THE TRANSPACIFIC CABLE

CONGRESSMAN JONES FRATEMENT BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

His Argument Was in Favor of Northern Route, Though Bill Does Not Locate Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. — Congressman Jones made a long statement today, before the house committee on interstate and forsign commerce, while the Pacific cable were under consideration. His bill on this subject provides for a commission to locate the cable, and does not point out any particular routs. In his statement, however, Congressman Jones fa-vored the northern route, because it is shorter, less expensive and is shallower. In the senate, several Pacific cubic bills are before the committee on mayal affairs. In all there are some eight or ren bills in both bousse on this subject, most of them favoring government ownership some favoring subsidies, and all, except senator Foster's, either favoring the southern route, via Honolulu, Wake, Guam and Midway islands, or obe not specifying any particular route. Senator Foster's bill favors the morthern route, via Dutch har-bor and touching at ports in Japan, China In the bills providing for commissions

to locate the cable, provision is made for a salary for each similar to that provided for the Nicaragua canal commiss A government cable seems to be favored 7 most members of congress, and many penty favor American-made cable mate rials, even if some slight delays result.

Congressman Jones' statement follows

Congressman Jones' Statement. "The importance of a trans-Pacific cable has been greatly emphasized by the events of the last two years. Until Hawaii was amexed, little was thought of it. This aniexaction directed the attention of the people to the needs of such communication. Business interests began to think of quicker communication, and this could only be had by cable. The apparently natural route was from San Francisco to Hawaii. No one thought of any other route. Manila became ours, and the Philippines were coded to us. Gold discoveries multiplied in the Klondike and Alaska. The importance of a trans-Pacific cable altiplied in the Klondike and Alaska. consumes of our people hurried to the ribland and thousands more are going. With expansion in territory and explora-tions there has been a broader inquiry as to the best means of cable communication. fot only Hawall must be reached, but also Alaska, Mazila, China and Japan.
Which is the best, cheupest and quickest
way to do this? This is the question to
se determined. It should be free from
partisements and local prejudices.

"I do not appear before this committee as an expert on cables. I am simply in-terested in the growth and development is resided in the growth and development of my country, and especially of the Pacific coast. I feel that we must have the rable. We must have it as cheaply and as quickly as possible. I have given the matter considerable thought and investigation. I may present some facts with which some members of the committee are not familiar, or I may not. I have no interest save the interest of a citizen of our contry, as one of the representatives of the

"It is hardly necessary to discuss the importance of a trans-Pacific cable, ex-pecially to the United States. We have the trade of Hawali, We want the trade of the Orient. Rapid communication will quicken that trade. Along the Ariatic shore there is now imported \$1,000,000,000 worth of products. We furnish but 10 per cent of it, while we should furnish at least one-half. Will we healtate, delay and lose our consequence. opportunity? I trust not.

government own, lay, operate and main-tain ht? Shall we subsidize private cap-tral to do it? Or shall we wait until pri-vals capital does it without assistance of encouragement? By the latter plan there will be delay. We will lose our opportu-nity, and England will lay the cable and take the trade. I am unalterably opposed to subsidy of private capital for this purpuse. The cubic can be laid for the amount of subsidy desired. The govern-ment should own the cable, lay, operate and multialn it. The objections to govwhile the prime object of the governmen munication to and from the Orient. The government, after it has placed this ca-ble, should simply charge enough to main-tain and operate it and also to reimburse liself within a reasonable length of time for the outlay is the original construction. The government wants no interest on its money invested. When it has been reimbursed to the extent of the original cost it can further reduce the cast of mes-sages so as to simply cover the cost of and maintenance, and thus make this a great common highway of d the Asiatics. I do not believe it would be song be-

fore this communication would be ren-dered so chesp that the great mass of Oriental cablegrams would come over this

