# The Oregoman.

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IT W. Second South street. in Washington, D. C., with A. W. Dunn, 500 14th N. W.

TODAY'S WEATHER. - Increasing cloudifollowed by rain during the

Kendrick, 906-912 Seventh street.

ness, probably followed by afternoon; fresh south winds. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1900

A very moderate acquaintance with human nature suffices to make it clear that the real offender in the West Point hazing episode is the injudicious reporter. The Booz boy fell so far be-hind in mathematics that his marks were below the required point. So he resigned and gave out the story of his multreatment by hazing. What, alas, is more common than some such resource as this? Who has not met the fond parent whose ingenuity always comes to the rescue in cases of this kind? What boy or girl ever failed in deportment or scholarship but the fault was directly chargeable to incompetent tenchers? What revolutions in family opinion of a school's administration, or of a teacher's capability and character take place in the twinkling of an eye, once the pet child comes home with a reprimand or a low mark? It is obviously the part of enlightened journalism to suffer such excuses to siumber in oblivion. In the Booz case the inevitable appears in the official denial from the academy and the consequent humiliation of the complainant family. All of which might have been foreseen and avoided. The fault, of course, is the reporter's. Public policy forbids aspersion of the parental programme. It is a man's high duty, as Colonel Watterson has it in his lecture on "Money and Morals," to champion his own red-headed little brats as the incarnation of all goodness and grace.

There is, apparently, a good deal of humbug in the oft-repeated cry, not wholly a stranger to The Oregonian's columns, that to replace a Senator by a new one is for the state to lose vaiuable committee places. Notice, for example, this exhibit in the case of Dollisucceeding Gear (deceased),

GEAR'S COMMIT- DOLLIVER'S COM-GEARTS COMMITTERS.
Pacific railroads
Agricultural and forestry
Education and labor
interstate commerce
Pootoffires and poetroads
Improvement of the mississippi

The other case this session is that of And here the showing is Vermont. substantially the same as in the case of Iowa. Thus:

ROSE COMMITTEES DILLINGHAM'S COMCivil service
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To

The new Senator gets one more con mittee place than his predecessor en-

The gang of young hoodlums and central section of the East Side for It is clearly time that slack parental authority, or, to put it more in accordance with the facts, utter lack of parental authority, so far as these predaceous victims are concerned, were supplemented by a type of restraint that restrains. The community is horrified, and justly so, when an inoffensive old couple are killed in a lonely for cowardly, sneaking, murderous not need any more drill or disci-deeds equally reprehensible, is attested than the Boers of South Africa. not be doubted. That it was thrown by a boy, one of a notorious gang that has long been organized for mischief, is equally certain. If parents will not it would be easy to assemble 500,000 atop such doings, it is clear that the men who would be marksmen. No forpolice must. And when it comes to this no man's prominence in political, businame from being spread before the that we have ample supplies of food, public as a most derelict parent and while England imports all her foodconsequently a citizen who is recreant state—the duty of bringing up his sons' with a proper regard for law and respect for the rights of others.

But we are told that some of these young vandals belong to our best families. Well, who are our best families? Do the best families train their children

daily and nightly companions of chilthem the ribald language of the slums, the art of smoking eigarettes and a habit of alcoholism? It is to be allowed that families of high pretensions do this, but if we have been accustomed to call them our best families, we must revise our category. The best families are those whose children, a generation hence, will be the reliance of the state and the salvation of society. These will not have spent their youth in idleness by day and wanton mischief by night. They will have learned in youth to work, to be respectful and to The boy who has his own way is an embryonic anarchist. The worst families are they wherein neglect of precept and example are making jailbirds. best families are they wherein charac ters are forming that must preserve the society of tomorrow through order, dis cipline and righteousness. History tells us that, according to this standard, the best families are as often in the homes of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. There are no children of the best families in this gang of hoodlums. The clothes they wear, the Saxony on their floors, the canvases on their walls, the father's name, the mother's social eminence-these do not determine the neasure of their goodness. The families they belong to are our worst,

