The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as TELEPHONES, is....166 | Business Office....

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays excepts

The Oregonian should be addressed invariable "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscriptions or to any business matter should used simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stori-from individuals, and cannot undertake to r

rom individuals, and cannot underthout solicitum any manuscripts sent to it without solicitum. No stamps should be inclosed for this pu Paget Sound Buresu-Captain A. Tho office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Ik

Eastern Business Office—The Tribune building New York city; "The Rookery," Chicago; the E. C. Beckwith special agency, New York. Por sale in San Prancisco by J. K. Cooper, 745 Market street, near the Palace hotel, and at Goldsmith Bross, 226 Sutter street. See sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair and cooler;

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 190

The Alaska Mexican Gold Mining Company, opposite Juneau, saved last year, from 166,054 tons of ore mined and milled \$231,841, or \$1 40 per ton in the mill. Concentrates - sulphu-rets - amounting to 3063 tons were saved and treated, yielding \$115,574. being \$37.85 per ton of sulphurets, or 60 cents per ton of ore milled. Total returns from the ore were \$347, 415, or \$2 09 per ton. Large Eastern Oregon mines, like the Golconda, put out as waste ore of higher value than the average of the rock treated by the Alaska company last year. When our Eastern Oregon mines are equipped with proper machinery we shall make a showing in production that will asonish the mining world. With the utilization of the by-products will disappear the bitter jest that to find an Oregon mine all that is necessary is to follow a creek as far as you see tall ings along the bank

Criticism of President McKinley, whether of clerical or lay origin, fo not having abolished the army canteer is utterly unfounded. The President is ound to follow the opinion of his chief law officer. When Attorney-General Griggs decided that the law did not exclude the canteen, there was nothing for the President to do but to act or that view of the law or obtain a new Attorney-General.

"The question of iron ore supplies i coming an important one in severa European countries," says the Mining and Engineering Journal, "and the mines of Spain, Sweden, Greece and Algeria are being drawn upon heavily to supply the British and German blas furnaces. In Great Britain especially this matter of the iron ore supply is eausing much discussion. as still large supplies at home, and the imports are of less importance. In the United States we shall not need outside supplies for many years." Pacific States have large and valuable deposits of iron ore, but no developmen of them is possible, because of trusts. Any attempt to mine the raw ore for shipment or for conversion into manufactured products would invite the crushing competition of Carnegie, the Federal Steel Company, and the American Steel & Wire Company, So steel industry, the Great Lakes country will be their source of iron ore supply and the deposits of the Pacific Coast will not be worked for any purpose, not ven to meet shortages in Europe,

A contemporary complains of the dearth of Vice-Presidential possibililes." But there is an overproduction in Vice-Presidential impossibilities.

Once Friday was hangman's day Now it is prizefighter's day. Poor Fri-

With the exception of Paardeburg for which General Kitchener was responsible, a fight in which more men were lost in a single day than any other during the war, no bloody assault has taken place under General Roberts' diection. Since Paardeburg and General Cronje's capture no Boer force has made a serious estand, because the Boers are not a disciplined army, and the flanking tactics of Lord Roberts have demoralized troops under no dis cipline confronted with the spectacle of the ease with which a superior force can surround an inferior force.

A current news item from St. Loui has this startling paragraph:

A mob of furious women and boys tonight and denuded Lena Kaenter, a your ecomin who makes her living by peddling lunches among the employes of the California arenue street-car line. When the mob had stripped her to the walst, one woman daubed her with green paint, while two others held let. The hering boys and women of the mob applauded the outrage, and threw mud. Two shop girls were attacked by the same mob an hour later, and they were partly de-mided before they escaped. an who makes her living by ed before they escaped.

St. Louis is the city that asked fo and got from Congress a large appropriation for a world's exposition de igned to show the progress, enlightenent and culture of the Mississipp Valley. It would appear that the world is also in need of a few lessons in the nce of government, and its orderly and peaceful administration, from this great Missouri center of the arts and industries.

in and the laws concentrate the power of executive appointment in one Presnt, and do not distribute it amon nety Senators.

The losses of the English at the hand, of the Boers, armed with improved agazine rifles, are small compared with the losses of the Union army dur ing the Civil War. The loss of the British has been not to exceed ten per ent, while Battery B of the Fourth Inited States Artillery lost forty per at killed and wounded at Antietan and thirty-three per cent at Gettys-Within a period of eleven months

Noterage strength of one hunhree present, it lost in fivwenty-one killed and eighty ed, while out of a total of thed, while but killed and 118 At Chancellorsville Battery

me regiment lost forty-five

per cent killed and wounded, while at Chickamauga, H and I each lost thirtytwo per cent, H of the Fifth Artillery losing thirty-one per cent in this last battle. At Olustee, E of the Third Artillery lost thirty-three per cent. Four times in the Civil War the enemy got among the guns of Battery B of the Fourth Artillery, yet it never lost a gun or a calsson