"I have introduced a bill which is no before this committee that is in fact cop-ied after the bill introduced by the gen-tleman from Michigan (Mr. Corlies). It differs in one important respect. It does not determine the route. It provides for a commission to operate the cable, and wides that this commission shall deter he route upon which the cable laid. This is the important dis inclive feature of my bill, and it is to this matter I most particularly desire to call the attention of the committee. His bill provides for the laying of a cubic o San Francisco to Mantla by way of linwall, I do not believe this is the best route, from any standpoint. While I have not provided for its definite location by another route. I am satisfied that this committee would be warranted in re-porting a bill to locate this cable along nother route if they desire to determine

"I believe however, that it would be better to leave this matter to the comso that the question of routes all be carefully investigated, and, if manary, further soundings be made, as a question of route is the most important point. The cost of laying, maintaining and operating a cable, and the facilities it will afford after it has been put into operation depends largely upon its length and the depth at which it is laid. Its entire length between terminal points and also the length of its links affect the

Argues for Northern Route.

"As I said before, at first there was at one route thought of, now there is ther, known as the northern or great circle route. In traveling along the earth's surface we do not go in a straight move in a circle, and, as the any two points is that portion of the great circle passing through these points. This business along its lines and to Russis must be clearly understood in order to and we cannot too soon increase our footomprehend the comparative distances be. hold in the Orient. tween different points on the earth's sur face. If you will take a globe and pass strings around it through different points you will very easily see the truth of the statement I have made. The southern route is from San Francisco to Manifa by way of Hawaii, Midway and Wake islands. The northern is from some point on the Straits of Fuca or Puget sound by way of Alaska, Siberia and Japan wonderfully near a great

The distance from San Francisco to

spectively, It is proposed to run a jink from Guam to Yokohama. This would be necessary connect Manila with Hong Kong, and

this would be 628 miles more, making a total length of 8862 miles. "The distance from Puget sound to Una-laska, or Dutch harbor, is 1700 miles. From laska, or Dutch harbor, is 1700 miles, From Unalaska to Yokohama, 2500 miles, and from Yokohama to Manila, 1770 miles, making the total distance from Puget sound to Manila 1870 miles. Adding 625 miles from Manila to Hong Kong, would make 6398 miles to connect Puget sound with Japan, Manila and Hong Kong. The difference between this route and the route from San Francisco is 2561 miles. The distance from Unalaska to Hawali is 2070 miles, and, therefore, with this distance you could lay a cable from Unalaska to Hawali and still have 194 miles as to Hawali and still have 194 miles. laska to Hawali and still have 194 miles of cable left. In other words, with the same amount of cable by the southern route you can connect San Francisco, Hawall, Manila, Hong Kong, Yokohama while with the northern route you can connect Puget sound, Dutch harbor, At-tou, Yokohama, Manila, Hong Kong and

Hawaii.

'The southern route is a route of very long links, none of them being less than 1000 miles in length. Two of them will be more than 2000 miles in length, unless Wake island should be made a terminal, which is hardly possible. This island is nothing but a coral reef rising a few feet above the surface of the water. The appearance of the versiation proves that pearance of the vegetation proves that the waves frequently beat over the whole island. The northern route can be con-structed of links of almost any length desired, and none need be more than 100

miles in length.

"The southern line would be laid in water of an unusual depth, the average being almost 300 fathoms. According to a survey made by Commander Beiknap, of the United States steamer Nero, a chasm more than 600 fathoms deep exists about 500 miles costward of Guam and a short distance westward of the Midway inlands, the floor of the ocean rises to within about \$2 fathoms of the surface. Each of these obstacles would require a detour of uncertain length. The northern route can be laid almost its entire length in water at a depth of 1000 fathoms, or less, if desired.
"The line from San Francisco would

onnect Hawaii and its business interests with the United States, but there would be no further valuable business connec-tions until Manila is reached and thence to Hong Kong and Yokohama.

