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TODAY'S WHATHER -Bain; fresh to brisk

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.

Every patriot who understands the direful effects bound up in the triumph of silverism in the United States must regret the difficulties that seem to be gathering in the way of President Mo-Hinley, not as the president, but as the head of the republican party, and the generally conceded nominee of his party for the ensuing presidential term. Everything that sets the republican organization back and helps Bryan on is, in greater or less degree, calamitous, Yet everything must be looked squarely in the face. The poorest adviser is he who underestimates difficulties and makes the outlook appear more favorable than it really is. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to examine the ground and point out the dangers. It is be elected; that he holds the office levain to expect Bryanites to vote for McKinley in 1900. Some of them would have done so if the Tagai insurrection him is a deliberate act of fraud. had continued at its height; but it is practically at an end. Everybody who is not a firm devotee of Bryanism was Goebel was shot. A condition not tern loose from Bryan in 1896, by the supreme crisis at issue in that campaign. Men who voted for Bryan in 1896 will vote for him in 1900. The trouble is that the republicans stand in danger of losing many who rallied to the defense of the threatened gold standard in 1896. The several sources of danger in this respect are worth con-First-The South African war will

cost Mr. McKinley a great many votes, It is unfortunate this is so, both for its aid to Bryanism and for the simple truth that McKinley is in no way responsible for it. But the fact remains, and cannot be blinked. As to the outcome of the war, Great Britain may be expected to win. As to the merits of the controversy, much can be said on both sides; more, perhaps, on the British side. As to the conduct of operations, in skill and in bravery, if there is any advantage, it rests with the Boers. All this has no legitimate bearng on political issues in this country, but the antipathy to England that pervades Ireland and the Confinent and Americans of Irish and Continental ancostry cannot be ignored. We have not sterfered in South Africa on behalf of England, and Englishmen will bear us no grudge. We have not interfered in South Africa on behalf of the Boers, and every Boer sympathizer is incensed. istration at the omis-

sion. This will swell Bryan's vote. Second-Republican disaffection may be read in the tariff policies of the administration. Reciprocity treaties with France and the Argentine, and Mr. Mc-Kinley's persistent advocacy of free trude with Puerto Rico, seem certain to offend some of the sturdlest supporters of republican policies in the past. It is true that woolgrowers and fruitgrowers have nothing to expect from Bryan' party in the way of protection; but grievances of this sort are just what lestroy the loyalty mixed with self-interest that has held large numbers to the republican party hitherto. every man who has been a republican because he trusted blindly the party's pledge to "protect American labor" will be driven from the party by discovery that the most noted advocate this generation has given to the cause of protection is now able to write his men sages to congress without any reference to the subject, and offers to throw down barriers to French fruits. Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco, Argentine wool and hides. Not all men thus disfilusioned and betrayed will be driven from the party. They will simply be set free to form party affiliations from other con-

miderations. Some will go to Bryan. Third-It will not be possible in 1900 to arouse the energetic support given at the state elections in 1898 to two things to which the present administration is committed, namely, the gold standard and retention of the Philippines. Congress will pass a gold-standard law. It will undoubtedly have one tendency to gather discussion and concentrate an issue about the money standard; but it will also afford many socrats who voted for McKinley in 1196 a chance to say: "The gold standard is settled, and silver is dead; I will vote against McKinley this time." And as regards the Philippines, many who resented proposals that we should surreader to armed Tagals will find their anger against anti-imperialism subside when the question is no longer one involving national dishonor, but only one

of expediency. These are not very comfortable flections for the man in the White House. Perhaps they afford one reason why Webster Davis is hurrying to Kruger's camp. A peaceful settlement of the Transvant controversy would not only advance Mr. McKinley's ambition to be accounted a great statesman, but many votes next November which he will otherwise lose.

The attempts to purge Honolulu of the planue by fire appear to have been sore determined than prudent, since

tion of the torch in this instance would Un hardly be considered justifiable. ier the circumstances, citizens of Hono lulu may be congratulated that but twelve blocks were swept clear of buildings by the fire, while at the same tainty that even the rats in the infected district mately covered by the buildings consumed were "stamped out."

THE PROVOCATION OF POLITICAL a CRIME.

