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TODAY'S WEATHER --Occasional rain; winds

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

THE SHIP-SUBSIDY STEAL.

They have the ship-subsidy bill up again in he Senate, James J. Hill, who is going into the steamship busias on a large scale, wants no subsidies. He reiterates his objections, and save if the bill should pass it would ean in effect rolitical suicide for e who vote for it. A lot of genmen in Congress are in the political icide business just now. What with e effort to skin our new dependencies one end of the line and to give sublies to rich shipowners and protecon to vast trusts at the other, the litical undertaker may soon have siness enough.

Are not the great shipowners rich ough? Are they not making money ugh? The leading object of this efort is to subsidize lines already doing business enormously profitable. The baldy bill, as Mr. Hill has so concluvely shown, is "not to aid the small ry, but the multi-millionaires. It will assist the men who have a capital of \$40,000. Subsidies are not for them, ut are reserved for individuals and porations whose incomes are \$20,000,-00 a year or more. The small capitalare to be taxed so the big ones

ay be subsidized. Some days ago Mr. Osborne Howes, of Soston, whose family have been ship-wners 250 years, told the House comittee that he was opposed to this bill or the following reasons:

The growth of comm roe is not to be deter d by the running of a few large stea on have asked about the St. Paul and the St. outs. I do not wish to decry their merits, at if there were to be added 500,000 tons of ping to the merchant marine of the United tes next year I would far rather that that hould be made up of trainp steamers-of from 1000 to 4000 tons, steamers all over the world-than to have that 00 tone made up of high-speed persentation ng across the Atlantic Ocean. It is the steamer which constitutes the greatness English commerce; it is not the steamof the Cunard, or the White Star, or the anastar & Oriental Line. They are fine to but England's commercial greatness does t rest upon them. Her commercial suprem-exclusive wheat production born of comes from the opportunity she offers to ry man who has a little capital, who, with a of his friends, can get together \$40,000 or the soil. Williamette

mobility of the Chinese Empire, is to be equaled by Vallandigham or Voorhees, perpetuated indefinitely. It is a popular institution in that admission to its | Even Senator Pettigrew, in his extremranks is open to all who are able to pass the examinations. Its favor confers a hold upon position which is practically impregnable. It is manifest that there can be no growth in modern ideas in China until the mandarinate is re; formed, and in the path of this reform the edict of the Dowager Empress

stands immovable. The system is, in effect if not in object, the confirmation of the governing class in opposition to all change, which, of course, means all progress.

ACTIVE EFFORT FOR OREGON.

Two very important factors are contributing to the present development of Oregon. One is the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which is advertising all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho tributary to its rail and water lines, and the other the Southern Pacific Company, which has entered upon a vigorous campaign to foster and diversify industry between the California line and the Columbia River. While these great corporations, whose influence touches every relation of our business and industrial life, are

not working on any general or understood plan, each is exerting its utmost powers in behalf of the country. Both are aiming to make Oregon and its vast resources intimately known to the cutside world, and to attract to the State the cream of the settlers now

making homes in the West. Through their efforts Oregon is getting the very best of the newcomers. As a rule, they are native Americans from the Middle

West, with a sprinkling of Yankees and Southerners-men and women who have sufficient money to make homes or engage in industry, and not stragglers who come to depend upon the country for a livelihood.

The efforts of the O. R. & N. Co. began so long ago, are so far-reaching and have been so productive of good results that details are not called for at this time. By a system closely resembling mercantile methods, the com pany obtains the names of thousands of persons in other States who might be induced to come to Oregon. To these it mails the latest and most authentic descriptions of the resources of the

State. Pamphlets and articles on minerals are sent to mining men, and literature bearing on the several branches of agriculture to farmers. In addition, similar books, pamphlets and articles are scattered broadcast in the East and in Europe. The company never tires of making known the richness of the gold fields, not only of Oregon, but of Washington and Idaho. Without doubt the present great movement of people into the farming districts and mining regions of Eastern Oregon is largely the direct result of the O. R. & N. Co.'s judicious, generous and per-

sistent advertising. The work of the Southern Pacific Company differs from that of the O. R. & N. Co., in that the latter company is developing a comparative ly new section of country, while the