The celebration planned for Portland in 1902 by the committees hitherto at work was primarily conceived as an in dustrial and commercial project, and this might somewhat impede adoption of the excellent suggestion made by Mr. L. B. Cox, that the occasion be turned into an historical celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News difficulty hera would be only one of harmonizing local predilections and plans, for there is obviously no reason why the historical object-lesson and the business enterprise should not be fused For sale to Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & into harmonious whole. Such was the case at Philadelphia in 1876, at Chicago in 1892, and such is planned at St. Louis in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase. It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of the work done by the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Not as forcibly dramatic as Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia or the Whitman massacre, it was nevertheless profoundly effective as a steadily operating influence upon National development. Nothing could better fix attention upon it or upon the local history of which it is an important epoch than such a celebration as trade and manufacturing enterprise is wont to make of historical expositions. To give the Portland enterprise an historical significance would also be to enlist the co-operation of persons whose influence and assistance may well be desired. We hope Mr. Cox's suggestion can be acted upon.

Mr. Bogue's interview, printed yesterday, is interesting as showing the consuming interest in and desire for the Nicaragua Canal that can exist in one who is not only a railroad man, through and through, but also a citizen abreast of the times. It would not be surprising to find that much of the railroad sentiment of the country is at bottom in sympathy with the canal project. Mr. Huntington was nominally against it, and he was the one supreme, dominant and effective figure of the opposition now, since he is gone, crumbling away. But Mr. Huntington's real views on the subject are unwritten, and we shall undertake to say that, his impressions were largely formed from interviews with blackmailing members of Congress who professed to him a desire to save his railroads from the certain loss this dangerous canal project had in store for them. Let us give the railroad men credit for some public spirit as well as a prudent desire to hold their jobs. Doubtless if the truth were known a great part of the reputed railroad opposition to improvement of the Upper Columbia consists of pure leg-end. Certain it is that the O. R. & N. has given the Government considerable willing aid both at the cascades and at the dalles. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has long been an active promoter of the river's improvement, and perhaps the fact that an O. R. & N. director offered the motion that recently committed the Portland Chamber of Commerce to the Cellio enterprise has significance more reassuring than sinister. The O. R. & N. might lose something by the Columbia's opening, but it is certain it would also gain a great deal.

SUCCESSFUL INVASION IMPOSSIBLE. General Mercler's assertion that France could invade England with ease will not endure critical examination. It is true that some twenty years ago Lord Wolseley, in the British Parliament, said that the south coast of England was so destitute of fortified de-fenses that it would not be difficult for night prowlers that has infested the France to land an army; but what was once a possible danger of French invasome months, committing depredations sion is no longer dreaded by the Engupon property at various times in a lish people, who know that while spirit of pure wantonness, is, it is said, France might land a corps, it would be broken up by police authority. be sure of destruction, because the improvement in the range of modern repeating rifles has completely revolutionized warfare.

England is an old country, full of hedges, orchards and lanes. country, defended by a million of brave men who were sharpshooters, could not possibly be successfully invaded. With arms and ammunition inexhaustible, place by a shot fired through the win- England would be impregnable, defenddow of their home. That we have in a ed simply by her volunteers who were thickly settled residence portion of our armed with repeating rifles and were city young reprobates who are training sharpshooters. These volunteers would not need any more drill or discipline in the crashing of a rock through the Conan Doyle says that out of the 40,window of a dwelling in this city into 000,000 of Great Britain a very large the very midst of the family circle, a army of brave marksmen could be few evenings ago. That the missile easily assembled, and against such an was thrown in pure wantenness and army no force that any power in Euutterly reckless of consequences can- rope could land would make any prog-

This is true of England and still truer of America. Out of our 75,000,000 people eign power could hope successfully to invade the United States, for we are better off than England in this respect, stuffs, and in event of any temporary his first and highest duty to the blockade of her ports might be brought to some inconvenience. Of course, except in event of disaster to her channel fleet, English ports would be in no danger of blockade, but if unexpected disaster befell her navy, England would be worse off than we should if our has terminated, but we are confronted

Navy were beaten in battle. The Boer War has demonstrated that

making frontal attacks. Under these cumstances, the successful invasion of a country like England or the United States, inhabited by many millions of brave, intelligent people, would be im 3,000,000 of volunteers into the field. placing them behind bedges, in orchards and all kinds of defenses. What could an invading army of 100,000 men do against such a swarm of splendidly armed volunteers? The United States could put 5,000,000 of volunteers into the field in an emergency. Invasion of either Great Britain or the United States is a practical absurdity under the changed conditions of modern repeating rifles and quick-firing cannon