The Kentucky assembly is correctly described as having exercised its constitutional right in deciding to unseat Governor Taylor; nevertheless, it exercised this constitutional right unjustly. Under the Goebel election law the general assembly elects a board of three election commissioners, a majority of whom may legally act. This board was composed of democrats; it was clothed with the power to appoint three election commissioners in each county, and to remove them at will. These county boards, composed of party workers, are charged with the duty of appointing in each election precinct two judges, one cierk and one sheriff, and two of these officers shall be of "one political party" and two of the other, but the selection of the judges of one political party is committed to the representatives of the other. The county commissioners, or a majority of them, canvass the returns from the precincts and issue certificates of election.

The state board canvasses these certificates and issues its certificates to the officers it finds elected, but under the constitution the general assembly must decide in contests concerning the election of governor or lieutenant-governor, Under the law the party in power in the general assembly is given every advantage, for it selects all election commissioners from its own ranks, selects such judges as it chooses to represent the other party, and it controls the final decision. But in spite of all these advantages enjoyed by the democrats, the certificates of the county boards showed that the candidate of the republican party was elected governor, and the state board awarded him the office. The republicans hold that Taylor, in spite of the complete democratic control of the electoral machinery, was found by the democratic state board to gally and rightfully; and declare that the decision of the assembly against

This was the situation of affairs and the mood of public feeling just before nearly so outrageous came near causing an outbreak of armed violence more than twenty years ago, in consequence of a quarrel over the election of governor by the so-called "Garceion" legislature of Maine. Moderate counsels and the presence and firmness of General Joshua E. Chamberlain prevalled over the counsels of political passion, and an attempt at revolution was strangled in its birth. But Kentucky is not Maine, and whether Goebel lives or dies there will be political and personal reprisals for many years to come It would have been far wiser to submit peacefully to Goebel's "constitu tional" act of usurpation than to have resorted to assassination, for the murder of Goebel will not restore Governo Taylor to his rights, and is nothing but an act of passionate political vindic tiveness. But such a condition of affairs is but the natural outcome of political crimes among a hot-blooded peo ple, who in many sections of the state are habitually lawless.

Political and family feuds have for years desolated many of the mountain countles of East Kentucky. Tom Buford, of the famous Buford family, some twenty years ago shot the judge of the court dead because he decided a civil suit against him. In some counties it is not easy to hold a peaceful term of court; it is almost impossible to secure a jury, or elect a sheriff that does not belong to one side or the other of a family feud. In a state of such mixed composition, armed resistance to law is always to be feared. A land of moonshine whisky and illiterate mountaineers handy with the gun is a land always fertile in lynch law, blood feuds and general social turbulence. For this reason William Goebel, an intelligent nan of education and ability, knew that he was playing with fire when he deliberately contrived a machine to steal the governorship of Kentucky, and if he has exploded a powder magagine and perished because he is "hoist by his own petard," his fate ought to be a warning to equally bold, bad men who stake their lives on their success In playing the game of politics with loaded dice. Lawless people, when they find out that they have been robbed through marked cards or loaded dice, are dangerously likely to kill the card

THE DOCUMENT FROM TARLAC.

Senator Pettigrew, the wild man from South Dakota, was properly checked in his purpose of having a lot of Aguinaldo stuff read in the senate. It was a long document, produced by Aguinaldo at Tarlac, some time before the American troops arrived at that temporary "capital" of his "republic." The manifesto has the rhetorical flourish of the style of the semi-civilized man, of warm imagination and bombastic speech. It is a document, therefore, sure to be admired by the Pettigrew mind. Take this apostrophe for a sam-

ple:
Out beloved land of the Philippinest Thyriches and thy beauty are the cause that such overwhelming misfortune oppresses thy children! Thou hast aroused the ambition of the imperalists and expansionized of North America, who have buried their talons in thy entralis. Beloved mother, degree tmother, here we stand to defend thy liberty to the death! We desire not war, on the contrary, we wish for peace, but an homerable peace, which does not drive the color to thy cheek nor cover thy forehead with the blush of shame. And we swear and promise thee, that America, with her riches and power, oun pechaps annibiliate riches and power, our perhaps and us, bringing death unto us all, but make us

