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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Fair and wormer;

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

PORTLAND AND ITS RAILROADS.

In another column Assistant General Freight Agent Fulton, of the Northern Parific, outlines his railroad's position n its present controversy with the O. Whole matter in its true light as a conat between the roads for their own nelf-preservation and advantage. If the Northern Pacific chooses to carry the grain originating on its Eastern is its right and privilege. And if it is duced, by charges for trackage and witching, to bring grain to the west side of Portland by its own lines rather than to the yards of the O. R. & N., in East Portland and Albina, that is also its legitimate prerogative.

Railroads must be expected to look after their own interests. The public will not do it, least of all will their competitors. In the efforts to protect and advance those interests the public has no concern until the interests of the minumity are menaced. time to remonstrate, and if remon-strance fulls, to act. It is the most ammon thing in the world for railroads to profess devotion to communities with he view of capturing business. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. It will not take long for events to show how sincere the Northern Pacific is in its professions of friendship for Portland. It ought not to be difficult for it to prove that the O. R. & N. has driven it to this course, if such be the fact. It ought not to be difficult for it to prove that it wants to come down the Columbia River to Portland, if such

It is Portland's misfortune now that, alone among Pacific Coast centers, It ontinental railroad interested in its welfare. Such effort as the southern Pacific has put forth for Callfornia, and the Northern Pacific and breat Northern have put forth for Puget Sound, and the Canadian Pacific for Vancouver, is omitted or neglected here by the Union Pacific. The best intentions of the resident O. R. & N. nanagement are nullified in New York. Railroad building by which the O. R. & would have been able to reach the istricts now concerned in controversy and bring their products here over its own lines, was stopped under an agree ment. The Northern Pacific is engaged in promoting its own traffic and building up its Paget Sound terminals. The en Pacific is milking Western on Dregon's future are settled by Mr. Harriman in consultation with Mr. Huntington or President Mellen, with sole view to the Union Pacific's earn-

business for The Oregonian, speaking as the representative of this nmunity. That is, that the interests of the city and state shall not be sacrificed by any rhilroad, wherever it need ample connection with our natural tributaries. We need tariffs under which our people can carry on the busi-ness aircady getablished, and under which our lumber, cost and other reources can be developed. Any railroad in not a friend to Portland. It should not be treated as such, and the sooner we know It the better.

THE MURDING OF THE INVOCENTS. Henry Clay McDougall, in his discuscion of "Christian Science" in Friday's some of The Oregonian, does not seem to be able to separate a question of scientific fact from a more fake, the erdict of human experience from impudent, empty assumption. His thinking cap seems to be a kind of pie that wers at least four and twenty bats flying off at a tangent. Let us get

lown to the hardpan of facts and tell Mr. McDougall why "Christian Sciso-called, bus fallen into conapt. It is not because of its theories. cause of its dangerous practice To illustrate: A fanatic of the "Christian Science" quality is now in prison in Philadelphia awaiting trial for deperately permitting a child to linger in amony and die in a so-called orphanmedicine of any sort. Now, if a man or man chooses to discard all the revolumay, and substitutes "faith cure" for siical attendance and medicine, if they perish in consequence they perish of their own volition. But in the case of a child, it is a victim, not of its own solos and volition, but of the ignorant

taken sick of diphtheria. Its "Chris-tian Scientist" parents called no docadministered no medicine, but conented themselves with "praying" over to a desperate condition, and was clear-ly dring of suffication. Then its "prayng" parents, when it was in a hopeless ndirion through their criminal negcuifed a doctor. As a last resort, doctor, to relieve the child from on, which enabled it to breathe, and rallied for a short time, but finally completely blood-poisoned from fallure to administer anti-toxin.

The medical certificate in this case of cause of death should have rend "died of Christian Science." So long as the dreams, visions, Illusions and inspirations of these folk are of a harmless type, the world is content to laugh at them and their theories; nay, even when men and women elect to die of the practice of "Christian Science" the world will probably not worry over fools who exercise their own volition and die victims to their own folly. But when these theorists, illusionists, dreamers become homicidal lunatics and practice upon young, helpless children, then the world rises up in anger and protests against further multiplication of the murder of the innocents. Does the pensive, pseudo-philosopher McDougall see the point? Does he see any difference between inocuous dreaming and drooling theorists, vexing the air with their strident-voiced speculations, and these same theorists putting their theories into murderous practice

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

upon a helpless child?