Southern Pacific is rejuvenating a comparatively old country. In this respect the Southern Pacific's task is the more arduous and will be less fruitful of immediate results. In the O. R. & N.'s territory, both newcomers and old settlers readily accommodate themselves to the new conditions. The oldtimers are not numerous enough to check or defeat the introduction of modern methods, even if they were so disposed. In the Willamette Valley the people have set ways, and have had,

the greatest ever handled in a corre sponding period, the outlook is not disor any other copperhead of 1982-65. treasing. ist utterances, has never used words of

such insulting bitterness as those The gallant stand made by General spoken by Orator Healy. The fact Cronje will give his name to history as that Healy could make such a speech that of a brave soldier, who, in surrendering to an overwhelming force, made without being called to order or experiencing any serious interruption empromise with necessity and not shows that the real freedom of parlia with honor. Realizing the great needs of his country, for his services in the mentary debate is larger in England field, he made an attempt to escape than in the United States. The wonder that was not less valorous than his is that he could make such a speech and escape an English mob, which in stand with his little army against the days gone by has stoned Wellington's embattled hosts of General Roberts. house and Gladstone's carriage. Dur-While in the larger view of ultimate results it is fitting to rejoice over his ing our Civil War no copperhead orator would have dared to refer to Fredsurrender, he will receive unstinted ericksburg or Chancellorsville as two "feast days," furnished by the North tribute of admiration for his splendid ourage as a soldier, his skill as a to the South. The strange thing is ommander, and only in a lesser measure sympathy in his defeat and capthat Healy should have made so brilture. It is greatly to be hoped that reliantly brutal a speech without any ports of humiliation put upon him by provocation save the sentimental an-Generous cient historical grievance of Ireland Lord Roberts are untrue. against England. Since 1868 there has Britons, even in their wild rejoicings over the surrender of the brave Boer, been a steady effort on part of English statesmen to improve the condition of will regard Cronje with something of-

The fleroe joy that warriors feel In formen worthy of their steel.

war to be wrong on our part.

ought to be attained."

Then, Indeed, Would It Be

IF CANAL WERE FORTIFIED.

Hattlefield.

New York Times

When we know all the facts, we shall find out that Lord Roberts was guilty of no ungenerous treatment of General Cronje. The distinguishing trait of Lord Roberts during all his military life has been his personal affability, humanity and kindness to his foes when in distress. This was his marked characteristic in his intercourse with the Afghan chiefs, and it was because of this quality that he was so successful in placating the conquered people of Burmah. He treated their priests with kindness, humanity and diplomacy. The fact that Lord Roberts ion, unique in modern history, to transgranted every request that General form the capital of a great country into Cronje preferred, allowing him his sera fortress, and to make of its enviro vast fortified camp, inclosing almost three vants and the society of his family; millions of inhabitants, has placed these latter in a painful and much-to-be-regret the fact that he sent a full Major-General with a military escort to acted situation. The responsibility for it ompany him to Cape Town, shows that Lord Roberts went out of his way to pay General Cronie the highest honors of military etiquette.

From the reports of Professor George Anderson, Superintendent of Public Schools in Manila, it appears that the juvenile Filipines belonging to those

schools are already in advance, in the simple elements of politeness, of the majority of school children of American cities. A study in politeness and the art of correct living, known as 'Urbanida," was found in the schools of Manila, which the new forces of civilization, marshaled by Professor Anderson, did not exclude from the curriculum. Hence the young Filipinos are still taught to lift their hats to their superiors and to render various courtesies to those with whom they ome in contact. It is needless to say that "Urbanida" is a neglected study in American schools, and, seemingly, a lost art in too many American homes.

At an "anti" meeting held in Boston recently, Mr. Bourke Cockran, who has carcely known "where he is at" for a considerable time past, said he didn't like "imperialism" as compounded of Hanna, McKinley and Lodge, but gave some instructive views of the relative wickedness of imperialism and some other things Said Mr. Cockran: "I regard imperialism as fatal to this form of government, but I regard the Chicago platform as destructive of all government, and I should prefer some government to no government." The Chicago platform, of course, is the platform on which Mr. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency, and on which it is proposed to nominate him again. the

The excellent conduct of the Cana-

noon, the record vote standing 124 to 22. That's nearly four to one-a larger ad-verse majority than usual. "The women who filled the galleries filed mournfully sense of responsibility. They were chag-rined and they resented after the natural Mainy methods. These don't count the ost very scrupulously, or look far into But," reports a Boston paper. Every year these petitioners come up This Philippine war has been only the

