is the position taken by the friends of the Nicaragua canal bill in the senate, viz., that Great Britain, having failed to conform to the provisions of the Clayon-Bulwer treaty that treaty is voidable at our option, and for this reason congress will proceed to exercise the option. In other words, England will not enforce against a friend a treaty which her own action has made obsolete.

ESSENTIALS FIRST.

Representative Tongue's effort on behalf of a national exposition to be held at Portland is ill advised. If Portland would indorse the project, it is likely that the Oregon delegation could get a considerable appropriation from the government to give the big show a for going ahead in the Philippines instart. But Portland does not want the exposition. There are many things it needs which it would very likely lose if it were to strain itself to get money for an exposition. The benefit that would result from an exposition would be transient. It would mean a large number of sightseers and increased strous, in Tillman's view, that the business for a few months, and then the inevitable slump. It is noteworthy that the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce did not grow enthusiastic over the project when Mr. Tongue's letter was read yesterday, and that some of them remarked that Portland needs a deep channel to the sea more than it does an exposition.

Representative Tongue's suggestion that money might be obtained for an exposition at Portland affords an opportunity to say to him and to the other members of Oregon's congressional delegation that the great question before the people of Oregon today is that of a 30-foot channel from Portland to Astoria and a 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia, It overshadows every other subject. Upon it human nature among an ignorant, in- depends the salvation of Oregon, Without deep channels Portland cannot hold its foreign trade and Oregon will lose prestige as a commercial community. Products of farm, orchard and range only a great crime, but it was a very amounting to over \$45,500,000 a year, manufactures aggregating \$56,000,000, sassinations have always proved, in and a foreign commerce of between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, all depend upon easy access to the high seas. If any money can be got from the government, let it be for river improvement where it will do some good, and not for an exposition which will be of only temporary benefit. An exposition will give producers a chance to display their commodities; deep channels will help them to get their products to the markets of the world, without delay and at minimum cost. An exposition at Portland would do the city and the state as little good as the midwinter offshoot of the Chicago show did San Francisco and California, or as the interstate fair did Tacoma and Wash-

> ington. Surely, Representative Tongue could not have been aware of the heavy burden which Multnomah county is hearing when he proposed an exposition for Portland to jeopardize river improvement projects. Tiring of government red tape in the matter of river improvement, Multnomah county took the matter in its own hands nine years ago and created the Port of Portland commission. Up to yesterday it had expended \$724,154 99 in deepening the channels. Of this amount, \$356,154 99 was raised by direct taxation, and \$368,000 from the sale of bonds, including premiums. If Representative Tongue gains his proposed exposition, Multnomah county will stand little show of even getting back this \$724,000. and besides it will have to put up a desperate fight for further appropria-

tions to continue river work. It is gratifying to note that the Chamber of Commerce is alive to the situation and is considering the advisability of sending an agent to Washington to press legislation of importance to Oregon. Portland will respond cheerfully with funds to maintain this agency, for the achievements of General Beebe last fall indicate what can be done by direct effort intelligently and vigorously applied. What we want is deep channels, and not shows, water

Stupidity in public financing was never more clearly exemplified than in the showing made by the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts and county recorder of Multnomah county. The unnecessary multiplicity of departments and the consequent waste of public funds in administering county affairs are plainly apparent in the expense exhibit. Private business managed in this way would send its proprietors into bankruptcy by the shortest possible route. Taxpayers groan under the burden, resort to every shift and turn to carry it, and finally in many instances, deliver their property over to the taxeaters, finding it impossible "to make an empty bag stand upright." To continue to carry this burden is unnecessary; to groan under it does not in the least degree lighten its weight; to assume that there is no help for it is to confess judgment upon the charge of being unlearned in the simplest methods of successful business transactions-children if not fools in finance. Let consolidation as opposed to these departments be one of

case of a struggle for the control of cal haymaking now on, to the end that trade, banking and commerce will insenthe interoceanic waterway. The treaty, the wastefulness of the separate admoreover, binds the United States not | ministration thereof may be stopped. to use its military force in any precau- This is, to be sure, but one leak in the county treasury, but it is one that it is well worth while to stop, since at least \$11,000 of the taxpayers' money filters through it annually, and drops into the outstretched hands of officialism.