The State of North Carolina has dis franchised its ignorant negroes. The vote on the constitutional amendment was overwhelming. Hitherto controlled by a fusion of Republicans and Populists, the state has gone Democratic on this issue by 30,000. Many negroes voted for the amendment, which was sup-ported also by the faculty of Livingon College, a negro institution.

This is a move already made by Lousiana, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, assured next in Virginia, and scheduled for Maryland. Opposition to it has almost deappeared. In a few years it will have covered the entire South, the fear of negro domination will have disappeared, the race Issue will have departed from politics, negroes of education and property will vote freely everywhere, just as they do today, and men will begin to divide on rational grounds, negroes as well as whites.

The ignorant pegro is not fit for suf-Washington lines to Puget Sound, that frage. His enfranchisement was a Republican mistake, now being corrected by Democratic expedients. It is folly to ask a man to participate in self-govern-ment if he is without understanding of its functions or capacity to exercise them. You might as well give an ignorant negro a dynamo to operate as to give him the ballot. He is simply unable to use it for the best interests of the community. He must be eliminated from the situation, a dangerous tool must be taken out of his hands. Another thing. The matter is not al-

Then it is together one of education. It has a race aspect. The white man is not going to be ruled by the black. Let the negroes of South Carolina study and save until they possess a majority of the intelligence and property as well as numbers and the control apparently theirs would not be vouchsafed them. The white man would rule. He will fight for as-cendency, and he will maintain it.

These things seem to be fairly understood by the Democrats of the South as applied to the black man in the United States. Why do they profess an exactly opposite creed concerning the black man in the Philippines? If they will pardon the discourtesy, a doubt must be expressed of their sincerity. When a job is to be done in Louisiana or North Carolina, they discharge it with neatness and dispatch. But in seeking to befuddle the policy of a Republican National Administration their tactics compel doubt in their entire good faith. "Consent of the governed" is not sought, does not obtain, in our Southern Stries. Why worry about it in the Philippine Islands? The fittest must and will rule. The weaker must submit. The only requirement is that they be treated with justice and protected in person and property.

DISASTROUS MISSIONARY ZEAL,

The Rev. Dr. Hoover, of Philadelphia, other night that the Christian religion should be forced upon the Chinese by war: and further:

It may interest you to know that the Christian religion was introduced into China nearly six centuries ego, and its advance cline then has been fast and slow by turns. The present war will do China a world of good. For unknown centuries God has allowed these people, over one-quarter the remigiation of the cancrown centuries food has allowed these people, over one-quarter the population of the globe, to have their own religion, to worship as they pieased, but now I believe that the time has some and the end of all idols is near at hand. I do not believe in war to force religion at a people, but it seems to be the only way to deal with the Chinese.

If any of the missionaries in China are in sympathy with this view of Dr. Hoover, they would be better at h at work among the savages of civilization than presuming to convert the Chinese to Christianity ultimately by havor of war. If the Chinese are to be made the subject of armed invasion under the cover of introducing Christianity, how much better are we than Mohammedans, who gave their conquered fors the choice between the Koran, tribute or death? The Bible the through China on the bayonets of a Christian army would be another crucifixion of Christ by those who nominally pretend to be his followers. The truth is that Lord Salisbury was right when he bluntly said in substance that missionaries were hated and distrusted the Chinese, not because of their religion, for the Chinese tolerate all religious, but in spite of it. It is current saying in China, "First the missionary, then the Consul and then the soldier." It is no proper part of Christianity to seek directly or indirectly spread our religion in China with fite and sword.

Intelligent Chinamen do not despise the essential ethics of Christianity, for they are exactly in line with some of the precepts of Confucius; but they feel are, without medical attendance or a pardonable personal dislike for the manners and conduct of some of our missionaries, who have left a hewling wilderness of heathen behind them in our great cities from New Orleans to Boston to make converts in China. The principal effect of the teaching of our missionaries in Japan has been not to make converts to Christianity, but to increase the number of native agnostics. Measured by their beneficent results Christian missions in China are a

plous dezusion, if not a snare, The early missionaries to British India were responsible for the first Indian mutiny, and Lord Roberts, in his book, hints that ill-timed missionary zeal was among the disturbing and irritating influences that contributed to the second awful revolt of 1857. The immediate cause of that insurrection was the conviction of the Hindoos and Moslems that the British were destroying the creed of the two races with the introduction of cartridges greased with the fat of the cow and the pig, but Lord Roberts evidently thinks that the dia; Australia, Canada, Mexico and the

a morbidly suspicious mood.