But Aguinaldo didn't bother much about "defense of liberty to the death." of which he talked so stoutly. He cleared out, not only from Tarlac, but from every other place where the Americans appeared, without making would also enable him to hold a good any fight at all. He is a very cheap rhetorical poltroon, and a lying one be sides; for among other things in his

manifesto be uttered this: The admiral received me in his salcon, and after the first exchange of courtesies. I asked him whether all the telegrams which he had sent to Mr. Pratt, the occasi at Singapore, in they resulted in a conflagration that the sent tool Chinese homeless into the sirrett, and was only extinguished by the most heroic efforts. But for the fact that it is impossible to clean up and exterminate the germs of this filth of the and money, and had no need of olderess from Chinese quarters in any city by ordinary processes, the applica-

wwered him that the events would show who

Dewey's absolute denial of this state. ment was furnished in a letter that appeared in yesterday's telegraphic re-ports. Senstor Lodge's protest against the reading in the senate of Aguinaldo's "inventions and lies" was altogether proper. But when Senator Sewell declared Pettigrew's conduct in this business that of a traitor, he ought to have gone further and moved the immediate expulsion of the traitor from the sen-

Aguinaldo writes that Dewey "as sured him there would not be any doubt with regard to recognition of Philippine independence on the part of the United States." Dewey writes: "I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence to the Philippines. Agulnaldo never alluded to the word 'independence' in any conversation with me or my officers." Pettigrew prefers to believe Aguinaldo, which is natural; for the Aguinaldan spirit is much alive in him, as in some other big-mouthed 'antis.'

EXTEND THE JETTY.

According to Washington advices, a ensiderable sum of money is available for river and harbor work in this vi-cinity at the present time. The Columbla river below Tongue point has available \$111,550, the Columbia and Willamette below Portland \$140,924, while \$220,360 can be used on the river at Three-Mile rapids and in the construction of a boat railway. Unfortunately, the project for which there is the greatest immediate need of a liberal appropriation is not mentioned. A forty-foot channel is needed at the mouth of the Columbia, and no time should be lost in securing it. When the jetty, which has already done such effective work at the mouth of the Columbia, was finished, the total cost proved to be over \$1,500,-000 less than the original estimate. In effect this left over \$1,500,000 to which the mouth of the Columbia was entitled, but as the jetty when completed gave such satisfactory results that further work at the time seemed unnecessary, the money which would have been forthcoming had it been needed remained in the treasury.

The increasing commerce of the river and the larger class of vessels coming here call for a deeper channel at the mouth of the river than was thought necessary when the old jetty was built. Accordingly, no time should be lost in ecuring enough money to continue the jetty to a point where the waters of water. The fact that the old jetty was built at a cost fully 50 per cent under this point than at any other point where the government has made similar improvements. Every dollar invested in improving the river from its mouth to the headwaters of the Colum bia, proper, and of all its numerous tributaries, will return handsome dividends on the investment. The waterways of the country are the great regu-lators of freight charges, and are the highways on which products of the farm, forest and field can reach the markets at the smallest possible cost. Mention was made a few days ago of the traffic on the Long Tom river, a small stream tributary to the Upper Willamette. The government spent a few hundred dollars on this stream last fall and summer, and by removing a few snags and straightening out some condition that steamers went up as far as Monroe and brought out several hundred tons of wheat, flour and other produce. Not only on the Long Tom. but on the Yamhill, Lewis, Lake, Clatskanle, and a number of other small rivers in this vicinity, is government aid of direct benefit to the farmers

these streams. Tr

lost in getting the products of the farm

to market, were it not for these natural

highways, which nearly always return

handsome dividends for the money

spent in improvements. The good work

of the government at the mouth of the

Columbia within the past dozen years

has resulted in reducing charter rates fully \$1 50 per ton. Until the entrance of the river was deepened, there was a differential of per ton between Portland and San Francisco, and every year a great many thousand tons of wheat was sent to the Bay city from Portland to be loaded on ships and thence sent to Europe. Now the two ports are on practically the same basis, the only difference being that of distance and a surplus of cargo tonnage at San Francisc Government work has thus added \$1 50 per ton to all of the products exported by sea from Oregon. The work done on the Long Tom and similar streams has added proportionately to the value of the products raised along these streams, and it is safe to say that the direct benefits arising from appropriations for the improvement of internal waterways are greater than can be shown in any other branch of government expenditure. No corporation can ever secure an exclusive franchise for the operation of steamers on a river, and if a navigable stream is kept in proper shape there will always be enough competition among boatmen to enable the farmer to get his freight to market at the lowest possible cost, thus insuring him the greatest possible profit on his labor.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE BOERS.