The Salem Statesman asserts that The Oregonian has been "dictatorial." petuate any treaty which impeaches It has been dictatorial on one point only. It has demanded and insisted that free-silver advocates be turned out would be as absurd as it would be for of congress. This was an effort that the United Staets to demand a share cost it twenty years of labor; and every in the fortifications by which Great little time-serving politician and news-Britain excludes all other powers from paper in the state, including the paper at Salem, was at one time or another virtually controls the Suez canal, or to against it. Of course, they are all for demand their neutralization. Mr. Fre- the gold standard now, and all continue to abuse and vilify The Oregonian for the "dictation" that prevented Oregon from being a crazy silver and populist state. Men like McBride, Hermann and and that, since 1850, the boundaries of Tongue never knew they were for the gold standard till after the great fight had been won. Others haven't found extended at the cost of the neighboring it out yet, but would declare for free American republics." Under the Clayloudly as ever, if they supposed it could win. On this subject The Oregonian has, indeed, been dictatorial, And there are some results, but not all that could be desired.

Anti Cochran, of Missouri, is cut to the quick that Great Britain should not have torn hair and cracked heels together over the doubtful boundary while Alaska was still supposed to be a frozen wilderness, not worth fighting for, and that more interest was taken in the Transvasl after the discovery of gold and diamonds than before. If Mr. Cochran is content to berate and execrate this lamentable inconsistency, we can only wish him all joy of his undertaking. But if he has set himself the task of modifying human nature so that such apathy to things unprofitable and alertness to things lucrative shall cease to disfigure history, we should seriously advise him to avoid useless trouble and expense.

It is not long since Tillman and his compatriots were denouncing McKinley stead of looking to congress, which alone is competent to declare a policy concerning them. Now he is frantic because McKinley has done this very thing. "The president," shricks Tillman, "has declared that upon congress rests the responsibility." It is monpresident should thus "shirk the burden" and endeavor to "shift it to our shoulders." To do Mr. McKinley justice, he has tried very hard to pacify the antis. But it is evident the task is impossible.

Smallpox has broken out among the Indians of the Colville reservation, in Spokane county. Medical and sanitary science will be taxed to the utmost in battling the scourge under the conditions existing on an Indian reservation. It will be interesting to observe whether or not these powerful forces of civilization will be strong enough to cope successfully with this disease among the Indians, stamping it out, while yet there is material for it to feed upon, and reducing the death rate among its victims to the minimum.

Goebel's attempted assassination is apparently due to an almost irresponsible or perhaps half-sane man, whose act in no way inculpates the anti-Goebel faction any more than Guiteau's crime ought to serve one useful purpose, in relieving the situation of much suppressed feeling, and showing everybody the dangers in which official Kentucky is dwelling. This warning explosion may avert a great catastrophe.

The promptness and efficiency with which smallpox patients coming into this city are rounded up and isolated by our health authorities cannot be too highly commended. The dreams of even the most timid need not be disturbed by fears of an epidemic of this disease while this intelligent vigilance is maintained at the city's gates, providing, also, citizens look to their own defenses in the way of cleanliness and vaccination.

Because unlimited and unrestricted suffrage was imposed upon the negro, however mistakenly or prematurely, is reason enough to Tillman why same thing should be done with the Filipinos. The more obvious and sensible application of the argument does not occur to him. And this is statesmanship!

Americans who are controlled by good sense and see through the hollowness of demagogic appeals, must be pardoned for not believing that there is anything in the ascendancy of the flag of their country in the Philippine islands that is or can be inconsistent with liberty.

Mason in the senate is a spectacle of folly, and in connection with the displacement of that grand old man, John M. Palmer, for him, one for grief. For this loss to the country and to the democratic party silver is to blame.

The South Diversifying

The Age of Steel affirms that the mills nd spindles of the Southern cotton industry are now capitalized at not less than \$125,000,000. The New York Journal of Commerce finds that \$33,000,000 was invested in spinning and weaving mills in the South last year. Most of the mills are owned at home-a wholesome feature and one that promises them exemption perhaps for a time from restrictive legislation. Railroading is too unprofitable in the South for the average citizen to put his money into railroad stocks and onds, with the result that the ownership of railroads has gone largely to the great centers of capital; but mill profits ranging as high as 40 per cent a year tempt the local capitalists to invest. "Northern corporations," says the Jour-nal, "have built several mills in the South, but it has from the first been the boast of Southern people that much of the greater part of the cotton mills were owned at home. This investment of local capital, therefore, indicates marked progress in the accumulation of wealth, and the profits from these investments increase the incomes of a very large num-

ber of Southern families.' The multiplication of mills, furnaces and other manufacturing plants in the South means a large development of commercial life-more merchants, agents, banks, clerks, etc. A new class is being reated, in addition to the agricultural class, whose conservative influence upon public oninion and politics must tend to modify the ideas of the agriculturists. A one-sided interest tends to one-sided opinions. But an atmosphere of industry.