The prevailing idea in China is that religion is being used by all the nations tunately supported by the rapacity of now utilizes steel in way several of the powers that have suffered plated a few years ago. the loss of missionaries killed in China. For the lives of two obscure German missionaries China was forced to give up Kiao Chou Bay and the territory adjoining it, which is equal in area to several European states. France has also secured territory in the same way.

BOXERS OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans negro desperado, Charles, who killed seven men and seriously wounded seven others before he was hunted down, smoked out of his lair and shot to death, was a man of superior common sense as well as hardihood; he knew that if he surrendered he would be torn from the officers of the law and barbarously lynched, so he sold his life as dearly as possible. If every negro hunted to death by the mob in a community that tolerates lynching shot as straight as Charles, there would be fewer burnings and torturings, and perhaps the mob would not be prompt to murder when they found out that the hunted man had become a human tiger standing at bay.

It is somewhat disturbing to our Na-

tional self-righteousness to find that the New Orleans mob was guilty of as blind, brutal and unprovoked murder as that charged upon the Boxer mob of Pekin. The white mob, composed of the riffraff of New Orleans, because a single criminal shot two policemen while resisting arrest, proceeded to wreak vengeance upon the race as a whole. Nothing like it has been known since the draft riots in New York City in 1863. Then the mob hunted down ne groes and burned their houses, and burned an asylum for orphan colored children. In New Orleans the mob stopped street-cars, dragged forth innocent, peaceful negroes and killed them or shot them in their tracks.

The mob invaded the residence of col-ored people and shot the inmates, without distinction of sex; shooting among others a bedridden negress 78 years of age. Finally, the mob burned the finest negro public school in the city, erected with money bequeathed by a negro, who divided his fortune of \$700,000 equally between the institutions of both races. This benevolent negro left his entire fortune to charity, established a home for aged colored people and one for whites, and gave the money to build this school. His bust was placed on the state Capitol at Baton Rouge, the only memento of a negro in that build-

ing.
Verily, if the Pekin Government was either too weak to rule its mob or too we say of the city government of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana?

A MODERN SEMIRAMIS.

The Dowager Empress of China, aunt of the reigning Emperor, is described by the intelligent Chinese residents of ples, and who retains ...

pire. This great the years of the United the present business of the United the present busine education of the common people. The last letter he wrote to the Chinese Reform party before he was deposed shows his spirit:

"I have been suffering for 22 years for the sake of my people," he wrote. "Why should I not wish my people to be prosperous and happy? Some people may call me the Sleeping Emperor, but there is the Empress Dowager, who does not wish to change the modern administration, and the higher Manchu officials, who insist on the ancestral method of government."

The progressive party in China, which was stopid enough to say publicly the is confined almost entirely to the south, would welcome the return of the young Emperor to the throne. He is idolized by the intelligent, educated Chinese, who appreciate the superiority of Western civilization and hope that the upshot of the existing troubles will be his restoration to active authority and The progressive Chinese party rule. would rather see the empire controlled by the foreign powers than have a continuation of the present government o the Empress Dowager, who is capriclous, cruel and dissolute, a kind of Chinese Cleopatra or Semiramis in this respect.

> Persons, both men and women, who were pupils of the late Judge Shattuck when he was principal of Tualatin Academy, in 1854-56, remember him most kindly as a thorough and painstaking instructor as well as a courteous gentleman. Somewhat tackturn in his habit and reserved in his manner, it was a revelation of character to meet or over take him in the grove in his evening walks, pushing a little cart of his own manufacture, in which was seated his little daughter, Emily, now many years deceased chatting blithely to the child in grown-up fachion about the birds flowers, the trees and clouds. The wide-open, appreciative eyes of the child; the absence of "baby talk" in her entertainment, and the manifest pleaswith which her usually taciturn father devoted himself to her amusement and instruction, revealed a side of Judge Shattuck's nature which was hid-den in the serious mood in which he addressed himself to the grave duties of his long and responsible life. Only se who knew Judge Shattuck intimately, or happened upon him in the quiet walks of life, as did these pupils of his far-away years, ever really knew

A writer in the Engineering Magazine contends that industrial prosperity or depression depends more than otherwise upon the cost of iron. When we consider the great proportion of active enterprises into which fron and steel enter, the theory is an attractive one. In shipbuilding and bridgebuilding large use of steel has been familiar for years, but its large use in the construction of public buildings and private dwellings is comparatively recent. Steel cars begin now to consume a large amount of the metal, and armor warships and modern guns called for in increased quantities. Electricity in its various uses has created new demands for steel while the large movement of cities and towns for improved water supplies has helped to swell the demand for iron in its various forms. To a very great extent fron and steel are displacing wood, and even brick and stone. The building of new railways in Siberia, Egypt, Africa, Inindiscreet seal of the missionaries had United States requires large supplies of

already irritated the native mind into the useful metal, but the demand from for the purpose of securing a foothold equipment up to the best standard. In that country, and this view is unfor- Every sort of engineering enterprise