GOVERNMENT COFFEE PROMOTION. The Government of the United States has gone into the business of boosting

coffee at the expense of tea. This it does through levy of ten cents a pour on tea and admission of coffee free excuse for the tax on tea is the need of revenue, but nobody has yet explained why the need of revenue disappears as soon as we strike coffee, especially as ten times as much coffee as tea is used in the United States. The only explanation of the discrimination ever made was that when the sugar trust was enacting the war tariff, It wanted free coffee as an aid in its fight with the Arbuckles. This assertian we have never seen denied, nor has any one denied the further assertion, fre quently made in these columns, that increased taxation of everything that comes from Asia to our Pacific ports is in the interest of Atlantic Coast traders and the Canadian Pacific Railroad the most influential single lobby maintained at Washington.

Consumption of coffee in the United

States is advancing by leaps and bounds, but consumption of tea is less than at any previous time in the long period since 1868. Not a single year in all those thirty-two years, with their hard times and parties, has seen a lower per capita tax of "the cup that cheers' than now prevails. All this time coffee has been gaining in figures of consumption, gross and per capita.

This would be explained without reference to tariff taxation, were it not for the fact that consumption of tea was on the increase until the tax was laid. Here are the figures of imports: 7ea. 98,000,000 97,000,000 113,000,000 74,000,000

(The figures of 1808, the year the tax was Observe that while we imported 94, 000,000 pounds more coffee in 1899 than in 1897, we imported 29,000,000 pound less tea. In 1897 our per capita con-sumption of tea was 1.55 pounds; in 1899 it was only .96 pounds. But our per capita consumption of coffee rose from 9.95 pounds in 1897 to 10.55 pounds in 1899. It might be said that coffee sults the National palate better than tea as time goes on. This is practically disposed of by the increase in per cap-Ita consumption of tea before the tax was laid. Our average for ten years before 1897 being 1.35 and the per capita for that year being 1.55, greater than for any previous year in our history But if it were true that we use mor coffee because we like it better than tea, the fact would demonstrate the error of the discrimination between the A tax of ten cents a pound on coffee would yield the Government \$80,000,000 a year, instead of the pattry

\$8,000,000 or so we shall collect this year on tea. Another thing. Despite this genera decline, there are branches of the tea trade that are increasing. The Pacific trade is less, and enough less to reduce the total in spite of the fact that the shipment of tea hither across the Atlantic is increasing. Compare the first ten months of this year with those of last, and we find that our imports from United Kingdom are 2,144,000 pounds, instead of 1.331,000; from British North America (the Canadian Pacific's graft at Washington), 1,229,000, instead of 949,000. But in 1897 we imported from China 51,000,000 pounds of tea in these same ten months, and now we import 39,000,000. The effect of the duty on tea, rice and matting, and the increased duties on silks, is to drive buy our Asiatic supplies in England.

The fact is that free trade in tea rice, silks and matting would be a good thing for the Pacific Coast. It is just as impossible at the hands of Congress therefore, as the Nicaragua Canal is, or withdrawal of aid to the Canadian Pacific, or a fair chance to sell goods in

GENERALSHIP LARGELY A GIFT. The Chicago Times-Herald says that a recently published table shows West Point's great soldiers not to have been its best students. "Sherman was by no means a star, Thomas, Schofield and Sheridan and some others of note had a hard time to pull through the semiannual examinations or were obliged to be content with a standing which gave them more leaders than followers in their classes. Stonewall Jackson was considered little better than a dullard at his books. Pickett was at the foot of his class Custer was also last man in the procession of his class" etc. This table was clearly carelessly prepared, for Sherman was No. 6 in his class, Thomas No. 12, Schofield No. 7, while Stopewall Jackson ranked 17 in a class of 38 members, which no dullard could have done, and was, like Grant,

an excellent mathematician. On the other hand, General Isaac L Stevens was No. 1, General Franklin was No. 1, General Warren stood No. 2, General McPherson No. 1, General R. S. McKenzie No. 1, General Rosecrans No. 1, General Newton No. 1, General Fitzjohn Porter No. 8, General Hancock No. 18, General Slocum No. 7, General Howard No. 4, General Stanley No. 9, General Sill No. 3, General Lyon No. 11 in a class of 52 members, General Ewell No. 13, A. P. Hill No. 15, General Getty 15.