sibly alter the tone of political oratory. The disposition of the agriculturist to deem the merchant and banker his natural enemies may not wholly disappear, but it will be lessened when these citi-zens live next door and are seen to be not much worse than others. In this view the 5000 spindles now running in the South and the mining of 40,000,000 tons of coal signify a quiet revolution tending to better knowledge and harmony.

GOLD STANDARD IN JAPAN. Further Particulars and Details of

the Change. New York Journal of Commerce. The adoption of the gold standard by Japan constitutes one of the most inter-esting chapters in the history of national finance. The Chinese indemnity, paid in silver, but converted into gold, afforded Japan the means of effecting gold payments, and the promptness with which this opportunity was seized, and the skill with which the substitution was effected with no derangement of business, reflects the highest credit upon the Japanese minster of finance and his associates.

There has now been published in "Public Policy," issued in Chicago, a most interesting account of the circumstances leading up to the change of the standard, the process of substitution and the beneficial effects thereof, by Mr. Uchida, Japanese consul at this port. It is not necessary to repeat the story of the cir-cumstances leading up to the change. Of the results of the change Mr. Uchida gives little statistical information, because thus far but little is obtainable. A foot note

"Statistics giving the wages of mechanics for the several periods covered by these tables will be supplied as soon as received from authentic sources. They will show that mechanics' wages at the present time under the gold standard are higher than they were under the silver standard." The wretched pretense that labor is benefited by cheap money is thus, as in so many other instances, exposed.

Of the general effects of the adoption of

the gold standard, Mr. Uchida says that prices have ceased to fluctuate with silver and the elimination of this risk is developing industries and commerce, as is shown by the increase of bank clearings, by the favorable condition of foreign trade, which our silverites have pretend was benefited by a failing monetary unit, and by stability of prices for agricultural products and the wages of labor; our sliverites have imagined that a merely apparent advance in wages and prices, due to a shrinking unit of measurement was benefit to farmers and laborers. Some of our advocates of cheap money would have admitted if pressed that steadiness in the rate of exchange was favorable to international trade, though most of them supposed that the cheapening of money promoted exports and retarded imports. Mr. Uchida not only cites the beneficial effect of a steady rate of exchange upon the foreign trade of Japan, but adds: "This benefit to the export merchants"—it will be observed that he claims the benefit of a constant rate of exchange for the export tradeself through them to those engaged in agriculture and manufacturing, producing the commodities that enter into our ex-The special interest of Mr. Uchida's

article lies in its account of the process of the substitution of the gold for the sliver standard. Everyone is aware that the new gold yen was made of the same value as the old silver yen, so that the change of standard was effected without changing the measure of values, but a subsequent decline of silver threatened to embarrass the government in carrying out its plans. By October 1, 1897, when the change was to go into effect, the mints had struck very nearly 50,000,000 yens in gold. The government offered gold in exchange for silver yens at several points and effected this exchange at once with the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie bank, and it redeemed in gold coins orders previously issued by the mint for silver yens in exchange for bullion deposited for coining. The redemption of sliver yens closed July 1, 1888. At this time the total production of yens had been 186,133,710, of which nearly 100,000,000 was faction any more than Guiteau's crime the next export, 11.000,000 was spent in inculpated the Conkling faction. It China during the war, nearly 6,000,000 was circulated in Formosa, over 45,000,000 was exchanged for gold, and a balance of less than 3,000,000 is presumed to have been lost or destroyed.

withdrawal of silver yens is thus accounted for:

A little more than a third of this silver was recoined into subsidiary pieces the rest was sold in Shanghal, Hong Kong, to foreign banks, and sent to China and Formosa to meet government expend-itures. The loss on all this was 5,397,581 yens, which was more than offset by the seigniorage on the subsidiary coinage, so that the retirement of the silver yens cost the government nothing. The bank clear-

ings for four years were:

1893...... 262,881,406 | 1897...... 713,857,657 1895..... 388,165,360 | 1898..... 1,016,229,212 The imports in 1898 were abnormally increased by a short rice crop involving importation, and by very heavy imports of railway material, cotton and tobacco. The foreign trade for 1897 and threefourths of 1899 was as follows:

Imports, Exports, Twelve months, 1897....219,300,772 163,135,017 Nine months, 1899......174,173,869 176,369,232 On the first day of January the process of retiring all government notes and all notes of the national banks was completed, and the only paper money now current is the nates of the Bank of Japan.