> at the root of the plant upon which he has been feasting, gorged and waiting for the return of night to resume his meal. Cutworms are like the poor to the extent that they are "always with us," but this year, instead of coming in detachments and confining their attentions to certain plants or isolated gardens, they are moving in battalions and giving no quarter in the vegetable world. While it may not be possible to make any perceptible impression upon their numbers by early hunting and killing the creatures in the ordinary way, it would certainly afford the owner of a despoiled cabbage or tomato patch some satisfaction to make way with some thousands of them before breakfast. This is a case in which killing for the sake of killing might properly be encouraged.

The general license ordinance has been carefully prepared, thoroughly investigated, and approved by every member of the Council. They and the Mayor have been in touch with the license committee all through its preparation, and they were fully prepared to approve the ordinance advisedly. Such license laws are found to work well in other cities. Experience has approved them as one of the most equitable methods of raising money to meet the expenses of a city. It will certainly be much better to pay the licenses provided for than for the city, as in the past, to go deeper and deeper into debt. mulated against the city, and have to be funded into interest-bearing bonds.

There will be plenty of money from hops, ruit, hay, oats, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, rool, mohair, cordwood and some from wheat. But no one will get rich but the money-lender. Salem Journal

The long lists of money-lenders who are carrying, by popular subscription, the bonds of the Capital City and its known Bryanites, and as they have more than "their share" of the counwilling it should succeed, what shall try's circulating medium, it is to be vember.

Truly it will be a great matter if the United States, taking the lead, shall be the chief instrument of restoration of this country as a woman without mercy, without justice, without scruples, and who retains in all ples, and who retains in old age the that are plucking at the Chinese Em-

J. Santos Zelaya, who is about to take up the burden of the presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua for the fourth Republic of Nicaragua for the fourth time, has the appearance of an American or European gentleman of culture and political ability. That he is courageous is apparent from his ready acceptance of a position tempestuous in character and of doubtful outcome. Nicaragua may be the pick of the Spanish-American states in these respects, but the heat of them are "mighty on." \$8,000.000. but the best of them are "mighty on- \$5,000,000. sartain" in politics.

The laughter and jeers with which the Paterson anarchists greeted the query whether any one present was sorry for Humbert's death show the falseness of their assertion that they are just like other men. Other men stand aghast at the villainy that took Humbert off, and grief at the bereavement of his famlly and a whole people. The anarchist ughs and prepares for other vicilms. This is the difference. There is nothing in common between such fiends and our normal humanity

Secretary Hay's note to Li Hung Chang is simply beyond praise, He has raised himself to the first power of historical Secretaries of State. We are passing through a period that will stand out in history, momentous and epochmaking. A tremendous opportunity has come along in the Secretary's way, and he has risen equal to it. That is the exact measure of greatness.

We must have Bull Run water, free bridges and all the luxuries, conveniences and pay-rolls of a city of a mil-Hon people here in our village on the Willamette. But it is monstrous, of course, that any of these things should paid for, Therefore, the "blanket license" ordinance will be greeted with howls of rage.

Bryan will run his own campaign. Unlike the usual status of politicians, his friends are in his hands. He is the whole thing. Such absorbing and arrogating dominance is unique in our po-

THE FALL OF EMPIRES. Activity of Aunties Suggests Radical Reform in Lexicography.

New York Times.

It was the misfortune of Bishop Berkeley, whom Nature plainly intended to be a great and good man, that he lived be fore the anti-imperialists of this country If he had lived in the present instead of the past he would have written no such questionable and misleading lines

The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day: Time's noblest offspring is the last.

The good Bishop, living today, would know that while this country might be the last of Time's offspring, it could not be the noblest if it permitted the cours of empire to take its way across its ter-ritory. He would have realized that the word "empire" had got to be benished from the National language as being the synonym for all that was pernicious. Yet perhaps our anti-imperialist friends may point with solemn warning to his proph-scy. The course of empire is plainly taking its way westward, and so there fore our end must be in sight. Is it not, then, our supreme duty to see that even the name of empire is shollshed in order that our children may not imbibe from familiarity with it a taste for all that it

For many years little boys in New

the useful metal, but the demand from new roads is less than the demand from old roads that are replacing light rails with heavy rails and bringing their equipment up to the best standard. Every sort of engineering enterprise now utilizes steel in ways not contemplated a few years ago.