As a rule, the man who rose to distinction obtained a good standing at West Point. The exceptions are Longstreet, Heth, David A. Russell, Crook and Hood. These exceptions to the rule at West Point only illustrate that in the schools of war as in the schools of peace it is the power to apply rathe than the mere power to memorize knowledge that makes an efficient man of the world. Superior military scholarship is no more assurance of success in the application of the art of war to the sudden emergencies of the campaign and the battlefield than superior legal scholarship at a law school is an assurance of success in the courts, or than great scholarship at a theological seminary is assurance of future power in the pulpit. Grant if you please that some of the ablest generals of our Civil War were not among the scholars of the first rank at West Point, it does not prove that fine military scholarship is not worthy of attainment by a man who would become a General. It only proves that outdoor executive energy, pugnacity and moral courage are es sential to a General as well as exac knowledge of the scientific principles

of strategy and grand tactics.

The scholarly temperament is some

times too cautious, contemplative and reflective when it needs to be aggressive and audacious in action. It reflects so much that it becomes self-distrust-ful and hesitates when it should strike both swiftly and surely. Grant was the best General for the battlefield because he trusted to his power to meet emergencies when they arose. If troubles came in battalions he trusted to his nerve and his courage to meet them; but he never relaxed his grip on his own original purpose until the enemy forced him to break it and obtain a

Success in war, as in business, in polities and the professions, is not assured by great knowledge of books alone, or even pure intellectual power. There is a native temperamental quality necessary, which includes judgment, push, enterprise, and prompt decision at the golden moment, the absence of which no knowledge of books and no mere power of pure thought will supply. a fine military scholar lack this quality he will not make a great General. A man of less military scholarship, who has this temperamental quality, will worst him in action.

CUSTOMER AND COMPETITOR. Completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Port Arthur three years hence will put an extensive region, heretofore almost totally unknown, into competition with cereal-producing countries. At a conference at Lyons, France, in April, on the resources of Siberia, Emile du Marais, a civil engineer who has passed many years in Russia, quoted figures that give an idea of the station Siberia is likely to take in the industrial world. He said that 200,000 farmers settle in the country annually, the Russian Government providing them with free transporta-tion and giving each family the free use of 37% acres of land for a stated time. Siberia's population now is 8,000, 000, but on the basis of the population of Russia in Europe, the country is capable of sustaining 80,000,000 people. The annual production of cereals is 2,000,000 metric tons, 600,000 to 800,000 of which are exported. The country can produce 10,000,000 tons a year, from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of which are subject to exportation. Siberia now exports butter to Denmark, and it is estimated that she can export annually \$15,500,000 worth of butter, wool, leather, dried and preserved meats. Fist and tallow may figure conspicuously in her exports in the near future. The immense coal deposits have hardly been touched. One mine, with six beds, is believed to contain as much coal as all the deposits in England.

The opening of Siberia will bring the world's two greatest producing regions into competition with each other for the trade of the consuming millions of China, Japan and Oceanica. On the one side we shall have Russia's granary -Siberia-and on the other America's -the country west of the Rocky Mountains-with the Pacific Ocean between In the matter of exports there is rather a striking analogy between these two widely separated regions. Our principal commodities for foreign shipment are lumber, coal, cereals, leather, fish dairy products and meats. In all of these, with the possible exception of lumber, Siberia seems likely to become our competitor, and she is already moving in the direction of forest preserva tion, destruction having caused a scarcity of fur-bearing animals. Western America and Siberia are granaries. Si beria is not a manufacturer and neither is this coast, in the large sense. Eastern competition favored by transcontinental rate discrimination forces profits to too low a plane to admit, with the present limited population, of extensive development here. But Siberia's entry into the world's business may result in a readjustment of conditions. the Trans-Siberian Railroad reaches Port Arthur, Moscow will be only thirteen or fourteen days' distant from voyage from the Pacific Coast to China and the still longer trip from the Atlantic seaboard by way of Cape Horn or the Suez Canal. Reduction of time from the manufacturing centers of Europe to China on the Trans-Siberian Railroad ought to open the eyes of American manufacturers to the advantage of establishing factories on the Pacific Coast and thus reduce the cost of manufacturing and time and cost of handling finished products made for

Asistic use. The coming together of Siberia and Western America in a contest for trade forms an analogy of industry and an anomaly of race. The one represents the Slav; behind the other is the An gle-Saxon impulse. The struggle, so long continued on the European side of the Atlantic, is about to be transferred to the Asiatic side of the Pacific, by the building of a railroad, from ar economical and political standpoint the

The land or boundary dispute-always in progress at some point on the frontier-bore its usual fruitage a few days ago in Gilliam County, one ranch er shooting another with fatal results over the contested ownership of a field and its crop of grain. Since there does not seem to be any way to settle disputes of this kind, except through the regeneration of human nature or the rancher's shotgun, the latter means will no doubt continue to be applied in extreme cases of provocation. Even at a distance one can feel the bitterness of a dispute involving what each party thereto considers his just and inalienable right to the same piece of land. Of course, the pulling of the gun under the circumstances is not excusable but numerous examples have proved that it is the natural outcome of a dispute carried on with the exasperating accompaniments of throwing down fences, letting stock in on growing grain, etc. The actors in this rural drama are usually about equally entitied to sympathy or censure, even after it ends in a tragedy, since the outcident of being the "first to draw."