The British blunders in the opening of the Transvaal campaign were so notable that public attention has been withdrawn from the blunders of the plied by the labored effort of the United Boers, who neglected to avail themselves of the advantage given them by Kruger's ultimatum as promptly on the Orange river as they did in Natal, Why the Boers did not instantly descend upon Orange River station and capture the great railroad bridge at Hopetown and capture De Aar Junction is inexplicable. The Hopetown bridge over the Orange river the 1st of November and as late as the 10th of that month was held by 500 men of the Lancashire regiment, while De Aar Junction, with \$5,000,000 worth of provisions, had a garrison of less than 2000 men, with only one piece of serviceable artillery, It would have been very easy work for the Boers to cut off De Aar or Orange River station, as they did at Colesberg, but they missed the opportunity, and the British line of communication by rail from Cape Town to De Aar and on

to Orange river is practically secure. The original scheme for invading the republic was as follows: Sir George White, with 16,000 British regulars, exclusive of the Natal colonial force, was

ley were considered more or less impregnable, and so the army corps, with its cavalry, was to advance on the the naval strategist, "which draw retails-Free State in three divisions, from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London. American party lines on the affairs of From each of these ports there is a other countries. Any other course than railway line running in a northerly direction, and the three converge upon crosses the Orange river into the Free State. Here, at Naauwpoort Junction, the Boer war when there is organised the three divisions were to unite and effort to beem the controversy. advance on Bloemfontein, passing through Colesberg and crossing the river at Norval's Pont. This movement would have drawn off the Free State Boers from Natal and Kimberley. The the fall of Bloemfontein would have and General Buller would then have been free to march on Pretoria by way of Kroonstadt and Vilioen's Drift. keeping the railway with him all the way. It is clear that if the Boers had not blundered as badly as the British they would have captured Hopetown bridge and De Aar Junction, with its enormous supplies.

While occupied largely with the milltary situation and plans for improving it, Lord Roberts is devoting much attention to the work of fostering the loyalty of the British subjects in Cape Colony. Finding in the British authoritles a disposition to treat the rebel-lious Boers of the Colony with the full rigor warranted by military law, he has taken measures to mitigate this ship may not be inflicted upon the nonresistant class. All supplies for the army are to be paid for in cash; only in the most extreme cases, and when the Boers absolutely refuse to furnish the farmers are to be credited with the supplies so selzed, with a view to future payment by the imperial government. This policy of the commander-in-chief is formed with the purpose of removing to the greatest possible extent the resentment of the Boers when the British empire in South Africa includes within its limits the South African republics, The effort commends itself not only for its far-sightedness, but for its humanthe big river will be so confined as to ity. It is well to remember that after scour out a forty-foot channel at low peace is conquered the problem of governing the people lately in arms in their own and the nation's interest is yet to the estimate shows that better results be solved, and he is a wise military can be secured for the money used at consideration to the full extent that military necessity permits during the season of actual warfare that precedes ylctory.

Bryan lamented in his Boston speech statesman meant to say was that Mc-Kinley is more lenient with copperheads than Lincoln was. In civil war times the nation was troubled by a number of traitors, of whom one Vallandigham, of the same political faith as Bryan, was the most conspicuous. When Vallandigham became too noisy, he was sent, by Lincoln's order, into the Confederate lines, where he belonged. In answer to the denunciaof the bends, placed the river in such a tions of Governor Seymour, of New York, and others, that the punishment of Vallandigham was "dishonorable despotism," Lincoln wrote this noble sentiment, which applies to the Philippines today with the same force that it applied to the South thirty-seven years

Bgo: Long experience has shown that armies can ot be maintained unless descriton shall be all of the profits of production would be punished by the severs penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the constitutes sanction this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier who deserts, while I must ot touch a hair of the wily agitator who inuces him to desert? This is none the less in-crious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friends into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is per-sunded to write the soldier boy that he is fight-ing in a bad cause for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to ar-rest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to allow the action that, in such a case, to ellence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitut withal a great mercy.

Bryan, Hoar and Bacon are committing the same offense today that Vallandigham had committed when General Burnside arrested him.

It is officially announced that, at the coming session of the Canadian parliament, the government will propose the expenditure of several million dollars in feepening the canals to a depth of eighteen feet and making other improvements in the navigation of the provinces. The object is to hold the enormous grain trade of the Great Lakes, and to pass it down and out through the St. Lawrence river and gulf instead of letting it go through the United States. Most of the grain is grown on the American side of the line. and would naturally go to market over United States soil, if the needed facilities were provided. Commerce, however, being a most unpatriotic element, will go where profitable and easy ways are made for it, regardless of sentiment. This is a lesson which our nation must learn, and it cannot put itself under tutelage in this line too quickly for its own good.