The cutworm is a disgusting creature, and as voracious as disgusting. He is nocturnal in his feeding habits, but as every tomato and cabbage-grower has learned from experience in former years, he can be found before sunrise at the root of the plant upon which he have been taught to be proud of the Empire State. How shocking: Think of all the little New York boys growing up with a delight in the imperialism of their native state. This sort of thing ought to be stopped at once. These little boys will all be New York imperialism: And how utterly lost to all sense of Republicanism must Charles Frohman be to conduct openly in the sight of men an Empire Theater! And is there not an Imperial Hotel? Why should such things "be and overcome us like a Summer cloud."

Of course, the persons who applied these titles did not foresee at the time York have been taught to be proud of the Empire State. How shocking! Think of

Of course, the persons who applied these titles did not foresee at the time that acquisition of some islands in the Eastern seas was going to bring the word "empire" into disrepute. It was a high-sounding term and when applied only to the state had a certain nobility and made New Yorkers throw out their chests and lift their divine heads toward the stars. But now that the anti-imperialists have applied it as a term of reproach to the whole country, ought we proach to the whole country, ought we not to get rid of it? Thereby we should purify ourselves to some extent in the eyes of those who can see more and big-ger motes than are visible to the rest of us, and should also cease to cause them to utter some of their numerous and distressing cries of pain. We know that this is not all that the Aunties ask, but there is an old German proverb which says: "Etwas ist besser als gar nichts."

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

All Lines of Industry Doing Well, and Trensury With a Surplus.

Montreal Herald. It is most gratifying to note the indications apparent on almost every hand that the trade and industries of Canada are running on lines of almost unexampled prosperity. The general affluence of the community finds expression in a variety of ways, not the least striking being the steady advance in the traffic returns of the railways, the growing volume of freight handled at the large centers and distributed all over the systems, the continuous stream of travel to the Summer resorts, the expansion of the business of the mercantile establish-If these licenses are not enacted and collected, it will not be long until their equivalent in interest will have accurately and have into the long until the classification of the Northwest may toba and a portion of the Northwest may cons and a portion of the Northwest may experience a lean year with the partial failure of one of their golden sources of revenue, but there seems to be nothing wanting in Quebec and Ontario to make full the farmers' cup of happiness.

The trade of 1800 at the close of the fiscal year exceeded that of the preceding 12 months by \$50,000,000. This increase is almost entirely in goods entered are carrying, by popular subscription, the bonds of the Capital City and its school district indicate that many persons in Marion County are not suffering for ready money. Among these "money-lenders," who are thus to "get rich," appear the names of numerous well-known Bryanites, and as they have more than doubled in 20 years. Canadian the capotts of Canadian produce have more than "their share" of the country. This trade amounted in volume in 1809 to \$336,009,000 and the exports of Canadian produce have more than doubled in 20 years. Canadia's total trade last year, including foreign goods exported, was \$372,000,000, or more than \$1,000,000 and and the in the products of the country. This trade amounted in volume in 1809 to \$336,000,000 and the exports of the products of the country. This trade amounted in volume in 1809 to \$336,000 t more than "their share" of the country's circulating medium, it is to be presumed they will join in support of the locrease in the export of home products in the last four years is greater than the increase in the previous 18

of 1888-1899:	gures tor	the period
Bacon	1859. \$ 361,970 . 8,015,654 . 231,958	\$10,416,477 16,176,76 3,700,87
Lead and ore	. 168,285 . 18	2,670,281 895,313
Nickel	623,479	3,272,700
ments	. 321,341	1,881,46

by our own forest, mining and manufac-turing industries will be far more im-portant even than the market now open in Great Britain.

WAS IT HILL'S WORK?

Grave Doubt on to the Nature of Income Tax Plank's Disappearance.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan has made formal announcement that whereas in 1856 the Democratic platform declared free silver to e the paramount issue, and he conquently devoted his notification spee almost wholly to that topic, this year the platform declares imperialism to be the paramount issue, and it will conse-quently be the only one to which his notification speech will pay particular attention. This determination on the part of the Democratic dictator considerably enhances the anxiety which has been generally felt for the income tax issue ever since the Kansas City convention djourned, without having said a word on the subject. The omission of a plank which had been commonly regarded as indispensable was not discovered, we be lieve, until the following day, but it must be admitted that since then it has been quite as conspicuous by its absence as it could possibly have been if it had put

in an appearance.