### POLITICAL SATIRISTS.

That brilliant political satirist, known best as Mr. Dooley, lies sick of typhoid fever in Chicago. If there ere any apprehension of a fatal termination of his case, the American people would be as full of affectionate anxiety for Mr. Dunne's restoration to health as they were when Rudyard Kipling was believed to be hopelessly ill of pneumonia in New York City. "Mr. Dooley" is very dear to thousands of Americans of all parties, of both sexes and all conditions of life. He is the truest political satirist known to our literature, because he is the only one that has not been a partisun. In the early days of the Republic we had no legitimate political satirists. We had swarm of brutal political blackguards, but no man who rose above low invective and partisan vulgarity into the domain of legitimate satire. Smith, the author of the "Major Jack Downing" letters, made quite a sensation in his day by his satire of President Jackson, but they have no rank in permanent political literature, and are not marked by any superior powers of wit and humor.

The most brilliant of American political satirists was James Russell Lowell. but his Yankee dialect poems are partisan satires. Those written before the war are full of blasting ridicule of the -slavery leaders, North and South, while those written during the war are devoted to excoriation of the copperhead Democracy and denunciation Jefferson Davis. These satires have permanent literary value, and yet they are the work of a bitter partisan. In his "Fable for Critics," Lowell proved that he possessed the power of the true satirist, for in this poem he laughs merrily at the whole literary guild of America, tweaks the noses of his friends or his foes with equal imparof his tiality, mingles praise with blame, cuffs with caresses. But this quality Lowell does not exhibit in his political satire, which, as we have said, is intensely partisan.

Artemas Ward was a true satirist but he had not depth and power enough to make a trenchant political satirist. He was without partisanship, but his touch was too light, his laugh was too gentle, to make a strong impression upon his time. A man who on the heels of a terrible Civil War could smilingly say that "it would have been money in the pockets of Jeff Davis had he never been born" was too gentle a satirist for his day and generation. Newhall, who satirized McCiellan in his "Mackerel Brigade," was a man of decided talents, but of partisan quality, and so was that powerful political satirist. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke), who blasted President Andrew Johnson with ridicule. The native vigor Locke and the trenchant quality of his satire attracted the attention and obtained the warm praise of such men as Emerson and Holmes. With the end of the battle over reconstruction, the public lost interest in the Nasby letters from "Confederate X Roads," and Locke finally found himself without an audience. An able, rough-ground political satirist, he was, however, a partisan, and when the issue which first gave him his opportunity was settled cation was gone

With the outbreak of our Spanish War, that charming political satirist, appeared and "Mr. Dooley." quickly recognized as a political satirist of rare quality, because he was not a partisan. Even as Aristophanes, the great genius of the ancient Greek comedy, ridiculed everybody, sparing neither Socrates nor the Sophists neither Pericles nor Alcibiades, neither statesmen nor demagogues, so Dooley" has spared nobody. He has laughed at both Bryan and McKinley; has made a "holy show" of both Alger and General Miles; has ridden very rough-shod over "Teddy" Rooseveit; has satirized the policy of the powers in China with a sharpness that must have captivated Li Hung Chang; has written a description of the Drevfus trial that must have diverted both the friends and the foes of the accused. Mr. "Dooley" is our best political satirist in this, that he is a true satirist, who cannot be a political partisan any more than a man can be a true artist who refuses to paint any portraits of persons who are not of his religious or political faith, of his social rank or quality.

Nothing that is human is foreign to Mr. Dunne's satire. He does not spare the folbles of his own countrymen any more than Shakespeare spares the vices and vanities of the people of England in his plays; he does not spare Populism, free silver or any form of Bryanism; he does not spare "the strenuous life" of Roosevelt; and so impartially does he hit every head that comes within the sweep of the shillalah of his satire that it would be difficult to determine his politics from reading his writings. He shoots at folly wherever he finds it, he nalls injustice on the cross of public ignominy; he uses his wit as a free lance; he is a knight errant who impales fools and knaves on his spear; he is a boon companion to all men of good will who are disposed to be merciful when mercy does not wreck justice. If the prayers of his fellow-countrymen of all parties are of any avail, Mr. "Dooley" will obtain speedy restoration to full health, for beyond any other American he has contributed greatly to the recent gayety

of nations. The important part of the Secretary of War's report is that which relates to the war in the Philippines, for the suppression of which the larger part of the Army, present or future, is required. The situation in the Phittppines resembles that which confronts the British military authorities in the South African Republics. In the Philippines all open resistance to our arms with vexatious guerrilla warfare, which it will take time and patience to sup-