Florida war of 60 years ago on a larger scale. Our people then did not all approve the course taken toward Osceola and the the Great and General Court, and there is a public committee hearing, and then there is a Legislative "debate," and then the vote is taken and they "file mourn-fully out." The same farce is periodically enacted in 20 other state capitals-Connectiminoles, and they said so. But this American testimony that they had been wronged did not affect the Seminoles' cut's for one. Isn't it nearly time to take it off the boards-at any rate for a decade or two? If the "cause" is losing ground in Massachusetts, the home of Dr. Black-well and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higaction, and we do not think that a similar expression on the part of a portion of our people has much, if any, affected the acon of the Filipinos at this time. A harder est was applied when the Mexican war roke out a half-century and more ago. ginson, what chance has it at present in Then Mexico was a nation with regularly organized and equipped armies, and all the appliances of civilized warfare. Our more conservative communitie and why should the time of Legislators be wasted to no purpose? armies which invaded her were small; we imost always met her in battle with in-

No Subsidy for the Atlantic Ferries. ferior forces on our part-sometimes with Chicago Tribune.

greatly inferior forces. The contest with Mexico, then, was enormously more doubt-ful than the contest with Aguinaldo and There is no reason why the United States Government should subsidize steamship lines plying between British, German his supporters has now been. Yet states-men whose memory is held in the highest reverence did not hestiate to declare the or Belgian ports and New York and Phil-adelphia. The existing lines are enormously profitable already, partly because they are favored by the Government. The International Navigation Company received for carrying the mails during the last fincal year, \$\$\$5,000, while the Cunard line, carrying much greater weight of mail, got only \$1\$3,500, and the White Star Line

got only \$155,500, and the white Burt Line only \$61,500. This sum of nearly half a million dollars, paid to the so-called "American" line, is many times the cost of the service rendered. No subsidy scheme will escape bitter condemnation During the slege of Paris by the Ger-man's the members of the diplomatic corps in the besieged City, on the initiative of the Swiss Minister, M. Kern, sent a col-active note to Count Bismarck demandwhich does not eliminate the payment of large sums to steamship lines which are ing that, in compliance, with usage and the law of nations, their fellow-country-men in Paris should be permitted to seek but parts of railroad systems. The trouble with that Atlantic steamship line which places of safety. In his reply, Bismarck the promoters of subsidy legislation are enumerated the measures that had been taken to make known the consequences most eager to favor is that its interests are so interwoven with those of the Standto the inhabitants of Paris of a prolonged ard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Railmilitary defense of the City, and ex-pressed his views upon the policy of forroad and the National Transit Company that probably, if a meeting of the Board tifying a great national capital: "It is incontestable that the determinaof Directors of one were held, there would

be present almost a quorum of each of the three other boards; and they are all interested allke in this scheme to plunder the National Treasury.

Coal Mines in India. Philadelphia Record.

Coal is widely distributed throughout falls exclusively upon those who have made of this capital a fortress and field India, except in Bombay and Sind, the Northwest provinces, and Oudh, Rajpuof battle. At any rate, those who have chosen to fix their domicile within a fort-ress and of their own free will continue tana and Mysore, where the mineral is either scantily distributed or entirely ab sent. The scams in Bengal and Assan to reside there during the war, must be prepared for the resulting inconveniences Paris being the most important fortress are frequently from 50 feet and 80 feet to as much as 150 feet in thickness. The pits are often of considerable depth. At presin France, in which the enemy has concentrated his principal forces, which, from their fortified positions in the midst of ent the deepest appears to be about 700 feet. In many cases the working of the seams leads to the escape of little or no the City's population, constantly atlack the German armies by sortles and by arfire-damp, so that the miners are able to work with naked lights. At the present tillery fire, no valid motive can be alleged for demanding of the German Generals that they renounce their attack upon this fourths of the coal mined in India. Indian coal varies much in composition and qual-ity. Most of it is quite suitable for ordiortified position or that they conduct their military operations in a manner which would be inconsistent with the end nary purposes, while some of the samples e. g., certain of these from Bengal and Central India, are of excellent quality, Geffcken, in his note to Heffter, makes equal to that of some of the best British "The bombardment of Paris was made coals. The fixed carbon of the Bengal coal ranges between 50 and 60 per cent. inevitable by the fact that France had made a fortress of this great City." and the calorific value exceeds 6000 calor ics-equal to about 10 British thermal units-while the ash often does not much When a place is fortified it becomes a natural object of attack in war. The enexceed and in some instances falls below 19 per cent, and the sulphur frequently my's interest compels him to atlack it. and no principle of international law or any other kind of war inhibits him. The present in but very small proportion. erection of fortifications is an invitation

Distance of the Sun.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28 .- (To the Editor.)-Is the If we as a Nation are mad enough in the same distance from earth at all times of to insist upon building forts at the ports of entrance of the isthmian canal, we conthe year, or 96,000,000 miles, as the earth forms an eclipse in its revolution? S.