"Along the entire northern route and at almost every terminal link there would be valuable business connections, and con-nections of great importance to the government. Alaska is teeming with people They must have connection with the outside world. With a government cable laid from Puget sound to Dutch harbor conrection ruget sound to buten harvor con-nection could be made with almost every point in Alaska. It would not be expect-ed that the government would do this, but private capital would soon connect Dutch harbor with Sitka, Skagway, Juneau, Cape Nome and Cape York. A teleneau, Cape Nome and Cape York. A tele-graph line already extends from Skagway to Dawson. At Juneau there is the great-est quartz mine in the world already in operation, together with numerous other mines now being developed. Skagway is the entry port to the Klondike, and, as I said, has connection with Dawson by tele-graph, and by the middle of summer a religious will extend 150 rather to the ingraph, and by the mindie of summer a railroad will extend 145 miles to the in-terior. Sitka is the capital of Alaska, and Dutch harbor is the great coal sta-tion of the Pacific ocean. Here all ships to the north touch, and the whaling and caling vessels put in for many different durposes. Cape Nome and Cape York, estined to be the great gold fields of our continent, lie but a short distance away. Thousands of American citizens will be found along these shores. Many of the other tainnis of the Aieutian group are said by those who have visited them to be most valuable for grazing and stock purposes and in the near future will be teeming with flocks of sheep and herds of

"From Attou island two short lines, if deemed necessary, will connect with all the important points of Asia. Connection will also be made with Yokohams, Hong Kong and Manila, and with Hawaii by a line from Dutch harbor. In any transoceanic cable, it is almost absolutely necessary that a cable be duplicated in order to insure uninterrupted service; this doubles the advantages of the northern route. "It is also desired that transmission shall be as rapid as possible. The longer the line the slower the transmission. The northern line gives shorter links and would, therethe slower the transmission. The longer the line roughly from a common center. In the slower the transmission. The northern line gives shorter links and would, therefore, do much greater business than the southern route. It is conceded that the southern route. It is conceded that the working speed varies inversely, more or working and maintaining a cable is gain, while the prime object of the government rule would give the northern route. The longer the line roughly from a common center. Most of these are so narrow that they are roofed from side to side by awnings, as are the narrow streets of Havana. This working speed varies inversely, more or make its shade is almost essential in such a clirule would give the northern route a very decided advantage over the southern route from San Francisco, as the links are comparatively short. It is estimated that a cable with links of 800 miles has a spe of 85 words a minute, while one with 1100 miles has a speed of only about 26 words a minute, the standard wire being 107 pounds of copper and 140 pounds of guita percha. If you destre to keep the speed of a long link equal with that of a short one you must use more copper, and, in doing that, its construction would be much more expensive.

"Long links also require much more material in the construction of the cable itself, thereby rendering it much more expensive than when there are shorter links used. In this, the northern route would have a very great advantage over the southern route.

"One objection has been urged against

the northern route because of the sold winters. This simply shows the lack of knowledge which many of our people have regarding this northern country. It is forgotten that the Aleutian islands are only about 150 miles north of the northern boundary of the United States, and that the climate of these islands is greatly modified by the Japan current.

"Henry W. Elliott, in his book on 'Our Arctic Province, page 45, in speaking of the climate of three islands, says: "Summere are mild, foggy, humid, the average temperature being about 10 deg. Fahren-heit. The winters are also mild, foggy and humid, with a slightly colder average of 30 deg. Fahrenhelt. The thermometer no-where in the Aleutian chain ever went much below zero at sea level. There is no record of a consecutive three or four weeks lower than 2 or 4 deg., and the tem-perature seldom falls as low as 30 deg. The average annual temperature at Un-

alaska is over 38 deg.
"Summed up the advantages of the northern route over the southern route are: Shorter length, shorter links, shallower depths, less amount and cheaper material in construction, more commerce connections, less likely cost of maintenance and repairs, less cost in duplicating, and, in doing this, it secures all the objects of the southern route as well as those of the northern. From a mechanical stand-point, it is the best, being the easiest laid, operated and maintained. From a geo-graphical standpoint, it is the best, being the shortest and having the best terming stations. Electrically, it is the best, as I can be constructed so as to make mos rapid transmissions, and commercially, it is the best, as it connects with the most

usiness and the most people.
"The importance of immediate action ! shortest distance between any two points upon a plane is a straight line connecting these two points, so the shortest distance upon the earth's surface between tunity. The construction of the Siberian longer delay putting in a line, and unless we act soon we will miss a great oppor-tunity. The construction of the Siberian railroad will have a tendency to divert