States. Our problem in the Philippine is not so difficult to solve as that presented to Great Britain in South Africa Legitimate warfare there has ceased, but roving bands of Boer riders go to possible. England could put at a pinch and fro, cutting railways, destroying supplies, etc. Compared with the Tagal rebels, the Boer riders are far superior in intelligence, skillful marksmanship and respect for civilized warfare. The Tagals are practically brigands, while the Boers are irreconcilable insurgents. The Boers are mounted men, are of white stock, and from their superior intelligence are likely to offer a far more prolonged resistance than are the Tagala, who, since the election, have suffered considerably from defections in their ranks and extensive surrenders.

> The assumption of male characters by vomen is nothing new; its latest illustration is the assumption of the part of the youthful Duke of Reichstadt, the sickly son of Napoleon, by Sarah Bernhardt. In modern times the finest women who have adorned the stage have played male characters and worn line attire. Charlotte Cushman played Romeo, Hamlet and Cardinal Wolsey. Olive and Cella Logan played male characters, and Anna Dickinson played Hamlet. In "As You Like It," the famous part of Rosalind requires male attire, and so does that of Viola in "Twelfth Night" and that of Julia in "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Portia wears male attire for a time in the "Merchant of Venice," and Imogen, the delicate and lovely Imogen, wears man's attire in "Cymbeline." Ellen Tree, a famous English actress, who married Charles Kean, played male characters, including Ion and Hamlet, Peg Woffington, a famous actress of Irish birth and blood acted the part of Sir Harry Wildair. On the other hand, in the Greek and Roman drama, and even as late as the time of Shakespeare. nale parts on the stage were presented by boys. Cleopatra is made by Shakespeare to say:

sick comedians extemporally will stage us, shall see some squenking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

The Oregonian appreciates the resolutions congratulatory upon its semicentennial offered by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and it does so the more heartily because the paper's duty has often seemed to it antagonistic to the desires of the Chamber. In the midst of antagonistic interests, private, railroad, and of local corporations, The Oregonian has endeavored to pursue the straight path of truth and justice, print the news and tell the truth. It has taken occasion to censure more than one act of the Chamber of Commerce, and it has not hesitated to call attention to such acts of corporations or individuals here that seemed to invoive danger to the city's interests. The Chamber's resolution, therefore, leads it to think that this course, in the long run, appeals to the sober judgment, even of those who may have been adversely affected at the time, The aim shall be hereafter, as heretofore, to show up the truth about what is going on here and elsewhere, and to hold the paper's columns open to every enterprise that promises to benefit this ommunity.

A notable feature of the November death list of this city is the relative number of the aged who finished their work and passed on within that month, Of the entire number-79-there were 14 between 60 and 70 years of age, 11 between 70 and 80, and 5 between 80 and 160 years-a total of 30 who may be said to have completed the purpose of life before being called upon to lay ts burden down. Death at old age represents a decree of nature at which no man should protest, since it is but the fulfillment of the law.

Mrs. Lease has deserted her husband the same way she deserted Democracy Doubtless one of her complaints will be that she has been providing the notoriety of the family long enough. If Mr. Mary Elizabeth is not all done up by this most unkindest cut of all, he ought to be. The poor man, we suppose, apply for restoration of his maiden name.

The French owners of the partially ompleted Panama Canal are doing their best to prevent the choice of the Nicaragua route. The French company opposes the Nicaragua route, not because it expects to sell us the Panama Canal, but to prevent the United States from constructing any canal, so that the French company could raise another loan to complete its own work.

In raising its estimate of the canal's cost, the Nicaragua commission has given the opposition food for thought. If the canal we needed two years ago would cost \$133,000,000 and the canal we need today will cost \$200,000,000, how much would the canal cost we should need a few years hence? Better take it at this figure, Mr. Objector, or we shall raise the price to \$300,000,000.