vert those ports and the whole canal into a great battle-field of the first war in which we may become engaged. What Distance of the earth from the sun aries with the sensons. It is nearer the sun in winter in our hemisphere than in singular folly, what a colossal blunder, to spend millions in making the canal a place of battle, in providing for its sure summer. But the movement known as precession of the equinoxes will change destruction to the prolonged interruption of traffic, instead of establishing it for-ever as "a neutralized commercial paththis in about 11.50) years. The distance of the earth from the sun, at any time of the year, is not yet accurately known. Estiway between the two great coents." The common sense of our great Admiral and his capacity for sound judgment upon big questions have prompted him to a broad-minded declaration of National policy that would silence and confound the compariso of the Hax-Paubecfore nates vary by 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 miles. Accurate data for determination of this problem will probably be reached some centuries hence. The data on which astronomers mainly rely are derived from onents of the Hay-Pauncefore treaty if their minds were not already a prey to the ignorant and contemptible observations of the transit of Venus; and it will be about 100 years before another transit of this planet will occur. But it is of anything, in fact, and the country

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is never too early for the local Demcrats to get into a row.

As if any one ever expected that a lot of legislators would allow an anti-pass bill to become a inw!

> This tale of Cronje's capture Is a fighty one, they may, For the biggest force they captured Was the force that got away.

The turned-down Congressional candidate from Utah cannot say that there is a hoodoo on his name.

Now Chicago wants her pet enterprise made into a ship canal. Here is a City which is a typical expansionist.

The more Hanna's limb is elongated, it must be remembered, the better leverage he will have when he begins to kick.

Now Britain's brimming cup of joy Grows full and ever fuller, And "Bobs" is standing at the tap; It wasn't filled by Buller.

Perhaps the Government does not hasten o find Aguinaldo because they would not know what to do with him if they got him.

He pulls the sheets from the clanging press, In the room way down below, And to hear him swear, you'd never guess That he was the man with the Hoe.

Philadelphia may be slow, but she buncoed the Republicans into giving her the convention, while the Democrats made Kansas City plank down spot cash.

Now let the dark blue flag float out Against a gloomy sky, And let the irgend, "Hain Today,"

Confront the passers-by, For from the East comes heavy news: The man who made the rain And hall and things obey his will, Will not come back again.

Two mysterious boxes in the British Museum are to be opened this year. One was left in 1834 by Mr. Donce, who had been Keeper of Manuscripts, with directions that it be opened this year, and the other contains the papers of Lord Broughton, better known as Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's friend and three times a Cabinet Minister. He died in 1869, leaving his diaries, correspondence and memoranda to the museum, with directions not to open them till 1900.

An interesting exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an industry of Minnesota not yet two years old, which is converting into many useful and ornamental articles the familiar wire grass of the American swamps, theretofore considered wholly worthless. In this exhibit will be furniture, the grass taking the place of reed, ratian or willow; screens, baby carriages, baskets, ja.dlniere bowls and mattings. The material is described as light, beautiful, elastic and enduring. More than 500 persons are now employed steadily in the industry, which number is to be tripled in a few months, the demands for the goods warranting the erection of two more plants. In the summer, when the raw material is being gathered, more than 3000 persons are engaged.

A countryman, passing along Front street yesterday and seeing truck loads of sweet potatoes being unloaded at several commission - houses, while many more truck loads of Gregon potatoes were being hauled to the wharf for shipment abroad, stopped and looked for some time at the teams and men hard at work. Finally he remarked that this exchange of notatoes involved a great waste of time and labor, and, consequently, of money, He said that if the people who raised the sweet potatoes would eat them and the Oregoniana would confine themselves to Oregon potatoes, all the expenses of shipping, trucking and handling both would be saved. When told that if this suggestion was applied to everything, there would be no business, no commerce, not much

since, and is not likely to have any until Britannia ceases to rule the waves. PORTLAND'S MARITIME COMMERCE. The government Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a circular reviewing the shipping business of various ports for the past two years. The figures for 1899 are smaller than those for 1898, and this fact has supplied some of the enemies of the Columbia River with an excuse for extensive misrepresentation of the matter, From Astoria omes a lugubrious demand on the

ountry press of Oregon to spread the

assertion that the Columbia River lost a great many tons of shipping in 1899. Recognizing the animus of the Astoria attack, the country papers are slow to respond, but as an explanation of the apparent shrinkage has been asked, a ew figures bearing on the matter will