come is usually determined by the ac-It is a subject for public regret that Congress adjourned without passing the army reorganization bill passed by the Senate. The House committee pigeonholed the bill by refusing to report, either favorably or adversely, the Senate bill. There was great need for the passage of the Senate bill, which was a very modest measure. Congress has made provision for the mounting of 940 modern guns on our coast fortifications and about 500 of these guns are already in place. There is not now a sufficien number of men in the artillery corps to take care of the guns already me There are not men enough to afford a relief for each gun now in fortifications. Only skilled and experienced men can make effective use of these guns, which are enormously expensive, with ma-chinery for handling them and the am-

nunition, and these guns require constant attendance to keep them from rusting and deteriorating. The Senate bill provided for an addition of 5000 men to the artillery, a force only sufficient to take care of these guns. Mr. Cockrell, the Democratic economist of the Senate, favored this increase in the artillery as absolutely necessary and as in the direction of a small standing rmy, because if the coasts are well defended a large standing army is not needed. The bill passed the Senate without division, but the House committee refused to report it. The only other important provision in the bill is that providing for an interchangeable staff for the army, such as the navy now has,

The Socialists of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in their late attempt to override parliamentary rule seem to have taken their cue from Vienna where last year they created an uproau in Parliament that echoed all over Eu rope. Beating their desks, shouting singing in chorus a revolutionary workingman's hymn, they effectually drowned the voice of the President and stopped all proceedings. The senselessness of this sort of thing is even more apparent than its arbitrariness. The new Parliament that will assemble or the 16th inst. stands the same chance of being shouted down. Taken in conjunction with the fact that the government is utterly incompetent to meet the social and financial crisis with which the country is face to face, the 'Italian question" may well be regarded as a serious exhibit in the decadence of parliamentary rule in Europe.

No reasonable taxpayer can find fault on the score of economy with the management of the County Poor Farm for May. With 107 inmates to feed and otherwise provide for, the superintendent's expense account for the month amounts to \$1097, a per capita expense per day of 29.7 cents. To all appear ance there are no more employes a this institution than are needed to carry on its work, and certainly the salaries paid are reasonable, the whole aggregating but \$391 a month. It is fair to presume that the food furnished to nmates is abundant and wholesome that the care given is sufficient, and that they are kindly treated, since no complaints have lately reached the sympathetic ear of the public from people who are proverbially tenacious of their rights and loud in their demand for considerate treatment as "guests o the county."

Whether viewed as a monument to ignorance or a display of obduracy that s utterly deaf and blind to the fact that the world moves, the revolt in China makes a presentment of the government and people of that country that will go far to justify the rapacity of the nations that are evidently plotting the dismemberment and partition of the empire. The revolt is an antiforeign movement, the wild inception of which has found fruitage in murder of onaries, destruction of railroads and other property, and menace to the lives of all foreign residents. The na tions of the Old World will probably find in this internecine strife in China the opportunity to step in and in the name of progress and human rights settle the Chinese question in accordance with their desires.

The first National Convention of the Republican party was held in Philadelphia June 17, 1866. The survivors of the 555 delegates are to be invited to attend as honored guests. In 1872 the Republicans held their convention in Philadelphia with 677 delegates, when Grant was renominated for President without opposition. The Republican National Convention which meets in Philadelphia June 19 will not probably extend its deliberations beyond two days.

There are only a few of the founders of the Republican party left. So far as can be ascertained, but fourteen dele gates to the Philadelphia convention of 1856 survive, and they are to occupy a place of honor at Philadelphia. Why is Bryan not invited? He has repeatedly informed an interested public that he is now the only surviving advocate of original Republican doctrine.

The Republican party in 1856 cast popular vote of 1,341,264 and 114 electoral votes for Fremont, while in 189 it cast a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley.

If the St. Louis car strike were to spread across Missouri to Kansas City, we could expect some mighty interest ing reading in the second Chicago plat form, adopted four years after.

When prices fall, says Mr. Bryan, w

have a rising dollar. When prices rise,

that's due to the trusts. Consistency, however, in advocacy of Bryanism would be a damning fault. Colorado also has a great Democratic politician named Tom Maloney. So the Olympia statesman of that name is not

pened twice. Grover Cleveland denies all interest in National affairs. He lives in New

unique, solitary, grand. He has hap

Jersey.

Only One Fing Now.

Atlanta Constitution.