"There should be no rivalry between soints for the location of the terminus of such a cable. This, of itself, is of but little advantage. The employee are few Many of the Atlantic cables start from the bleak and barren rocks of Newfoundland. The business of the cable can just as wel be conducted from a lighthouse on some rocky cape as from the most populous city. Hence, this committee should not be em-barrassed by the claims of different sections, but should simply determine what is the best, cheapest and most feasible route for the laying of the cable. This should be determined only after a careful investigation of all the different routes."

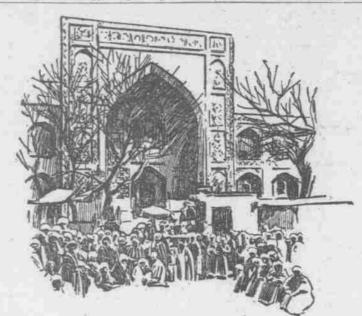
BOKHARA LITTLE IMPRESSED WITH RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.

More of the Original Dirt and Splendor There Than in Other Cantral Asian Cities.

Asia. Left to a condition of semi-inde-pendence, with the authority of the emir still paramount in interior affairs, it has not been as tempting a location for Russian investment as have the cities of Sir Duria, Ferghana and even the Transcar-pian province. The Russian population of the khanate is infinitesimal except in the towns along the railway, immigrants pre-

shops of the bazear is that it is men and not women who are doing the shopping. Not more than two or three times did I see women asking to be shown the newest thing in styles, and then they were warlly veiled, guarded by their husbands and dressed in the dullest of gowns. But the men, in gaudy robes of the figured silks. girdled with belis of silk or veivet, stroked their beards in salutation and then pawed over all the goods that the merchants would drag down from the shelves, quite after the fashion of the traditions related of the other sex.

It is in the bazaar, too, that the stranger BOKHARA, July 22.—Bokhara has retained its characteristics of the days before the Russian occupation in much greater degree than the other cities of Central
Asia. Left to a condition of semi-independence, with the authority of the emir
still paramount in interior affairs, it has bolls, ulcers and contagious diseases." No system of sanitation of any sort exists here, and at times the death rate is extravagantly high, even when no actual epidemic can be named. The pest of Bokhara is the reshta worm



KEKELAM MODRESSH, BOKHARA, DATING FROM 1429.

terring to enter the regions where the au- scientifically known as filaria medinensis, thority of their country is that of govrument rather than "sphere of influence."

must have been in the days of their his-torical magnificence. This city seems to me much more populous than Samarkand, and it is certainly more crowded and busier. What the facts of the population are, however, it is very difficult to as-certain. Various informants have given me figures all the way from 70,000 to 170,000 for Bokhara, while the information resarding the number of people living in Samarkand has varied almost as much. People agree fairly well, however, as to Tashkend, the largest city in Central Asia, which seems to be properly credited with

about 180,000 residents.

The beraar of one of these cities seems the best test of its size and affords the chief sights of interest in the modern life of the place. Here in Bothara the bazaar has been a never-falling delight to me. It has all the crowd and activity of a country fair at home, the narrow, crooked streets of the most taugled part of old London, and the gorgeous costumes and colors of a comic-opera chorus. Occupy-ing a large area, the bazaar is crossed by a maze of streets and alleys which are very trying, no less because of the glare of light from the cloudless sky than for the extreme heat itself. Here under the awnings the Bokharlot merchants sit in dignity in their little stalls, while the buyers pass up and down, stopping to chaffer over the wares exposed for sale.