e of interest. The amount of tonnage-steam, sail foreign and coastwise-arriving at and leparting from Portland, during the ar 1899, was 300,609 tons less than durng the year 1898. As these figures are for tonnage in and out, but half the mount can be taken into consideration is available for handling Oregon's exports; that is, there were 150,000 tons ess required in 1899 than was used in 898. This amount of tonnage would arry, in round numbers, 200,000 tons of freight, and Oregon shipments by water were accordingly 200,000 tons less in 1899 than they were in 1898. Government statistics for the two years

tration of one of the weaknesses of the Celtic race. They are 'brilliant, eloquent, volatile, poetic, facile, fluent, but while they cannot decently govern themselves they are never willing to be well governed. The nationality of Ireland never had any existence before the Norman conquest; It never had any

erality of English statesmen, Mr. Healy, simply to gratify his race hate of Great Britain, talks on the floor of

the British Parliament in a spirit of disioyalty and insult that would not be permitted in any other Parliament on earth. This spirit exhibited by a man of education and talent is a good illus-

Ireland. Under the new local govern-

ment act passed by the Conservatives,

200 Nationalists have been chosen to

the County Councils, to less than 100

of all other parties. That is to say, the

Tories have, by their own legislation,

turned over Irish local government to

the Irish people. Ex-dynamiters have

been elected Mayors, and the most rad-

ical Irish disunionists are in control of

the County Councils through recent

legislation enacted by Lord Salisbury.

And yet, in spite of the increasing lib-

800 or \$70,000, build a steamer, and send it t into the world to do what he can with R.

But the subsidy is not for such as ese, or very little of it. Besides, if it ere, the subsidy is not necessary, and ill give the producer nothing more. ven the tramp steamers make a great sal of money now, and charters and eights would be as high with the subdy as without it. Besides, every dolof the subsidy paid to shipowners uld be drawn in taxation from the orkers of the country. If the producare to have money out of the treasry, give it to them direct; don't prend to serve them by putting it into e pockets of men rich already.

RETROGRESSION IN CHINA

According to a late dispatch from eking, the Empress Dowager has ised an edict for a return in the exinations which aspirants for official sitions are required to pass to the old mner of study, according to the prepts of Confucius. This, if true, prois a retrograde movement of great ortance, when taken in connection ith China's enforced touch with the stern world. It is well known that governmental system of China is d upon literary examinations, and is the nature of these which has n the most formidable obstacles in path of political progress in the Chinese students, who by sing the prescribed examinations me eligible for promotion to the darinate, have from time immeprint been required to prove them ves familiar with the Chinese clasor, in other words, with the writof Confucius and his disciples. As se writings date back more than nty centuries, it can readily be seen t the preparation which their study es, for meeting the problems of govnent as now presented, is not the d required. They are, as a matter fact, so absolutely out of date as to without value except in a strictly ary sense, which does not in any y apply to the existing situations t nations of today must meet. The id conservatism that makes the ese Empire a dead nation in the ting of world-wide activities is due the prescribed education of the goving class. It is full of the most urd errors and superstitions, and e stand as an insuperable bar to adoption by the Chinese authoriof those principles by the prevaof which the great Chinese Emcan alone be brought in touch with needs and requirements of the ent age.

cording to the general view, someig has been done toward the reval of the paralyzing inheritance of ages from the political and induslife of China. At best, however, ess in this direction has been The change was chiefly imant as indicating an advance ard modern methods in life-not in little that it accomplished. But

people must be educated up to new standards, must be taught the fallacy of old policies, before there can be any real modernization of methods and diversification of industry. Low prices for wheat and the impoverishment o the soil by continuous cultivation of grain have diverted a considerable element from wheat, and probably convinced the majority of Valley farmers that there is no profit in one crop except in years of failure in other countries and consequent high prices the world over. It would seem, therefore, that all conditions favor the Southern Pacific's well-directed effort to turn the attention of our people to fruit, dairying, stockraising, manufacture and Angora goat-breeding. The real wealth

of a country consists in its productions. These, fostered to their full fruitage, will result in benefit beyond compre hension. This is exactly what the

Southern Pacific is aiming to do. It is gratifying to note that the O. R. & N. and the Southern Pacific have the -operation of our people in their un dertakings. It is a current saying in Eastern Oregon that without the O. R. & N. there would be no Eastern Oregon. That credit may be more evenly dis tributed, it should be said that the present prosperity and recent rapid growth of that section are the joint product of the people and the railroad. If the people of the Willamette Valley will give to the Southern Pacific the cordial support which the O. R. & N. has had in Eastern Oregon, this Valley will become noted not only for its resources but for great production and material prosperity. All depends upon the people. The railroad is doing its duty.