Some tangible evidence that opposition to the refunding scheme has special private purposes behind it has hitherto been lacking. This is now States Investor to show that special private interests are behind its advoency. "Stop, thief!" is a useful cry when it discovers the pickpocket.

WAYS OF OUR POLITICIANS. Sound Protest Against Drawing on

the Affairs of Other Countries. Kansas City Star, Ind. In the midst of the hurrah at the close In the midst of the hurrah at the close of the Spanish war the prediction was made that men would walk up and down the land denouncing the acquisition of the Philippines as a crime. Nine men out of ten laughed at this prophecy as ridiculous, but it really came to pass, in the course of the democratic search for issues. The opposition to expansion falled to prove popular and has tended to make democratic success appear more hopeless than ever. Meantime the Boer war came along and enterprising democrats at once along and enterprising democrats at once began to utilize it as an issue.

It is this condition which Captain Mahan refers to in advising his countrymen
to avoid controversies over the Boar war,

Famal?

ANTIONABLEAN to hold Natal; Mafeking and Rimber- and then takes occasion to say that, in

his opinion, the British are in the right tions in kind, because it won't do to draw strategist, "would have been incompe Naauwpoort, some sixty-odd miles from with the honor of Great Britain." Thus Norvai's Pont, where the railway he illustrates, in his own words, how impossible it is to avoid disputing about

Indeed, the organized effort has succeeded in starting the ball rolling, and of that commonwealth, admitted to the it really shows some promise of causing a division in America resembling the definition of political lines in regard to rollef of Ladysmith and Kimberley France preceding the war of itil. If the would thus have been accomplished; war in South Africa drags along there will be a strong effort to insert in the meant the surrender of the Free State, democratic platform a plank demanding. at least, the friendly efforts of the United States in favor of the Boers,' If Mc-Kinley fears that the democrats can make a strong point on this plank those who know his character have reason to helieve that he will communicate to Great Britain a proposal to end the war with arbitration. On the other hand, if the Boers are beaten the new issue being nourished by the democratic politicians will come to naught.

16 TO 1 CAN'T WIN. Bryan Urged to Drop Silver for Anti-

Imperialism. Baltimore Sun, dem. One fundamental error Mr. Bryan seemä unfortunately to have fallen into. He seems to think-in fact, he does not he tate to say—that in 1896 the only persons in favor of the gold standard in the United rigor by the most liberal construction States were the comparative handful who of existing laws wherever it is prudent to display such generosity. He has also issued the most stringent regulations for the guidance of officers in command of expeditions marching through disaffected territory, to the end that unprecessary and available band. that unnecessary and avoidable hard- a ticket pledged to international bimetalism; 12,500,000 voted for the double stand-ard as against the gold standard, and only 122,000 supported the only ticket that ever stood for a gold standard in the United States." Nothing could be more mis-leading or illusory than such a deduction food and forage, are supplies to be seized by main force, and even then we regret to find Mr. Bryan the victim of the farmers are to be credited with the

Mr. Bryan is utterly mistaken when he measures the entire strength of the gold or sound-money vote by the vote cast for Palmer and Buckner. Many more sound money democrats voted for McKinley, waiving for the occasion their rooted op-position to republicanism in order to defeat the candidate of what Mr. Bryan now calls the candidate of what are organical windependent bimetalism." This is shown conclusively by the change in the popular and electoral vote in the states of Caliand electoral vote in the states of Call-fornia, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Ken-tucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia—all states which voted for Cleveland in 1892 and for McKinley in 1894. It would be as idle to say that all the democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896 approved or swallowed the St. Louis platform in its entirety as to claim that they were all of them "international bimetal-ists," only differing from those democrats who voted for Bryan in that the latter favored "independent bimetalism" without waiting for the aid of anybody, while the Bryan lamented in his Boston speech Tuesday night that the republican party had changed its principles since the days of Lincoln. What the boy statesman meant to say was that Mca single standard, and that the gold stand-ard, while there were 13,500,000 who be-lleved in and voted for a double standard is, to put it mildly, the most extraordinary delusion of which we ever knew a man of Mr. Bryan's undoubted deverness to be the victim.