We regret that any difference of mentiment should have sprung up in the ranks of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Louisville in regard to carrying the Stars and Stripes along with the stars and bars at the head of the division in Friday's parade. If the veterans themselves who bore the flery brunt of battle through four long years of sacrifice could so far forget the asperities of former conflicts as to mingle the colors of both fings above them, similar feelings ought surely to have characterized the action of the sons. When the war between the states ended some 25 years ago the Confederate sol-dier presented the speciacle of gracefully returning to his old allegiance under the Stars and Stripes. He left the Union to Stars and Stripes. He left the Union to fight for what he conceived to be the right-ful interpretation of the Constitution, and when he failed to establish this conten-tion he accepted the situation in good faith and promptly reaffirmed his devotion to the country's flag, realizing that it mean as much to him as it did to any one slee and that its folds were break account else, and that its folds were broad enough to cover North and South alike. If such was the spirit which animated the Con-federate soldier on returning to the Union federate soldier on returning to the Union E years ago, there is certainly no occasion for the exhibition of any other spirit at the stime, when the once divided sections have in recent years been still more closely knit together by common sacrifices and common achievements upon the field of battle. We commend to the Sons of Veterans the conduct of the veterans themselves, and we would further impressupon them this fact, that if the Confederate soldier is their ideal in war he should also be their ideal in peace. Let

narched to battle in the '66s and let reasure the memories of heroism whi have come down to us from the past, but let us also remember that we live under the Stars and Stripes, which is hence-forth and forevermore the flag of the whole American people

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Not an Inviting Pield for Permanent Colonial Movement.

New York Mail and Express not certain that South Africa will fulfill the high expectations for its future under which Briton and Boer have taken up arms, or will justify their extraordi-nary efforts to become masters of it. The region represents certain very definite if emporary possibilities of enrichment, but temporary possibilities of enrichment, but there are no convincing grounds for sup-posing that it will be the field of a perma-nent colonial movement, that it will ever support a considerable population or that it will continue an empire factor of great

The reason is that South Africa is dependent for its present position solely on its diamond and gold mines, and that the latter, at least, have a fairly definite term—about 50 years—set to their existence. Barring their mineral riches, the Dutch settlements of the hinterland are among the leanest countries of the world. They cannot compare in natural advantages with the Argentine Republic or the colony of Queensland, in the same latitude of the south temperate zone. South Africa has never had a large population, chiefly because it could not support it. It was The reason is that South Africa is denever had a large population, chiefly be-cause it could not support it. It was found but sparsely inhabited by the blacks, who could solve the struggle for existence on its rainless wastes only by keeping down their numbers through war. The Portuguese passed by without scop-ping, and the Dutch did not settle the Cape until they had made unavailing ef-forts to get a lodgment in Mozambique. They made their trek into the hargen in-

They made their trek into the barren in-terior for racial reasons and against the protests of the wilderness.

South Africa presents the strange spec-tacle of an agricultural country that can-not support its own scanty population, but has to buy its meal, potatoes and tim-ber abroad. In the Orange River State one source mile in a hundred is under ber abroad. In the Orange River State one square mile in a hundred is under cultivation, in Natal one square mile in 130, in Cape Colony one square mile in 250, and in the Transvaal one square mile in 1500. The area of cultivated land in the entire Transval, according to the latest obtainable figures, is no greater than the area of Brooklyn Borough, no greater than the area of single wheat farms in the Northwest.

A territory which in Europe supports a population of 100 mm of this in Africa to opulation of 100,000,000 falls in Africa to eed a white population of 1000,000. The aufortunate geographical configuration of South Africa, with no navigable rivers.

South Africa, with no navigable rivers, with a coast line devoid of habors and indentations, and with northern frontiers open to the plagues and droughts of the tropics, has stamped it, perhaps forever, it is feared, as the region of locusts and hot winds and fever and rinderpest, whose only lasting white inhabitant may be the solitary Boer farmer, rifle in hand, tending his flocks on the lonely ranges, watching the marauding Kaffir, or, with patient toll, leading thin streams of water into leading thin streams of water into se time the gold-seeker may find the precious metal growing scarce and he will leave this inhospitable land as he is leav-ing Nevada, as he has abandoned a hundred once populous districts. The Boer was there before him. He will be there after him—unless he wanders from a soil

no longer his own. Practical Uses of Liquid Air.

Baltimore Sun. At a recent meeting of the Franklin In-stitute, of Philadelphia, Professor Racul Pictet, of Switzerland, discussed the appli-cations of liquid air to practical pur-poses. It was shown that with a \$25,000 poses. It was shown that with a 15,000 plant, using a 500 horse-power steam engine and having expenses of Ff a day, there would be a deliy output of products worth \$1950, as follows: Three thousand pounds carbonic acid, at 7 cents a pound, worth \$200; \$,550,000 cubic feet of oxygen, worth \$100; \$,500,000 cubic feet of nitrogen, worth \$700. As a direct source of nower. worth \$100. As a direct source of power or as a refrigerating agent, liquid air, it was positively declared, could have no practical value. The Philadelphia Manufacturer, which reports M. Pictet's address, relates that a liquid air engine was shown in operation. It produced one not shown in operation. It produced one-nair horse-power for five minutes with four gallons of liquid air, but each gallon of the liquid required four horse-power for its production.