VITUPERATIVE ELOQUENCE,

Mr. Healy, the most brilliant orator of the Irish party in the British Parliament, recently made a speech on the annals of American parliamentary eloquence. Neither John Randolph nor Bob | months just closing. Toombs, on the floor of the Senate, nor Wendell Phillips on the lecture platform, ever equaled the speech of this gifted Irishman for bitterness and brutality of denunciation and satire, Healy said he had "no imperial soul," but "in the Transvaal he saw the fig gloried in the British reverses; he of the home rule bill was revenged at Spionkop"; and finally, increasing in audacity, he shouted:

We are dealing in South Africa with a rac which, I understand, had only two feast days, Dingaan's day and Majuba day. Since these feasts were established I understand we have given to them Buller's day. Methuen's day, Gatacro's day, Yule's day and Symons' day, One of the nublest and one of the most touch-ing things in the war was the correspondence which passed between General Symmoms in his dying moments and the Boer commander (cheers), and the only unworthy thing was that the English turned their backs on their dying general. (Irish cheers.)

In audacity of disloyal sentiment, in hatred of his Government in time of little that it accomplianed. But accomplianed of his Government in time of accomplianed. But accomplianed of his Government in time of accomplianed arm over any apparent loss of trade alarm over any apparent loss of trade by the most virulent debate in the old days of anti-slavery agitation, within the most potent cause of the im- or without our Congress. It was never and the months of the present year is for the present year is the first two months of the present year is the pre

centioned show that the foreign ship nents of wheat and flour alone from Portland during the year 1898 were 166,-843 tons greater than they were in 1899, California in 1898 was under the blight of the nearest approach to a total crop failure that she has experienced since 1864, and grain shipments from Portland to that famine-stricken State were almost the largest on record. They included 1.732,797 bushels of wheat, 1,337,634 bushels of barley, 316, 526 barrels of flour, and over 1,000,000 bushels of oats-a grand total of 131,439 tons of grain. California was back in her old form last year, and had grain to spare, so that shipments from Portland in 1899 dropped back to the com paratively insignificant amount of 51, 984 bushels of wheat, 31,803 bushels of parley, 2628 tons of oats, and 271,550 barrels of flour, a total of 44,280 tons, or \$7,159 tons less than in 1898. By adding the shrinkage of California grain ship

ments to that of foreign grain ship ments, we have a grand total of 254,00 tons less grain shipped from Portland in 1899 than in 1898. As the tonnage capacity for 1899 was but 200,000 tons less than for 1898, it was apparent that all of the loss was in the grain trade and that outside of that traffic there was an actual gain of 54,007 tons, as compared with 1898. To understand where an apparent loss in one direction discloses a positive gain elsewhere, it is but necessary to consider the statistical position of grain on January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1900. After the recordbreaking year of 1898 closed, there was still on hand in Oregon and Washington about 9,000,000 bushels of wheat On January 1, 1900, the stocks still held in the two States were more than

double the size of those of a year car-Her, there being in round numbers about 300,000 tons on hand. This wheat is now being marketed. Portland moved about 2,000,000 bushels of it in Boer war that in brilliant, insolent vi- January, and another million bushels tuperation cannot be matched in the in February. Puget Sound moved about one-fourth as much in the two

These figures prove, beyond cavil, that the apparent loss in tonnage in 1890, as compared with the recordbreaking year which preceded it, was a natural condition of trade, against which all the commercial sugarity in the world was powerless. In the grain ure and form of Irish nationality." He trade for 1899, Puget Sound ports showed a loss proportionate to that of thought he might say that the defeat | Portiand. The comparative showing of the Sound ports for the two years was improved last year by the unprecedented demand for coal and lumber, two

commodities which cut but a small figure in the Columbia River's maritime commerce. While the bats and the owls rested undisturbed in one of Astoria's largest export mills, and the other was running on half time, and her coal mines remained unworked. every mill on Puget Sound was working overtime to fill orders for the export trade, and it was impossible to secur tonnage enough to handle the coal re-

quired by the Government at San Francisco and Honolulu. Portiand feels no

dian contingent in South Africa is no surprising, for they are the picked men of Canada's whole military force, which consists of \$5,000 men, 1000 being the permanent force or standing army, and 35,000 the active militia, or volunteers The Canadian militiaman is fond of outdoor sports and of hunting large game; he is a good shot, and a hardy vigorous man. The picked men of 35, 000 militia such as Canada maintains would secure the very finest kind of material for soldiers, and with brief experience these Canadians ought to equal any regiment in the British serv-

Great Britain's close touch with her American provinces is revealed in the shouts of rejoicing that went up from Ottawa to Victoria on receipt of the news of Cronje's surrender. This tilustrates again a fact as old as human history. Members of families may grow indifferent to each other, and even indulge in petty hostilities among themselves when all goes well on the outside, but let serious trouble come about, and a common rally for common defense speedily follows.