Shopping takes the form that it does in most Oriental countries, both as to the style of the shop itself and the manner of trading in it. A Bokhariot store is not apt to be more than 10 feet square, the front wide open to the street and the floor raised a foot or more from the street. floor raised a foot or more from the street and behind him on rough shelves are the wares he has for sale. The customer lofters at the first step and perhaps sits on the floor. If his interest is sufficiently aroused, or the merchant is urgent, he enters the shop and sits on the platform with the proprietor while the trade is in progress. Of course, it is policy to show no interest in the things one really wants and to devote all one's direct attention to the things which one does not want at all. The process of "dickering" usually is carried to its ultimate limits, though I found one silk merchant who would not waver a kopeck from his first demand. In every other instance the merchant made a high demand from the start. I nade a low offer, and the bargain was inally closed when his descending and my

ascending bids met. Refreshments to Shoppers.

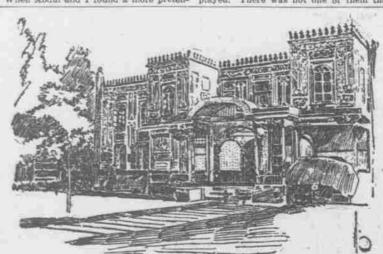
or bukharinensis, which was described by Jenkinson and has abated its ravages Russian merchants have their shops in the but little since that time. It is a paranew town at the railway station, where site found in impure water, which abounds they sell to their countrymen who have in the stagnant pools of the city. Bathsettled there and to the Bokhariot mer-ing, washing and drinking without caution chants of the native city. Trade with as they do, the people receive this para-the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg site, which after several months within is increasing constantly as the riches of the system develops in the muscles or just is increasing constantly as the riches of the system develops in the muscles or just the khanate are more and more developed.

Nevertheless, the Bokhariots show little change in their manners of life and dealings.

For the traveler, the foregoing condition is not a disappointment. He finds one of the great capitals of Central Asia in its original "dirt and splendor," offering him a fair illustration of what these realms unsavory reputation for it, not only among must have been in the days of their bis. travelers but among the people of the neighboring khanates. It is in evidence in the bazaar because the barbers of Bok-hara maintain the ancient custom and unite the profession of surgery with their unite the profession of surgery with their tonsorial profession. They act as the extractors of the worm, and patients gather about them at all times for relief. In the days of the construction of the rall-way not a single case of "reshta" occurred among all the Russian soldiers and workmen employed on the line. They were positively forbidden either to drink the water of the Zeraghan are to set fruits. positively forbidden either to arms the water of the Zerafehan or to eat fruits and melons grown there. Boiled water and filters were furnished in abundance, the rule was severely enforced and the Russians were immune.

The Emir's Summer Home. Sayid Abdul Ahad, emir of Bokhara, Sayld Abdul Anad, emir of Bokhara, has another palace, his favorite summer home, a little way out of the city, and there Abdul Hamid Beg and I paid a visit during one of our drives in the suburbs. The emir is away at present, so, as Abdul Hamid is an intimate friend of the chamberlain in charge of this palace, we were heartly received and they of the chamberiain in charge of this palace, we were heartly received and they took pride in showing me every detail of its splendor. The palace is a large one, built in several wings, and I judge at different times. Its exterior is Persian in style of architecture and decorations. The interior has been marred by an effort to graft Western ideas upon Eastern conditions, and the result is not happy. Chairs from Paris and Vienna are mixed swith the most Oriental of couches. The palace is lighted with electricity, which is perhaps incongruous, but excusable. It is the wall and window decorations how. in the wall and window decorations, however, that the loudest clash of harmony

The greatest pleasure of the visit was in ing the carpets of his majesty though my ercorts paid no attention to them at all, devoting their homage to the empty chair which serves as the throne when the emir is at home. All the car-pets were taken up to be cleaned during his absence, a precaution which is in variably necessary after the departure of an Oriental potentate, no less when he visits a Western monarch at some Euro-pean capital than when he vacated his own palace. The carpets were rolled and stored in great closets devoted to the purpose, with the intention of leaving the floors bare until his approaching return should demand that they be replaced. . Abdul Hamid told his friends that I was more interested in carpets than anything else on earth, his common practice whatever sight was to be attempted, so the closets were thrown open for my pleasure. Roll after roll of the most magnificent carpets of Persia, Turkey, India and all the notable weaves of Central Asia were exhibited to me. When we finished I am at least 40 of the choicest had When Abdul and I found a more preten- played. There was not one of them that