The carbonic acid produced by the \$25,000 plant would find ready sale for carbonating waters and for certain forms of power generation. The demand exceeds supply. The oxygen separated from the nitrogen of the air by the supposed plant would bring at present prices 10 cents a cubic foot, but could be sold profitably for 1 cent a cubic yard. At the lower price it could be used for intensifying the heat of furneces, for making an oxybe heat of furnaces, for making an oxyby-drogen flame suitable for welding and for producing light, for ventilation, for burning smoke and for bleaching. The ni-trogen would be in demand for making the cyanides used in treating gold cres, for the manufacture of nitric acid and other acids and for isolating heated bodies that must not be oxidized. It would be used also in preserving butter, fruits and other organic substances that spoil in the presence of the oxygen contained in the air. At present the costliness of oxygen and nitrogon restricts their industrial use, but when once cheapened by manufac-ture on a large scale these gases would find numerous applications.

Alfred Austin's Poem. Pollowing is the full text of Alfred Austin's Mafeking poem: MAFEKING.

Oct. 15, 1899—May 16, 1900. Once again, banners, fly! Clang again, bells, on high, Sounding to sea and sky Longer and louder Mafeking's glory with Kimberley, Ladys suered kith

med in for half a year, Nor word of hope to cheer
Wounded and dying,
Fevered, and folled of sleep
By the flerce cannon's leap,
They still, still yowed to keep England's flag flying.

Nor was their mettle shows By male and strong alone, But, as intrepid grown, Fragile and tender, Without tear or sigh Echoed the brave old cry, We, too, would rather dis-

Only with naked spear,

Ne'er knowing what to fear, Parley, or blench meant Forward through shot and shell, While still the foremost fell, Then, when hope dawned at last, And fled the foe, aghast

At the relieving blust At the releving stast
Heard in the meily—
Ob, our stout, stubbern kith!
Kimberley, Ladysmith,
Mafeking, wedded with
Lucknow and Deihi! Sound for them martial lay! Crown them with battle-bay, Both those who died, and they

'Gainst death could wrestle. Powell of endless fame All, all with equal claim, And, of the storted name, Gallant young Cecil! Long as the waves shall roll Long as Pame guards her scroll, And men through heart and soul

And men through heart and soul Thrill to true giory, Their deed, from age to age, Shall voice and verse engage, Swelling the spiendid page Of England's story! red Austin, Lianvillangel Court, any, May 18.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 5.-The Bartlet Pripp Vice-Presidential boomscarcely made a ripple on the political waters in the Occasionally something would be said about it, but it was generally hit so hard on the head immediately by the Re-publican leaders that it got little or no publican leaders that it got that show. The general impression was that it was put forward for the purpose of it was put forward for the purpose of to the Democratic party.

to the Democratic party.

Bartiett Tripp is a man of excellen character, who, as Minister to Austria d'd the honors very nicely, but accomplished nothing, because there was nothing to accomplish. As Judge of the De kota Territorial Court years ago, he wa kota Territorial Court years ago, he was quite a success as a lawyer. He was also successful as a Commissioner to Samoa. But this was not sufficient to entitle him to the henror of second place in the Nation on the Republican ticket, according to views of Republicans in the East.

More than this, the examples of the past have been such as to teach parties port to wheet men of the opposite faith for not to select men of the opposite faith for the Vice-Presidential candidates. It is only the students of United States history that realize the mistake the Whig party made in 1840 when it nominated John Tyler as the Vice-Presidential candidate on the ticket with Harrison. Harrison's popularity carried the Whig party, Tyler serving the entire Presidential term save a

month.

The latest and most unfortunate example we have, occurring in the memory of men now Hving, was the selection of An-drew Johnson, a former Southern Demo-crat and a Union man, for Vice-President on the ticket with Lincoln. Line on the tinker with Lincoln. Lincoln's as-samination gave Johnson the Presiden-cy, and a vicious reconstruction policy, together with a most unseemly wrample, followed. The attempt of Congress to ab-solutely rule the Nation through a twothirds vote over the vetos of the President and without regard to the wish of the President is one of the dark spots in American history. A man in harmo

American history. A man in harmony with his party on general principles, such as Hamilbal Hamilin, had he been renominated, would have avoided the scandal between 1855 and 1869.