The Chicago platform undoubtedly declared ostensibly in favor of bimetalism, while it really meant, if it meant anything, silver monometalism, which was the only possible result of the free coinage of all ver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republi-can or St. Louis platform made a great affectation of a desire to promote the cause of international bimetalism, probably with a full consciousness on the part of its astute framers that "international bimetalism' was a mere will-o'-the-wisp, a matter of moonshine, as the commission which Mr. McKinley sent to Europe to ound foreign governments upon the subhave heard nothing more of "international bimetalism," and the president and congress elected by the party of 7,000,000 international bimetalists are about to put upon ing matter on the growth and prosperity the statute-book a law declaring for a single, and that the gold standard of valproper, there is a handsome supplement. ue. What shameless inconsistency, orles Mr. Bryan, thus to forget or ignore the declaration in their own platform in 1806! Simple Mr. Bryan, one is rather tempted to exclaim, to suppose that 15,500,000, or 7,000,000, or 6,500,000 of Americans ever believed in the possibility of a double stand-ard of value—as one would say, two yard-sticks of unequal length, or two peckneasures of unequal capacity, to buy and ell by at the same time in the same mar-

Mr. Bryan's speech only makes it all the plainer that the contest in 1900 will not be like to the centest in 1895. In that the issues will be different. Not even Mr. Bryan's eloquence can arouse popular interest again in the question of free silver coinage, much less in the old threadbear debate over himstallism and threadbare debate over bimetalism and monometalism. It will not be the battle of the standards or if it should be the democracy will be found fighting not under the banner of the silver barons or the silver cranks, but under the flag of the constitution, which stands for "equal whether the sil and special privileges to rights to all and special privileges to none," and for the cause of human freenone," and for the cause of numan tree-dom and the right of self-government throughout the world—in Asia, Africa and the remotest Islands of the sea, as well as in republican America. Under that glorious banner the democracy may yet win, but not under the flag of a school of political enthusiasts, inscribed "16 to 1, if we die for it," or words to that effect. As Mr. Bryan remarked in his speech at Music hall, free silver coinage has been dead and buried a good many times, but it still keeps bobbing up. He might well have added, however, that this year the silver specter should stand aside and give room to the ghost of Cassar.

Carlyle on Tameriane. PORTLAND, Feb. 1 .- (To the Editor.)-In reading the interesting article in this morning's Oregonian, on the tomb of Tameriane, I was reminded of the mention of the great warrior in one of Car-lyle's essays, which may be deemed worth reprinting. Speaking of the uncertainty in estimating present things and men, and the fact that the wisest for the most part judge like the simplest, and expect that what strongly affects our own generation will strongly affect those to follow, he

When Tameriane had finished building his when interested in the state of the part of severity thousand human situle, and was seen standing at the gate of Damancus, glittering in atecl, with his battle-ax on his shoulder, till his fierce bosts filed out to expand itself through all countries and all times. What are the conquests and expeditions

ANTIQUARIAN.

THE OREGONIAN'S ANNUAL.

A Great State.

Wilmington (Del.) News. The synopsis of the address by Dr. Joseph S. Walton, printed in the Morn ing News yesterday, gave a brief recital of the settlement of Oregon, one of th great states in the far West. A recen number of The Portland (Or.) Oregonian an edition of 60 pages, received a few days ago, gives a careful review of the history of that state, and presents some figures sisterhood of states in 1859.

The population of Oregon is now estimated at 425,000, while Portland alone is fast reaching a population of 100,000. The area of the state is 26,000 square miles being the sixth in that respect; three ter ritories are larger. There is thus much room for expansion, and in time the state will become a powerful empire in Itself. According to The Oregonian, the business of the state last year reached propotions of an enormous value. Some of the figures given are: Farms, ranges, dairies and orchards, \$45,550,737; lumber, \$6,238. 250; manufactured products, \$56,100,000 yield of gold, \$3,285,000; sliver, \$123,140; coal 2064,163; fisheries, \$2,443,155; which is a pretty fair showing for a state that has been built up in a wilderness, and which still has many thousands of square miles yet to conquer.

The Oregonian says that the only unsatisfactory condition is the slow growth of manufacturing industries, the result of sending raw material East to be made up and shipped back to the consumers. In due time that mistake will be remedied, just as it is being remedied in the South. It took the people of the South a long time to discover that it would pay to make up their cotton into goods on the spot, and to convert its iron into pigs and commercial iron and steel. But they have learned that trick, and the saving of freight on the raw material is an important factor in the price of goods put upon the market.