FAVORITE SUMMER PALACE OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA

vere given seats, sometimes on the upper errace of the floor and sometimes on cushions. Then little cups of thin, weak, unsweetened green ten were served, of which we were expected to drink three or four each. The cups themselves were of thin china, very shallow and flaring. It proves how little the Russian occupation has in-fluenced the Bokhariots that nothing but Indian teas were ever served. Elsewhere in Central Asia, although the native popu lation drinks green tea only, Russian tea is usually on hand to be given to stran-gers when hospitality is tendered. With One novelty about the scene among the

ous shop, or one where it was desired to would not have ranked as the finest in make a special impression on us, refreshments were offered. This meant that we had even seen before.

The palace grounds include a considerable fruit garden of peach, apple, pear and plum trees, grape vines and melons. After we finished the palace itself we went out by way of the emir's door into the garden, and there under the shade of a pretty grape arbor regaled ourselves with the choicest fruit of the orchard and vine-yard. By the way in which the finest of everything was picked for me, and the general attention I had had I began to fear that Abdul had been telling some more of his dreaful tales about the emithe ten we were given various skinds of sweetments and confections, of which the sweetments and confections, of which the Asiatics are so fond.

One novelty about the scene among the seed among the see

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had been formed at the sentry station near the exit from the grounds, where they presented arms as we drove away.

TRUMBULL WHITE. where they

GOSPEL OF DESPAIR. Goodness and Greatness Seldom Are Revealed to Contemporary Vision.

New York Commercial Advertiser, It is the avowed conviction of a considerable body of people here and in other lands that the world is in a very bad way, chiefly because their advice has not been followed. This view is shared by virtually all our anti-imperialists in this country because their warnings in regard to a national policy have not been heeded, and it will be shared by It will be shared by Mr. Bryan, so he informs us, if he be not elected to the presidency in November. It is shared also by Gustav le Bon, the French psychologist, whose studies of the crowd, of peo-ples and of socialism are among the most searching and entertaining of current contributions to philosophic thought. In fact, ft is doubtful if the world has had for many years a larger body of contributors to what Goethe called the "literature of despair." Few of them seem to realize that they are merely echoing the laments of a line of Jeremiahs that stretches back into the very night of time. Writing many years ago of Carlyle, whose walls of despair were then the shrillest to be heard

anywhere, Lowell said:
If he would only recollect that, from the
days of the first grandfather, everybody has
remembered a golden age behind him! No doubt

remembered a golden age behind him! No doubt Adam depreciated the apple which the little Cain on his knee was crunching by comparison with those he himself had tasted in Eden.

Lowell was indeed very fond of "touching up" the preciohers of the gospel of despair, and his works shound in delightful passages relating to them. In his address on "Democracy," delivered at Birmingham, England, in 1884, he said:

I have grown to manhood and am now growing old, with the growth of the democratic of demograces. I lived to see the common-wealth 20-odd pears later gaying the interest on her bonds in gold, though it cost her some-times nearly three for one to keep her faith, and that while suffering an unparalleled drain, of men and treasure in helping to sustain the unity and self-respect of the nation.