While Judge Tripp is a very accomplished gentleman, he is scarcely known throughout the United States, much less known than any of the other men who have been mentioned for the place. You cannot take a man from the prairies of Dakota, make him Minister abroad and send him on a commission to the Pacific Islands, and create out of him a popular character. The country wants a man character. The country wants a man that has had more experience in public affairs than that. It may be said that Hobart was as little known as Tripp is now, but that could scarcely be true, be-cause Hobart had attended every Republican National Convention for 20 years, had been a member of the National Committee for 16 years, and was well known by nearly all of the politicians of his party. Not only that, he was a man of large and extensive business affairs, which gave him a standing in the business world. No comparison can be made between Hobart and Tripp on the subject of availability. If the Western States perset in pushing Tripp's candidacy and vote for him, they may create a ripple of tenance to the Republican convention, but interest in the Republican convention, but it would be better for them to make up their minds to cast their votes where they ould mean comething, rather than throw them away.

Money for Navies.

In spite of the fact that there is always a howl because Congress makes large ap-propriations for its Navy, it is yet very true that when these sums are compared with the appropriations made by other prominent countries of the world, espe-cially countries which take a pride in their navies, the appropriations by Congress are very small. As a general thing, a war has much influence upon the Navy of a contesting country, and, as a result of the conflict, steps are generally taken to enlarge the navy or army, or both. This has been especially true of Germany and England, and even Japan, after its conflict with China, has set to work, and now has a navy building that is sa'd will equal if not excel that of the United States. Spain is a notable exception to this rule, and it would not be surprising, after her recent experience, if she aban-doned the idea of a navy, and contented herself with what vessels were left her by our fleets.

In the matter of a complete naval equip ment, no nation can compare with Great Britain, and yet Britain continues to enlarge and improve her navy every year, and is making advances out of all proto other nations. Germ 16 years to double her present navy. The expenditures of these nations on their navies speak for themselves. England navies speak for themselves. England spends annually nearly \$120,000,000 on her navy, Russia and German spend each about \$50,000,000, and while it is probably true that warships can be constructed cheaper in the United States than in these countries, yet the expenditures of the United States are not at all in keep-ing with those of the European powers. So while the United States is balking at the price of armor-plate, these other na-tions are paying their price and continu-ally adding to their navies.

At best, it must be admitted that for

a country of its size and capabilities, the United States has been niggardly in its provisions for an adequate and befitting navy. It is true that an efficient and well-equipped navy costs a good round sum, but where other nations that are not usually considered equals of the United States can afford immense and powerful sea forces, it is to be regretted that our Congress should so hesitate at making adequate appropriations in order to give the United States its proper standing among the fighting powers of the earth.

Blenk House For Sale New York Commercial Advertiser, Lovers of Dickens should be interested to learn that the famous Bleak House, Broadstairs, is for sule, the price select being \$15,000. So far, no purchaser has come forward, the reason alleged for this being that the house is in a bad state of repair, and would require a considerable sum to make it habitable. Failing a pri-vate purchaser, it is suggested that the house should be acquired as a Dickens memorial and museum.

Some Truths in Homespun. J. W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune Be wise and envy not the man Attired however spick and span, True greatness empty fripperies but scorns, Slik hats may serve alone to dress A noddle full of emptiness, And patent leathers hide a wealth of corns. No garments, fine they be, yet can

No garments, the thoy oe, yet can Make lady or make gentleman; No garb, how poor it be, can ever hide The mark of true nobility. Nor velvet cloak, but we may see The boor, once its rich folds are droppe No lady yet was made with lace No lady yet was made with lac-or silk, for Nature leaves a trace That every artifice is vain to hide, The lady is, in calleo. Not less the gentlewoman, though She had no mark of gentleness beside.

The practiced-oft deception thin The practiced-oft deception time.

By asses in a lion's skin

In some unthinking bray with ease we read,
A vulture, be he decked and dressed
With plumes from any eagle's crest
Betrays, in seeking carrien, his breed.

Count no man your superior,
Whatever his exterior,
Appearance of true worth is not a rule,
The jester's cap and jingling bells
Full many a gen of wisdom tells,
And wisdom's mortarboard may deck a fool.

A King, by right and nature grown, Is King without a crown or throne, Simplicity but marks his kinglines, No crown or throne or signet ring. Can make a know seem more a King The purple only makes him seem the

The boor, of any style or ilk, The boor, of any style of its, is but the greater boor in silk, it is garb but marks the more his boorish. No person ever yet that rose Above himself by help of clothes. The manner makes the man, and not the NOTE AND COMMENT.

Portland has 100,000 people. If you don't elieve it, count 'er

Neely says he wants justice; but he will change his mind if he gets it. A new cigar has been named after

Bryan. Why this effort to make light of the boy orator? Now William Waldorf Astor is trembling st some enterprising census enumerator count him among the population of

New York.