Oregon did very well last year in the matter of manufactured goods, yet it can do even better-and it will in due time. The Oregonian is one of the best papers on the Pacific coast, and its special edition of 60 pages indicates that the state is not lacking in enterprising newspaper makers. The Oregonian is doing much for the state, and Portland has occasion to be proud of its metropolitan newspaper.

"Queen of the West."

Jefferson City (Mo.) Journal. Oregon is destined to be the "queen the West," as is plainly evidenced by the energy and enthusiasm displayed by her eading newspaper, The Oregonian, published at Portland. A copy of its annual number has reached the Journal office. It is a splendid place of work, showing a high degree of skiil mechanically and editorially, containing 90 pages, including a beautifully Illustrated supplement, seven columns in width, and showing the advantages offered by Oregon in an interesting manner. The Oregonian is sound politically, and predicts great things for its state in the future, the last year seeing it more prosperous than ever before.

Highly Creditable. Saginaw (Mich.) Courier-Herald.

The Portland Oregonian celebrated the advent of the last year in the 19th century by issuing an edition, setting forth the wonderful resources of Portland and Its surroundings. One feature of the edition is over 500 illustrations of views in and about Portland, all printed on the finest quality of enameled book paper, the views being half-tone and very handsomely grouped. The edition is highly creditable to The Oregonian, and a valuable presentation of the marvelous resources of that highly favored region, of which The Oregonian is an able and enterprising representative.

A Mammoth Issue.

Galveston (Texas) News, The News acknowledges receipt of a copy of the special annual edition of The Portland Oregonian. This is a mammoth issue, containing 36 pages full of interestgot up in pamphlet form, and containing over 500 illustrations, all printed on the finest quality of enameled book paper. These views embrace all the noted scenic attractions of Oregon, and they cover every important industry of the Pacific Northwest.

A Prosperous Year. Allentown (Pa.) Leader.

The Portland Oregonian, always an excellent newspaper, issued on New Year's day a special and handsomely illustrated number of 60 pages, containing a large amount of statistical and historical matter, proving very satisfactorily that the year just closed was the most prospergus in the history of Oregon.

Without Regard to Expense. Detroit Journal

The king assembles the royal architects.
"Bulld me a temple," he commands, "so costly that no smoker will ever be told he might have owned it had he left to-Ah, this was aiming high, indeed! But when was true art ever known to falter?

Colonel Brynn's Clothes.

New York Sun.

As if the hoodoo on Colonel Bryan were not sufficiently dark already, he comes to this town with opals, the most ill-beding of stones, studding his capacious shirt bosum. The colonel is a fair actor, but

Not Equal to the Situation. Indianapolis Journal. Professor (feelingly)-When I first began teaching music she wolf was often at my

Listener (unfeelingly)-Gracious! Why didn't you pound the plane then as you do now?

Obscure Martyrs.

Edwin Arnold. They have no place in storied page,
Nor rest in marble shrine;
They are past and gode with a perished age,
They died and made no sign.
But work that shall find its wages yet,
And deeds that their God did not forget,
They their below division. Done for their love divine— These were the mourners, and these shall be The crowns of their immortality.

Oh, seek them not where sleep the dead, Ye shall not find their trace; No graven stone is at their boad, No green grass hides their face; Fut sail and imasen is their slient grave-ic may be the said of a deep sea wave. Or a lonely desert place;

They were tombed in true hearts that kee

They healed sick hearts till theirs were broken, And dried end eyes till theirs lost sight; We shall know at last by a certain token How they fought and fell in the fight. Ealt team of sorrow unbeheld. And plient edrifes for the right;

That she left her best children to hattle and dis-

NOTE AND COMMENT

Kentucky has two governors and no covernment.

There is a limit to traitorousness, even in the United States sensits.

Rackward, turn backward, canal, in your flight, And fill old St. Lorfs with boundless delight.

The Boers seem determined to make the Ladysmith garrison take water, willynilly.

Time was when New England would not stand for Bryan. But it has been Aguinaldized since then.

"Bobs" hasn't been heard from yet, but he cannot be expected to do much till ha has a chance to consult with Elpling. As yet none of these greatest nations on

earth has seen fit to send in a challenge to the winner of the Transvaal contest. He was bred in old Kentucky,

Where the mob and masket thrive, And he thinks he's mighty lucky That he left the state alive.