And, again, in the same address: Not a change for the petter in our huma Not a change for the better in our himan housekeeping has ever taken place that wiss and good men have not opposed it, have not prophesied with the alferman that the world would wake up and find its throat cut in consequence of it. The world, on the contrary, wakes up, yawns, stretches itself, and goes about its business as if nothing had happened. In a deeper philosophic vein is this from mother of his works:

The true historical genius, to our thinking The true instorion genus, to our thinking, is that which can see the nobler meaning of events, that are near him, as the true poet is he who detects the divine in the casual; and we sometimes suspect the depth of his insight into the past who cannot recognize the Godilke of today under that disguise in which it always

Lowell's remark about the opposition of wise and good men to changes recalls the anecdote of Luttrell and Samuel Rogers. The two men were passing in a wherry under old London bridge when its destruction was contemplated, and Rogers said: "Some very sensible men think that the removal of these surrow arches will cause such a rush of water as will be very dan-gerous." "My dear Hogers," suswered Luttrell, "If some very sensible men had been attended to, we should still be eating

Cartyle's works abound not merely with walls, but with abrieks of despair, which could be quoted in sufficient volume to fill an entire newspaper, were it worth while to do so. He has said nothing any-where, however, more delightfully charac-teristic than two remarks which he made to Tennyson, and which are given in the Tennyson blography. Speaking in 1873, he said of England:

We are to be ruined by a government of party, hended by a gentleman Jew who sits ry top of chaos.

Two years later he said, in speaking of the time of Charles II.: Those days were very like the days now-or real strong ruler, all just a confusion of Jack

None of our contemporary prophets of despair can match Cariyle for picturesque-nels of language, but many of them match him in their forestadowings of im-

Proposed Pension Legislation.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota sions suspended by reason of enlistment in the army or may during the war with Spain, shall be renewed, the renewals to run from the dates of discharge. A man physically fit to be accepted in army, navy or marine corps in the war with Spain was no proper subject of an invalid pension. Why should he be returned to the pension list as an invalid after confessing, by his action, that he was not an invalid by a legal fiction?

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has intro-duced a bill giving every man who served

Hlack Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Semincle wars, from 1832 to 1842, so as to in-clude those of all skirmishes with Indians prior to the civil war. There are enumerated 10 so-called wars which are to furnish a new lot of survivors and surviving widows. It is only required that a man have been enlisted for 30 days for any of

these disturbances. these disturbances.

This is the list of "wars"; Florida and
Georgia Seminole war, 1817-18; Favre River
Indian war, of Illinois, 1827; Sac and Fox
Indian war, 1831; Sabine Indian war, 183587; the Cayuse Indian war, of 1847-48; Florida wars with Seminoles, 1842 to 1858; Texas and New Mexico Indian war, 1849 to 1866; California Indian disturbances, 1851-52; Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853;

Oregon and Washington territory Indian wars, from 1851 to 1856. The bill includes as pensioners all who served whether in United States, state or

served whether in United States, sinte or territorial troops.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, has introduced a bill to make pensionable all militamen who served in the army or mavy for 60 days. Commissioner Evans has protested against further increase in the pension list in the general army and says of the effect of Senator Cullom's bill:

"It is not to sayme that from \$6.000 to

and that the annual value of the pension roll, after making due allowance, would be increased by at least \$20,000,000 each year for the next 10 or 15 years.

year for the next 19 or 15 years.

"Take, for instance, the cuses of the militia organizations of the different states, many of which served under the command of a United States officer for more than 60 days, and yet very few of them ever left their states or were exposed to any hardships, except those ordinarily incident to a summer encampment. I apprehend that many of these troops would be included in the bill, and it would appear almost unnecessary to discuss the inequality between their services and those who rendered service at the front for three or four long years in active campaign."

or four long years in active campaigm." Aguinaldo the Victim of His Own

> Logie. Chicago Tribune.

Last September Aguinaldo wrote a persons of wide experience.