Memory, and What Then?

Max Muller, in The Nineteenth Century I knew Macaulay, of whom it was said and believed that he could repeat a lead-ing article of the Times after having read It once; but I never had the heart to ask him to let me hear him do so. Professor Conington, at Oxford, enjoyed the same reputation, but I never heard him either repeat a few pages after he had read them. Still there is nothing so very incredible in this, for when I was at school at Leipsic, and the whole class was pun-ished by being kept back till they had learned two or three chapters of Cicero generally was off in about 10 minutes could not do that now for my very life I lately read a very interesting book by the Rev. H. C. Adams, a master at Win-chester, which was, and is still, famous for its system of "standing up." As i was published in his lifetime, and in the lifetime of the pupils whom he mentions by name. I think he may be fairly trusted. He tells us in Wykehamica (1878) that he knew a schoolfellow who never could learn his repetition, but who could nevertheless go through the whole of the scores in the matches with Eton and Harrow from the very first, giving each player his correct number of runs, and particularly the man-ner in which he was out. He knew another, of no remarkable ca-

pacity, able to say the whole of the English Bible by rote. Put him on where you would, he would go fluently on as long as there was any one to listen. When large standings up were said sometimes 13,000 and 14,000 lines were said

and were said well, too. In Bishop Words-worth's time, one boy in the senior part of the fifth took up the whole of Virgil for his standing up, and acquitted him self brilliantly, that being only a portion of his eight lessons. I have made the reading of the Times every morning responsible for the gradual paralysis of our memory, but what shall we say when we are told the late editor of the Times. Mr. Chenery, whose death is still deplored by so many friends, knew the Koran and the Old Testament in Arabic and Hebrew heart as well as any Ullema or rabbi? Perhaps those who, like myself, knew him well, may feel a little skentical. He cer- I can't heln it.

power to me. Judging by our own capa ity or incapacity, we may perhaps recall mind the well-known lines of Horace which we learned at school many years ago, and which may still supply some comfort to weaker memories and humbler

"Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

OVERTHROW WAS COMPLETE. Cromwell and His Ironsides in the Battle of Marston Moor.

Theodore Roosevelt in February Scribner's. Sweeping down the line, the Ironside smashed one regiment after another, un in the fading summer evening Cromwell had almost circled the Royalist army, and came to their left wing, where he say the Royalist horse, charging the right flank of the Scots and harrying the routed Yorkshire foot. Immediately he reformed his thoroughly trained squadrons almost on the same ground where Gor-ing's horse stood at the beginning of the buttle, and fronting the same way. The foot of the association formed beside them, and just before nightfall the Puritan cavairy and infantry made their final charge. Goring's troopers were returning from their pursuit; Lucas' men were recoiling from their last charge, in which Lucas himself had been captured. They were scattered like chaff by the shock o the steel-clad Cromwellian troopers, rid-ing boot to boot; and the remaining Royalist foot shared the same fate. battle was over just as night fell, stop-ping all pursuit. But there was little need of pursuit. As at Waterloo, the very obstinacy with which the fight had been waged made the overthrow all the more complete when at last it came. Night went down on a scene of wild con-fusion, with thousands of fugitives rfom both armies streaming off the field through the darkness; for the disaster to the right wing of the Parliamentary army had resulted not only in the rout of all the Yorkshire men and half of the Scotch, but also in the three Parlimentary commanding generals, Leven, Manchester and Lord Fairfax, being swept off in the mass of fugitives. The fight had been won by Cromwell, not only by the valor, coolness, keen insight, and power of control over his men, which he had showed in the battle itself, but by the two years of careful preparation and drill which had tempered the splendid weapon he used so well.