It was the expansion spirit that made the United States great. Missouri, the greatest of the States within the Louistana purchase, is now full of it. All the letters that go out of St. Louis bear this stamp, the official imprint of the canceling machine: "World's Fair-1903-Louisiana Purchase."

Has the Republican party, through its Representatives in Congress, taken the contract to dig its own grave? In effect, it is working at that job with a wondrous, and even what Burke called a "quadrumanous," activity. Congress every day is making material for the Democratic campaign.

Why shouldn't Puerto Rico be treated like Hawall? The greed of protected trusts on the Atlantic seaboard is the

To our mind too much importance has been given to its character as something formidable to the nation. It has been expensive and annoying, and it may con-tinue to be both for some time in the fu-ture; but that it has ever got beyond this we have been unable to see. Neither do we believe that it was incited or protracted by any sympathy with it shown in this country. Aguinaldo had formed a plan country. Aguinaldo had formed a plan to establish a government, of which he should be the head, in the islands. A considerable number of people had gone with him in this. When they found that they were not permitted so to do, they were disappointed, and they attacked our Government as the agency preventing them If they had had any adequate conception of what our Government was, they could

HERE IS A CURIOSITY.

ons of mediocrity.

assault. All the world understands

For What Purpose Was Such a Clause About Oregon Inserted? Walla Walla Statesman.

In studying the question, who are citizens of the United States, our attention was called to an enactment of Congress hat in view of its surroundings is very

On the 18th of May, 1872, the President approved the general deficiency bll. Section 4 of that law reads: Sec. 4. That all persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdistion of the United States at this time, are citizens of the

United States in the same minner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

to me I have heard that name before." "Spects you has, sah, I'se been libin' "bout hyar many years." "The district of country formerly known as Oregon Territory" became part of the United States 50 years before that law was enacted; it was divided, part of it formed into the State of Oregon and the balance into the Territory of Washington, 13 years two witnesses. This County has no use for such a law, while a registery law is efore it was approved. Less than four years before the passage of that act Oregon as a sovereign State had given her assent to the adoption of the 14th amend-Counties. Well, the fools are not all dead ment to the Constitution, which declares: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof zens of the United States.

"Papa," said Tommy Northside, who had been reading news from the Atlantic The 14th amendment is so clear in its erms that it is difficult to discern the shore, "what kind of a steamer is a coastreason for the passage of the act of 1872. wise steamer?" The amendment makes all persons orn in the United States citizens by birth. rocks along the coast," replied Mr. North-The State of Oregon was certainly part side. of the United States when it ratified that amendment. If the people bo.n in her imits were not citizens within the terms of the lith amendment, they were not made citizens by the passage of the act of 1872, because the 14th amendment declares that if persons are not native born they must be naturalized, and no one will who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair. ontend that amending an appropriation act is one of the ways pointed out for making citizens by the naturalization aws, nor will any one contend that it is necessary for Congress to re-enact the

"What makes that new magazine cost onstitution. As the enactment was made in the midst As the endowment was made in the midst of a long appropriation bill, and not as a separate, disting proposition, there is more than a probability that "there is a nigger in the woodpile," as a Walla Walla lawyer said when addressing a jury on "I don't know; maybe they have to pay people not to write war articles for it."

St. Paul Dispatch. Mr. Frick thinks that if Andy Carnegie which a colored man sat. Who can or will point him out? afford to pay \$4000 for cabling bluo Hoar's speech to Aguinaldo, it is time for him to whack up.

Boers Use Gold-No Serip

Washington Post. "Do you know what the Boers are do ing with the gold they are taking out of ing with the gold they are taking out of the English-owned mines in the Trans-vaai?" asked Mr. Jamos C. Lumon, of Cape Town, at the Ariington. "They are colning it. They have at the present plenty of spare men at Johannesburg, "Looking Backward" lives. wkward if success turns their heads. All the laborers that can be had are at work in the mines, and they are forcing them to their utmost capacity. Of Lord Roberts It has been predicted that he will come back from South Africa a duke or dead.