pamphlet of 18,000 words, in which he products at less prices and still make a profit. gave an elaborate and clear presentation of his case from 1898 to the date of writ-ing. This has been translated and has recently appeared in full in the Springing. field (Mass.) Republican. Among other things, Aguinaldo explains exactly what things, Aguinaldo explains exactly what he and the Spaniards agreed to in the treaty of Biac-na-bato. He was to receive \$500,000 indemnity, but he says he received only \$400,000, while the Spanlards likewise failed to keep the rest of their agreement. About the time when Dewey was sailing for the Philippines Aguinaldo was threatened with a suit in Hong Kong by Isabelo Artacho, his for money. Aguinaldo says this was greedy and wrong of Artacho, since the gentle man had given only a few days' service to the revolution. So Aguinaldo cyaded him by fleeing to Singupore, where, he says, Consul Pratt at once sought him and promised that the United States would "concede the greatest advantages to the Filipinos" if he would go to Mandia and stir up the insurrection arew against the Spaniards. He undertook the commission with alacrity, and after Spain and surrendered he promptly asked that the whole Philippine archipelago be turned over to him. To his surprise and regret the United States did not see the matter that way. He takes nine newspaper columns to re-mark that this was unkind of the United States. It does not seem to have struck Aguinaldo that his desire for the whole rehipelago might be regarded as at least twice as greedy as the request of Artacho, who asked for only one-half of what was in sight. Nor does it appear to have oche had been reasonable in his expectations he might by this time be enjoying a post of some responsibility in the Philippine. The shipyards of Great Britain, of some responsibility in the Philippine. ano, instead of being a steamship every day of the year.

discredited refuges. He has made himself

the victim of his own logic.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. A Leader and Ploncer in Trust One

gualantion. John D. Rockefeller has resigned from the Standard Oil Company, of Onto, and it is reported is gradually withdrawing from the great corporation he founded. The richest man in the world and the head of

the greatest trust is so broken in health that he is prematurely old and gray, and with all his millions can only sat bread and milk, white he must nurse himse with increasing watchfulness. The multi-millionaire is consequently moved unwill-ingly to abandon his task of bearing up-his vast riches and instate in a way what it was Goldsmith's dearest wish to do: To husband out life's taper to its close And keep the firms from wasting by repo

Mr. Rockefeller may lay down all his burdens of business, but his spirit will go marching on. He has no more power to still the monster he has created than did "It is safe to assume that from 50,000 to the unhappy man whose insufable curios-ity resulted in the fabrication of Frank-each year under the operations of this bill. strated the tremendous powers to be found in industrial combination has faught the world a lemon that it can never forget and supplied economists with a problem which is absorbing their best thought and energies, but so far with lit-tle effect. As Mr. Rockefeiler himself said in his testimony before the industrial com-mission on January 10. "It is too late to argue about the advantages of industrial

ornotinations. They have come to stay."
Mr. Bockefeller always defended trust principle, but he admitted that da gers to the public arose from them. His definition of the advantages as given in

testimony to the He said they are: First-Commant of necessary capital. Becond-Extension of limits of business.

Become-Extension of limits of business.
Third-Increase of number of persons literate
ed in the husiness.
Fourth-Economy in the husiness.
Fifth-Improvements and concentre which
are derived from knowledge of many interested

The dangers, he said, were that the

powers conferred by combination mi be abused; that combinations might formed for speculation in stocks, rat than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices might be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. Exactly, Such abuses as these are practically inseparable from the possessi

combinations.

Mr. Rockefeller has played a conspicuous part in life, and while he retires in the plenitude of his powers, he leaves in-delihly fixed upon the public mind the fmpress of an extraordinary and original personality. Unfortunately, though he has been a great captain of industry. he has given the world nothing to remember that it would not gladly forget and believe it would be the better off for wiping out

To Rediscover the Nile.

Floating vegetation called "audd" brought down from Lakes Victoria and Albert choke up the White Nile so that for a distance of 155 miles it has been obliterated. The water is made to floor the adjacent country and evaporate to the great loss of the Egyptian farmers. In 1840 above Fashoda the river was 1814 feet deep and 1200 fest wide, but the channel is now apparently obliterated by the foating vegetation, which gots packed into an ai-most impenetrable mass. The sirdar has been given \$50,000 to try to open a channel through the sudd. A similar difficulty is met with in some of our Florida streams.



TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as live dney and stomach disorders, constitution, diarrhos ropsical swellings. Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedly cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM Such as plies, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain of

DISEASES OF MEN Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-tency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guar-

TOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARKIAGE.

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SAPOLIO