Weather prophets have not herotofore een considered absolutely criminal, but me of them is likely to be shadowed today.

Today the fastive groundlog Will spect upon the plain, Until he sees his shadow, Then he'll go beck again.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the military experts haven't displayed any more ability than the generals, up to date,

How can so grave and reverend a statesnan as Senator Hour profess friendship and admiration for such a fast young man as Aguinaldo? ---

General Buller, known to fame
As Scrapping Red from Scrappingville,
The mention of whose fearsoms name Afficis opponents with a chill, You stand a chance to win out ref, So don't regret, so don't regret.

The turnult and the shouting swell, The captains to the near depart; It's very clear that war is h-1 (As Calvin taught 10) from the starts But just remember that we get Dead tired of that word, regret."

A statement published a rew days since n regard to customs duties to the amount of several thousand dollars being paid at the custom-house here by Chinese merchants, in sliver dollars, has resulted in several inquiries being received. Many people, it appears, have an idea that oustoms duties must be paid in gold. This is not the case, as silver dollars or silver certificates are received for customs duties in any amount. Other silver coins, however, are only taken to the value of

\$10.

The winter has been so mild all over the country that groundhogs have not hibernated, as usual, and consequently now that the 2d of February has arrived it will not be possible for this useful weather prognosticator to "come out" and look for his shadow. The benefit of this sagacity in deciding what the weather is to be for the next six weeks is therefore lost to the country, and the public will have to fall back on the weather bureau men and the immortal eldest inhabitants. Perhaps these may get out of their holes today, and, by noticing whether they cast a shadow or not, supply the place of the ground hog in regulating the weather.

The suburb of Brooklyn has been erased from the calling list of tramps. This is partly because this district abounds in dogs, which, in defiance of tradition and proverb, combine barking and biting, and partly because hand-outs have been de-nied all comers. While it is humilitating thus to be slighted by members of the only leisure class of which this free and unlimited country can boast, the situation is not without redeeming features. It will not now be necessary to naff down ples as soon as they are put out to cool, or string doughnuts on wire cables Women left alone need not fear that they will be frightened into bysterics by the spectacle of a strange man eating with a knife in their kitchen, and the vicinity will be safe for policemen both day and night. It is almost a temptation for other parts of the city to deny themselves the peace that abideth only where dogs are not in order to provide for themselves these blessings.

A Favorite of Providence.

Atlanta Constitution.
"Hit do 'pear lak Providence is on my
ide," said the colored brother. "You know I los' my lef' arm in do saw mili-las' year?"

"Well, I got \$50 damage for dat; or for I'd half spent de money, 'long comes de raltroad and cut off William's leg, en I got so much money for dat I sin't done countin' it yit! If Providence des stan's by me, en dey keeps on a-hackin' at us, we'll soon be livin' in a painted house wid two brick chimblys!"

Appreciation.

Columbus (Ohio) State Journal. "I tell you," exclaimed the elim indi-vidual, "that water is heaven's greatest gift to man." "Are you a prohibitionist?" asked a

bystander, taking him cordinity by the "No, sir." was the contemptuous reply.
"I sell milk."

"Your enemies don't seem to abuse you as they used to," said one politician.
"Ten" answered the other, "It's a very bad sign. It shows they are no longer afraid of me." Frightened by Neglect,

That Hopeful Feelin'.

Atlanta Constitution.
We're noter feelth' hopeful that the year that's orms along to all creation in a hall-luja cong; Will sing to all creation in a hall-luja cong; That the cities will grow begger, an' where the valleys shop?

There'll be harveste for the hungry in golden

sheaves to resp.

We're sorter feetin' hopeful that the darkness will blessom to the bounty of the awest, un-stoned day. That the rivers will be singln'—the winds in

music blow, the violets will be awester for the fallin' of the more. We're sorter feelin' hopeful-we know the light is there: For all the weary winter there's a bird's song in the air:

There's love an' light abidin'—each daisy'll feet the dew: Behin' the 'douds air hillin' bright stars an' skies of blus! Then glory halfeluja! Lord send the sun an' rule,

An' crowd the happy hilliops, an' bloss the Seld an' plain! We're goin' on together—the durinet days air An' who keers for the weather if it brings us

light at lest? The Long Road.

Of those who have the "imp rout" traveled o'er, Not one will bring the news of it, before Then, too, must start on it—miled they depart Without regret-then shall return to more.

-Omar Ningyonn (December)