"There is no practical way of getting this money out of the country to furnish anything that is needed, and even if the money could be sent, there is no way of getting great quantities of anything pur-chased back into the country. Therefore, the money is being used at home. It is mary in revolutions to issue scrip pay for property which is confiscated taken by other means for Government use. The Boers are coining gold for this purpose, and paying for what they need rom farmers and others in pure yellow

now settled that the distance of the earth seemed puzzled, and passed on with his from the sun is never so much as 95,000,000 head bowed down, a-studying. miles. Estimates vary between \$1,000,000 and 93,000,000 miles.

He Was Known

Boston Herald.

The George Washington narrative is somewhat ancient and fishlike now, though it may be permissible to relate

he incident of the aged negro, called as

a witness in court, who was asked by the District Attorney his name, "George

Washington, sah!" replied the colored gentleman. "George Washington, George Washington," said the Attorney; "seems

No Use for Registry Law.

Juno in Joseph Herald. We registered the other day, and had

o sign our names three times and have

all right for large Cities and populous

Constwise.

"A steamer wise enough to keep off the

Rebuttai Testimony.

Chicago Record.

The Guest-Isn't your little boy rather

Immunity Comes High.

Indianapolis Journal

Time for an Accounting.

Looking Hackward.

"The Quick or the Dead."

A Living Wage.

London Glob

(The Dean of Windsor states that they have several livings in Windsor of \$120 to \$180 a year, and yet they cannot get the best men for them.)

Oh! where are hid the Double Firsts? And where, oh! where, the best of men? Livings are here for him who thirsts

To live each week on two pounds ten

The Poor, of course, will call for broad,

And yet the man most desply read, Most skilled to make the two ends most, To all these charms of wealth is dead,

And spurns the Living with his feet.

Support he must the Blanket Club, The Mothers' Meeting must be fed, The cricket team receive his sub.

St. Paul Glob

st. Paul Globe. colony has been formed to lead

It will be

much?

ervous, Mrs. Bimm? Mrs. Bimm-No, I think not, Little Boy-Yes, I am, ma; when

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

yet.

The Shorter Catechism. New York Sun

Has the United States, that is to say, ongress and the President, a free hand a legislating for countries under Ameriin sovereignty, but outside of the States and Territories?

They have. Their control of "posses-aions" of this nature is, as complete an that of any civilized government. the United States hold Puerto Rico

or the Philippines as a "colony?"

Is it politically desirable that the doctrine under which discrimination against new territory is possible should be incorporated in any legislation as to Puerto Rico7

Not at all. Puerto Rico's commercial reations to the United States can safely be

ettled on their merits. Puerto Rico being where it is and what it is, should there be a tariff between it and the States of the American Union? No tariff.

Manufactures in the West,

Scottish American. The West is fast becoming a formidable competitor in the Eastern markets. It is coming energetically to the front in man-ufactures generally. In many branches of domestic production-notably in wooden-ware articles for household use, farm im-plements and appliances for transporta-tion-it already commands the Western and is successfully invading the Eastern markets, where it blds fair to do so with increasing enterprise as the years roll on. Scottish America:

Dogs of War.

New York Telegram. The British army is the only one in Eu-rope which has not attached to it trained dogs to act as messangers, to carry amition and to do ambulance work. In multion and to do amouance work. In all the great armies of Europe there are bands of dogs of all classes, pointers, sheep dogs, spanleix, St. Bernards, and so on, carefully and systematically trained to perform a score of useful duties on the field of battle.

A Senshell. mie Manning McIntosh in Somerville Journal. What acces are you trying to sing me, O shell of the Southern Sea? hat wonderful ocean melod Are you trying to give to me?

Delicate, white and fragile, With your spiral stair within, Through which the music, bit by bit, Winds in and out and in.

That lived on that Southern shore, That you took to your beart in its flight from earth.

And are holding it evermore?

Tender, with mournful cadence, Its music is sudder than tears. As it pleads from its enowy prison, With a passion of patient years,

of the beautiful bygone dream life On the warm Australian cand, Of the hot gold sunshine and brilliant flowers That garland that Island land;

Of the life and love and sweetness Of the corrow and passionate pain, The old world life as you left it-Over and over again.

Until that wonderful morning When God shall whisper low As He did by the chores of Gallice Bo many years ago.

The scul will coase its mouning And wait for the Master's will, As the earth and sky and heaven At those sweet words, "Peace! Be still"

Only the Florida War of Sixty Years Ago on a Larger Scale. Boston Herald. Now that the Philippine war, such as it has been, has been declared to be ended, people can afford to review the circum-stances, that attended it with calmness.

obstacle. PHILIPPINE WAR IN RETROSPECT.