Their Ample Preparation. Relative to the Boers' preparations for war, a contributor to a London paper makes a significant showing, which strikes the British all the harder because ninetenths of this money was taxed out of the pockets of Englishmen in the Transvaal: In a brief article the other morning, replying to the question of a correspondent, you consider the statistics of Boer expenditure with refer the statistics of Boer expenditure with refer-ence to the suggestion of the Daily News that war outlay may be included under heads other than "Military." You give the general result of the figures on that assumption, but I ven-ture to think that a comparative analysis of them, under each head, for both the periods-eix years from 1880 (the first years from 1895 (the year of the raid and of antecedent menace) to the third quarter of 1898—is seculty signifito the third quarter of 1898-is equally signifi-

The supposition of the Daily News adds con-siderable strength to the proof that it was from the year 1895—the year of acute alarm for their Independence—that the preparation of the Boers grew to a scale at all adequate to the exi-gencies of the case. Under one head only—that of "Public Works"—is the disproportion for the two periods not excessive, though it is still remarkable, having regard to the difference of six years and three and three-quarters. But if we allow some of the works to have had a military character, these would be for the most part of a permanently defensive nature, tree-pective of any particular expectation of hostilities. The increasing probability that war would be forced upon the Boers would only necessitate enlarged areenals and additional fortifications under this

Liquor and Labor in the Transvani.

gineering Magazine.

There has been heretofore not only lack of good legislation, but utter laxity in the enforcement of such law as there is the standard. this is atributable the deplorable condition as regards the liquor traffic. The statutes are nearly prohibitive, so far as the sale of liquors to natives is con of enforcing them. It is no uncommos sight to see on a Sunday afternoon a hun dred Kaffirs, miserably intoxicated, with broken heads and eyes nearly knocked out as the result of drunken fights. liquor is an abominable whisky of local nanufacture, made and supplied ofto the very men who preach religion and

temperance to the negro.

The peculiarly bad conditions affecting the mining industry are confined to the Transvaal. In the other Dutch re publics such flagrant abuses do not exist and the consequent change in govern-mental conditions will be correspondingly less. But there will be an indirect benefit at Kimberley from reduced cost of po-litical administration, which will not be without influence,

> Britain's Dockyards. Scottish American.

Britain possesses several home dock-yards, situated respectively at Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham, Pembroke, Gosport and Deptford; but, perhaps, more important in the event of continued strife, she also possesses dockyards at Gibraltar, Maita, Hallfax, Bermuda, Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Ascension island, Trincomalee, Sydney, Esquimait and Hong Kong. Maita is the most extensive of all the colonial depots, and here vessels of the largest dimensions can be docked and repaired.

> The Boer and the Devil. Louisville-Courier Journal.

There is a story of a Boer farmer wh answered a doubter of the existence ersonal devil by getting down the family Bible. "Why, I can show you his pic ture," he declared, turning to a cut of the Old Boy, hoofs, tail, horns, and all. That sort of man may not be a shining light in civilization, but he usually makes a pretty good soldler.

Aids to Memory. Philadelphia Press. "You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather."

"I guess you almost forget you have a "Oh, no! I'm still paying the install-

'No."

Indianapolis Journal. 'Has the thirteen superstition had any

influence in your life?"
"Influence? I'm the youngest in large family, and I wish I had a dollar for every dinner I've had to eat off the gideboard."

Envy.

Atlanta Constitution. It is said that Mr. Howells gets \$10 line for his poetry. "And just think of it," exclaimed one of the envious, "he can write a thousand lines a day!"

Chicago Record. "How did Sinclair Shabbs win that rich "He told her to think of all the luxuries she would be able to give him if she married him."

Not His Choice.

Chicago News. She-You're inclined to be stout, aren'

He (rather chase)-No. indeed. I simply

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Why does not England put this Transraal question to Reitz?

The navy is said to need more officers. It certainly needs more Deweys.

Pactories put money into circulation, of course, but nothing to compare with senstorial elections.

-0-Probably when Ladysmith falls, some of the generals who were sent to relieve it will hear something drop,

Reinforced by the Japanese poodle, the Russian bear ought to be able to cope

with any dragon that ever flew. ---The contractor who took the job of floating the lightship seems to have discov-

ered that she is not a light ship after all. ---It looks now as if the quickest way to reach Ladysmith will be to dredge out the Tugela and sail up with the sea-

It is evident that no platform will be strong enough to uphold the trusts, although the piatform builders will undoubtedly hold them up.

sweeping British navy.

Now New York is going to Improve her canal. If she would combine with Chicago perhaps between them they would be able to carry out that Nicaragua pro-

Bryan says he is carrying around a barrel of oil to pour on the troubled waters of democracy. He is more likely, however, to pour it on some burning question.