Astoria wants to catch her rats. She night write to 0cm Paul, who has a job lot of traps on hand for which he

The idea of a has-been like Jim Corbett trying to run for Congress! He can't expect nothing better than Vice-President, at the very best.

Senator Hoar is writing his memoirs. In view of the present public estimate of him, he is not taking any chances on a post-mortem biography. A boy murderer is under sentence of

death in Connecticut. When he committed the crime the boy, Charles E. Cross, was 16 years old, and is now 17.

With Aguinaldo in the tall timber, Neely in jail, Bryan in silence, and Congress adjourned there is no reason why the march of prosperity should not pro

A fact not commented upon in the recent political campaign is that the law firm of which United States Senator Joseph Simon is a member has for one of its clients Dr. Andrew C. Smith, Senator-elect on the Citizens ticket. But it is a fact.

The department of manuscripts of the British Museum has purchased a series of letters of the Duke of Wellington of great historical value. A number of them, nearly 200, were mostly written by Wellington to Marshal Beresford, and nearly all are dated in 1810 or 1811

We pick the comic journals up In any that we read, That any tactful questioner Was able to succeed. was able to succeed.

From which we gather that the sex.

Is getting on in years.

No blushing maidens have as yet
Been counted, it appears.

For surely, when a girl is in
The heydey of her youth,
There is no earthly reason why The heydey of her youth, There is no earthly reason why She should suppress the truth, Now maidens all, of seventeen-And up to twenty-one,
And up to twenty-one,
There must be cutte a lot of you
Beasant the shining sun.
Come, therefore, forth and give your names
In accents clear and bold,
Or else we'll have to think, foresoth,
That all of you are old.

A discharged soldier, lately returned from the Philippines, tells a tale of a shirt which may be new, but perhaps is adapted. Some people may not have heard it, however, and it is too good to be lost. He says that as his company was returning from a long and tiresome scouting trip in which most of the men had parted wi h the greater part of their wearing apparel, he saw on a clothesline in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church two very good shirts, hung out o dry. As he had at the time only half a shirt to his back, and the smaller half at that, he proceeded to help himself to a whole one. As he was rolling it up a woman came out of the house and said to him in passable English: "You will pay for that on the judgment day." replied: "Madam, if you give such long redit I will take both shirts," which he proceeded to do, and the debt he owes has never troubled him.

Towards the close of the recent cam-Citizens nominees for State Senator, was visited by a man who is prominently identified with the Christian Scientists. "Doctor," said he, "I am going to ask you a candid question, and I shall expect a candid answer." "I shall endeavor to be as candid as I

can," was the reply. The visitor went on: "If you are elected State Senator what will be your polloy with regard to the Christian Scientists? You know we have a way of our own for treating the sick."

"To that question," said Dr. Smith, "I can give you a prompt and candid answer. If it lay in my power I would legislate into the penitentiary every person who prescribes for human ills and is not qualified to do so." "Yours is indeed a candid answer," said

the Christian Scientist as he left the of-Speaking of the incident yesterday, Dr.

Smith said: "If I were a politician I suppose I should have made my caller an evasive answer, but as I am not I let him know how I stood."

Dr. Smith will introduce a bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in Oregon. It will be more stringent than the present law, and will get the support of every doctor of high standing in Multnomah County. When Dr. Josephi ran for Senator in 1898 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Simon, the doctors of Portland, without regard to party, supported him to a man. Now that they have two of the leading physicians of the country in the Multnomah Senatorial delegation they will make a determined effort to get the legislation they want.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS -On the Quay. Ocean liner's syren fog

horn emitting short, sharp grunts. Little Girl

-Ch, mamma, that poor ship must have a
dreadful pain in its cabin!-Punch. Behind the Times.—"They say that old Dr. Doce is losing all his practice." "No wonder. He hasn't begun to prescribe a trip to the Paris Exposition."—Harper's Bazar. Evidence.—Friend—I suppose the baby is fond f you? Papa—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps of you? Papa—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society!—Brooklyn

ping if you disobeyed me?" asked his mother. "Yes; but I'll release you from the promise,

ma," replied Johnny diplomatically.-Philadel phia North American Haughty Lady (who has purchased a stamp)

-Must I put it on myself? Postoffice Assistant (very politely)-Not necessarily, ma'am; it

will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter.—Tit-Bits. "Look here," exclaimed the angry man, as he rushed into the real estate office. "That lot I bought from you yesterday is 50 feet under water." "Pardon my oversight," apologised the gentlemanly agent. "We give a diving auti with each lot. I will send yours to you to-day."—Ealtimore American.

day."-Baltimore American.
A Good Character.-"Can you give any evi-A Good Character.—'Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the decased" said the Judge. "Yes, my Lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without hiame, beloved and respected by all men, purs in all his thoughts, and —." "Where did you learn that?" "I copied it from his tombstone, my Lord."—Harlem Life.