Most of those who could be suspected of knowing anything about the matter have had some explanation to offer, and with the single exception of Sulzer. sald very solemnly that it was left out by design, and then refused to add another word, all who have spoken agree that the omission was a mere hand vertence. But two men who are deeply concerned have not responded to the uniconcerned have not responded to the universal desire for light. David Bennett Hill has strictly held his peace, and Mr. Bryan himself, when asked what had become of the income tax plank, merely said, "You will have to see Jones about that." Well, Jones has been seen, and his answer is that the omission was an unintentional oversight. But somehow the impression sticks that somebody took uncommonly good care to have the missing resolution lost in the shuffle, and Mr. Bryan's singular reticence has a much more significant appearance than Mr. Jones' volubility. "Do you suppose it was surreptitiously elimpearance than Mr. Jones' volubility. "Do you suppose it was surrepitiously eliminated?" Inquired a reporter for the New York Times Friday of Mr. Woodson, member of the Democratic committee from Kentucky, in the presence of ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri.
"No, I would not say that," answered Mr. Woodson, "but the understanding in Kansas City before the report of the committee on resolutions was read was

committee on resolutions was read was that an income tax plank was in the

report."

Ex-Governor Stone looked at Woodson,
Mr. Woodson eved ex-Governor Stone,
and the reporter said: "Gentlemen, Mr. Bryan is strongly in

favor of an income tax, isn't he?"
"I believe he is," they jointly replied, and walked away to join Senator Jones, who had requested their presence. In the meantime, as we have remarked, the gentieman from Wolfert's Roost says nothing. Can it be possible that, hav-ing falled to convince Mr. Bryan that free silver did not need a separate plank in the platform, he carried away an income tax concession from that far and supposedly fruitless conference?

Star-Eyed Goddess Droops.

Washington Post. Every time Colonel Watterson explains his support of the Kansas City ticket he reminds his readers of a man who is very tired of his job,

HISTORICAL JUSTICE.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Rockwell before the G. A. R. on "The Early Cam-paigns of General Grant" is described as "eloquent and effective," but it lacked historical accuracy, which at this late

date is inexcusable. We quote: Jofferson Davis, in appointing Albert Sidne Johnston to the command of all the Confeder atts forces of the Southwest, declared that such a General was worth 106,000 men. Had b lived he would have proved these words to b true.

General Johnston did live long enough to discredit entirely the military capacity ascribed to him by Jeff Davis, who at the outset appointed his old-time army comrades, Sidney Johnston, Pembert and Bragg, to great commands, and retained them after their incapacity was clearly shown. The Military Memoirs of the Confederate, General Beauregard, who was second in command under John ston, and the Military Memoirs of Grant, who was Johnston's antagonist in the great campaign of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, bear decisive testimony to the fact that Sidney Johnston, while a very gallant soldier, was fatally deficient in the qualities that go to make up an able general. Beauregard recites the telegrams in which the week before Donelson fell he in vain incessantly urged Johnston to concentrate his whole force of 27,600 men at Fort Donelson, where Grant had but 17,000 men, before he could possibly be reinforced. Johnston, instead of acting on this sound advice, fatally divided his forces. He did not send enough to Donelson to repulse Grant, although he knew that the moment Grant captured Fort Donelson his line was fatally broken on the Tennessee, and retreat from Bowling Green and Columbus was inevitable. His only course was to concentrate his whole army and beat Grant by superior num bers at Donelson, or to withdraw his troops from Donelson and save his army by prompt retreat to a new line. The

men, and then, of course, had to retreat minimum of any night in 42 years. with the remnant of his army from Bowling Green. He had not men enough Beauregard further shows that he (Beauwith difficulty persuaded the utterly disegy of the whole movement, its execu- best wishes for success." tion and the tactics of the whole battle were the work of the brain and hand of Beauregard. Johnston was a knightly soldier in personal character, courage and conduct, but Beauregard and Grant agree in de-