Among the earliest of Oregon's spring regetables that grow out-doors all winter are Brussels sprouts. If your garden area. is limited, the quickest way to get them

is to sprinkle cabbage seed over your

Brussels curret in the evening and harvest the sprouts for breakfast next morning, At th eCity Park Sunday afternoon the old pioneer white-headed eagle jumped off the perch plump into the bath-trough. "Aha!" said Parkkeeper Myers, "that means a change in the weather-more rain. That engle always takes a bath when rain is coming on; never knew it to fall." It was bright and sunshiny at

the time, but the sidewalks were wet next

morning.

The heads of Chinese firms, dressed in their best long-tailed blue silk nightshirts, were out calling most of yesterday, accompanied by their children, clad in all the colors of the rainbow, gayer than the lilles of the field, and as brilliant as birds of paradise. At every place they visited they left their calling cardslong strips of red paper with a few Chinese hieroglyphics on them-and were given in return a similar card. Wine and other liquors, cigars, sweetmeats, etc., were furnished all callers, and expressions of good-will and a happy New Year were heard on all hands. -0

Misfortunes never come singly, and Sylester Pennoyer has found this out. To have his dwelling seized in the unrelenting grasp of the law was had enough, but there are other ways of making ducks and drakes of one's property than going bondsman for an unfeeling and heartless city. Mr. Pennoyer has a little farm at Woodstock, on which he has a large duck pond, and recently he purchased a dozen ducks to stock this pond, looking forward to having a large flock next full. The ducks were duly sent to the farm and turned loose on the pend, when the man in charge of the place discovered Interviewing John Hays Hammond in the En- that 11 of them were drakes. Further particulars are unnecessary, but there

When the animal transport Lennox left Portland she had in addition to her hand of horses and mules an immense quantity of Portland bran. It was god bran, and no one at its birthplace ever dreamed that it would meet the fate it did. Manila. papers just received say that people along the water-front there were recently surprised one morning at seeing the bay filled with floating sacks of bran. It was Portland bran, and the cause of its being overboard was quickly traced up. The natives had been kept at work all night unloading the Lennox, and in order to lighten their toll and save two other handlings of the bran, they had dropped overhoard every third sack. They thought that there was luck in odd numbers, and they considerately allowed the government to retain

> Torpedo-Boat Destroyers. Hinckwood.

The demands upon the officers and men of a torpedo-boat destroyer are enormous. Comfort, as it is understood in a big ship, is quite unknown. Even in what is known as moderate weather, cooking is almost an impossibility, though this is less to be an imposited, for the dara tila of the most inured scafarer often give way, and he feels a certain distante for food when. besides the extremely lively motion given by the waves, the whole structure vibrates and trembles under the strokes of the enrines and the kick of the propellers. The duties, which torpedo - bont destroyers would be called upon to undertake in war

time are desperate in their risks.

The little ships are the enfants perdus of the fleet. Even if they can carry their dread assault to a successful Issue, it will only be by the greatest chance, thay they themselves escape destruction. The torpedo-boat destroyer officers look coldly up-on death as their more than probable fate in action, but each thinks that every-thing-himself, his ship and crew-will be well lost if he can only plant one deadly stroke which sends a battle-ship to the bottom. It is a comparison between a few thousand pounds' worth of structure, its armament, and a crew of less than 50 all told, against a floating castle which represents more than a million of money and carries 700 or 800 of an enemy's seamen.

Kissing Our Boys Good-Night. W. L. Sandford in Galveston News. Oh! what a charge comes over things, What quiet fills the place; The winter evening slowly drags, The purple flames that race Par up the chimney even to shed Less cheerful warmth and light. When, putting on their little gowns, We kiss our boys good-night.

We follow them off as they go, With ringing laugh and shout. To foodly tuck them in the bed And turn the gualight out; And, clasped in one another's arms, So warm and snug and tight,

They fill our hearts with worship. When we kize our boys good-night And as they drift to slumberland We linger 'round their cot, For lo' a strange enchantment Binds us voiceless to the spot. And life somehow grows sweeter

And the vexing cares take flight.

When, bending o'er their sleeping forms.

We kiss our boys good-night. Then, looking to the future They must go to meet life's lanues Now with gladness, now with tearss We aray that He may lead them Ever in the path of right.

We may king our boys good-night.