scribing him as unfitted for a great commander, because of his refined, sensitive, contemplative temperament. His spirit was always sicklied o'er with the pale cast of constitutional irresolution, a gallant man prone to depression and disposed to let "I will" wait upon would." The credit of this brilliantly conceived and boldly executed campaign belongs to Beauregard, without whon Johnston never would have consented to the movement until the golden opportunity had passed. It was a golden opportunity, for, starting on April 3, Beauregard knew that with any reasonably prompt and intelligent execution of his orders he could strike Grant by the morning of the 4th, and utterly defeat him before Buell could possibly arrive. The failure of Bragg and Polk to move when directed lost him a whole day, but even with this miscarriage the enemy would have attacked our lines at dawn on the 5th had not a terrible rain storm set in fairles, and I don'tl-Punch. and suspended operations for 24 hours. forseen and extraordinary delay his attack would have been delivered on the 4th or 5th at the latest, for when he started from Corinth on the 3d he had out 20 miles to march to reach Grant's lines. Not reaching his destination until too late on the afternoon of the 5th to attack, Beauregard pointed out to Johnston that with the loss of two days the great opportunity was lost; that before Grant could be crushed he would be reinforced by Buell. But Johnston, while he was not an able General, was a highspirited soldier, and he insisted on making the ditack the next morning though military prudence forbade it, for Buell's advance division was even then but 12 miles distant. Grant and Beauregard agree in their estimate of Johnston as conspicuously overrated by Davis, a man temperamentally unfitted for high

military command. Dr. Rockwell is simply absurd in his ignorance when he describes Grant as greater than Cuesar because he never lost a battle. At Cold Harbor Grant was defeated with a loss of 13,000 men killed and wounded in an assault that cost the enemy only about 5000 men; he is equally absurd in his ignorance when he de scribes Grant as greater than Napoleon. It is not difficult to agree with Longs treet, who thinks Grant, measured by his moral courage in war, was our greatest soldier, but it is very difficult to ugree with Dr. Rockwell that Grant was a greater soldier than Alexander, Caesar o Napoleon. Why not Hannibal, too, who was estoemed by Napoleon the greatest soldier of antiquity. Such extravagance of panegyric is worthy of a superficial

MEN AND WOMEN.

Charles J. Hunt and his wife, of Detroit, have given to the University of Michigan a large tract of redwood timber land in Califor-

Senator Hoar attributes his good health to the fact that nearly every day for several years he has taken a two-mile walk before breakfast.

Philip M. Crays. of Burlington, Ia., ha given \$20,000 toward the free library fund o that city. Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet is also interested in the library. Colonel John W. Genry, the last Alcahle and the first Mayor of San Francisco, has been la-vited to take part in California's semi-centen-

nial celebration of its admission day.

Secretary of War Elihu Root is an experi chees player, and he generally amuses himself during his unoccupied evenings by a game with a friend or in solving some particularly lifficult problem.

difficult problem.

Three women, the wives of famous hus-hands, have been accorded the honor of husial in Westminster Abbry. They are Lady Palmer-ston, Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of Dean Stanley, and Mrs. Gladstone.

Stanley, and Mrs. Glassone.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who is in or mand of the British force in China, and of allied focus which attempted the relief Pekin, is an Irishman, whose family has c tributed many distinguished men to the B is h Navy. His grandfather was an Admirate was the beautiful as was his uncle. Sir Edward's father, he ever, was in the church.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

One thing is evident, and that is the street fair will be no thoroughfare.

Voting machines are not just the kind

of machines politicians are looking for, What a star campaign speaker Emperor-William would make if he tried his luck

The crowds at the beach are so great that people are coming back to Portland to rusticate.

Procrastination will be the thief of the lives of the Ministers in Pekin, if there is much more of it.

The Boer War, it is estimated, has already cost England nearly three hundred millions of dollars, which of course staggers the world.

Boxers he would probably describe them as all devil and all wild. The war is now getting into Siberta,

If Kipling had occasion to refer to the

and dispatches once more require several hours to pass a given point. The King of China is not lacking for

funds, and he could have got along very well without that little advance.

Six chairs have been sold in London for \$100,000. Now our minds are set at rest as to the whereabouts of ex-Police Judge Hennessy.

M. A. Miller is just in receipt of a large ship-Can it be that the Democratic National committeeman is preparing to burn the corpse of "Is to 1"?

On the 28th uit, a thunderstorm terminated 39 days of absolute drought in London, during which all records for high temperature for 47 years were surpassed. In the shade a temperature of 90 is rarely reached in England. In only two previo key of his position was Donelson, and it five days in which the temperature was was utterly hopeless to divide his forces over 20 degrees, but in 1900 there have been already six-June 11. 90.1; July 14, 95.7, the highest in 48 years; July 10, 93.4; To concentrate his whole force against July 20, 929; July 24, 90,7; July 25, 34. On Grant or to concentrate his whole force for retreat was his only choice; he did neither, so he lost Donelson and 15,000 It did not fall below 17.7, the highest

to defend so long a line, but he had men Navy Register: "Please go on and fight enough concentrated to have beaten for the Army cantsen. It would be a step Grant by superior numbers at Donelson; backward if the fanatics should succeed or declining to do this, he had ample in carrying their point and abolishing time to save his whole army by retreat. the canteen. I have lived in the Army All this Beauregard makes perfectly clear 16 years and I know that intemperance in his account of the Donelson campaign. decreased steadily each month after the canteen was established at our post. All regard), and not Johnston, planned the Army women think as I do on this sub-advance upon our lines at Shiloh and ject and while I fully realize that our opinion does not count 'officially' pirited and irresolute Johnston to permit thought I would let you know that the its execution. The marching orders, down feminine portion of the Army approves to the merest detail; the aggressive strat- of your course, and that you have our

Chasin' down to ketch a boat, Findin' all the horths is gone, Crowds o' women, men an' tide, Stuchin' wildly to git on-Stayin' up on deck all night, Not a place to find a bed, Gittin' to the beach next day, Petered out an' almost dead; Peterst out all nimes dema, Gulpin' down a botel meal, List'nin' to the breakers roar, Thinkin' if they feel like you That they do it 'cause they're au Rushin' up to ketch the train, Findin' when you reach the boat

Findin' when you reach the boat Ain't no place to size again, Growlin' till you hirrt your throat. Stayin' up another night. Reachin' town at five A. M. Lookin' at the sleepin' streets, Wishin' you was one o' them; Restin' for a week or two. Peclin' somewhat better, then Restin' up for two more weeks "Fore you're like yourself again;

'Fore you're like yourself again; Nothin' like it on the earth, Never had such fun hefore, Atn't no recreation like Spendin' Sunday at the shore.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Cyril (aged 5)-I shall never get married, mamma! Mamma-But I thought you were so fend of Ethel? Cyril-Yes; but ahe believes in The Gold One.-Huskinby-I tell ye, I don't

showed me the brick!-Puck. In the Lunatic Asylum.-Keeper-This fellow used to be a famous musician. Visitor

-Ah! and now he's a wandering minstrel --An' and now he's a wantering institute.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Explained.—'The British Nation seems to be taking the Pekin borrow in rather stoical fashion." 'Yes. They are afraid of streing up Alfred Austin."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Chicago woman is reported to have fallen eight stories without sustaining any serious injuries. It is suspected that somebody in Chicago has added a story to the building-

"When it comes to hunting for marked the first heather. "most of these mis-stemaries are hirds." "So they are." replied the other: "they're regular birds of pray."—

A Queer Person.-Farmer Hornbeak-Unole

Lyman Swank is the strangest old man I ever seen! Farmer Hawbuck-How's that, Erry? Farmer Hornbeak-Why, no matter what kind of a story ye tell him, it never reminds him. of anything!-Puck-Fuw or them mean Anything.—He looked at the picture and haughed loudly. "That's good," he said. "But what does it mean?" also saked. "Mean? Why, it desan't mean anything," he

slied. "It's just a political cartoon." Mr. Gump (to teacher)-No. I don't want you to teach my son my grammar. Not a bit of it. Teacher-Bui-but-this is unusual, sir. May I inquire your reasons? Mr. Gump-I in-tend that he shall be a writer of popular songs. -Baltimore American.

The Overworked Word.

Chicago News.

There are fashions in words as in things that we wear. They rise and they reign without res

And the word that today may seem pleasant

Tomorrow may be out of season; The expression that now in Chicago we've caught,
For pen and for tongue always ready

Is the "stranuous" one that was re-brought And left by the "strenuous" Teddy It is good, I admit, and it fits to a T With Teddy, the daring Rough I

But applied to all sorts and condi-Is often a sorry outsider; Teddy was with us and gave it w

yat We make the word suit every action And from "strenuous" this and from "strenu-ous" that

Derive a superb satisfaction. When the Mayor speaks out 'the in 'etreng-

ous" way.

His retoes are "stresmons" measures,
And when Aldermen pelt one another in play
They're taking their "stresmons" pleasures;
When a bandit is shot after "stresmons" fight
The shocite's a "stresmons" fellow;
When convicted ex-bankers are abut out of

They utter a "strenuous" bellow.

We have "strenuous" days, when the heat in And "strenuous" nights when 'tis colder And that "strenuous" phrase gives the great-er off-me.
As "strenuous" users grow hopker;
Still all fashions go by, be they wise or ab-

surd, For time their pretensions will emother, and now in exchange for that "streng word.

Good Teddy, just pass us another