The German Baron who telegraphed a rich New York girl that the ceremony must take place across the water because he was too busy to come to America was taken at his word by the girl, and she refused to go. If a man can't leave his creditors even for two weeks, it's a sure case of being hard up.

The Vossische Zeltung says President McKinley is a high protectionist, Now will it kindly cite its documentary evidence, derived from state papers of the past two years?

Keep the Columbia River open and raise things.

Ashes Very Comfortable. New York Commercial Advertiser. New York Commercial Advertiser.

In the opinion of many this day ought not to be. They do not urge the abolition of it in so many words, but it is clear from what they do say that there is nothing left to be thankful for. So why keep keep the day? Baal-worshipers, such as we, poor, spindling offshoots of a once noble race—the sight of us rioting, full of sin and turkey, on the eve of retribution, disturbs them very much. Call it Shame Day, as they advised last year, or Scourge Day, or the Devil's Own Day—something to commemorate what we have been up to or memorate what we have been up to or show the sort of people we are. For see what a state we are in. We are holding on to the Philippines and the trusts are holding on to us. Prosperity, too, has clutched us, and all the virtues that thrive on adversity are now dead. So is the spirit of democracy; for, as a writer said recently, there was more of it in the court of Louis XIV, than there

of conquest, greed of gold. Art and literature have long since sold out. Educa-tion is the plaything of rich widows who banish all teachers who speak the truth. All nature, as some one expressed it, All nature, as some one expressed it, is really governed by a clique. But that is going too far. It is just because this is not so that we still have a right to be thankful, doomed though we are. Alr and sunshine may still be had without a "pull," and "there are several other small matters left out in this philos. The ashes of this republic are still to

# THOUGHTS ON BRYAN.

His Recent Magazine Article Not Altogether to His Credit.

New York Times.
The poverty of Mr. W. J. Bryan's intellectual resources and the complete help-lessness of the man are exhibited in his lessness of the man are exhibited in his North American Review article on his defeat. There is not a living idea in the article—or in his head. He painfully and gloomliy rakes over the ash-heap where the fires of conflict lately blazed up, and perceiving here and there the dull glow of an ember not quite extinct, he tries to blow it into life again.

Free silver militarism, imperialism, the trusts—those are the only public questions that seem to him to be alive. The

tions that seem to him to be alive. The election settled nothing. The Republicans won because hey had the most money and because the country was prosperous, "When prosperity fails, the gold stand-ard will lose its charm," says Mr. Bryan. There, at least, is one clear conception He is calamity's candidate, and the only hope for him or his principles is adver-sity and ruin. Prosperity must fail to and ruin. Prosperity must fail to enable him to succeed He perceives that he gained in the great

cities and lost in the country and the small towns. In his cross of gold speech he declared that it was the country districts, the farming communities, that had made this Nation. The country was the home of virtue and wisdom. In the sober sense and morality of the rural population we should find our protection against the greed and unrighteousness of the great cities. But it was in the haunts of Mammon that he made his gains this year, while the country people of whom he had so high an opinion turned against him even more generally than in This ought to alarm Mr. Bryan and him to re-examine his positions. doubt whether he ever discover that in this city he was the dupe and instrument of Richard Croker's selfish purposes. The Tammany leader made an energetic campaign and exploited Bryan vigorously, not because of his interest in Bryan's can-didacy, but because a big Bryan vote meant also a big vote for the Tammany andidates for Congress and the Legis-The Bryan breeze brought his lature. The Bryan breeze brought his ships into port. Mr. Bryan also says "the past is profit-

able only for instruction." He is evident-ly not a profit-taker. The campaign ly not a profit-taker. The campaign taught him nothing, his defeat has not opened his eyes to the real attitude of the country toward. He gives no intimation that he intends to try it again. He will be ready, of course, if he is called. We presume he will try to get himself called. But if he will read the comments of the Democratic press of the South, the will be forced to conclude that he has han only part of the country where the vote could give him any reason to hope, he his day.

## What Americans Learn Abroad.

Westminster Review.

It is estimated that not less than 199,000

Americans visit the Old World in the urse of every 12 months. This body of people is drawn, as a rule, from the n influential class in the United States. general is the habit of making the foreign tour that it is the exception to find among Americans of even moderate means one who has not been abroad at some time in his life. Fifty years ago it was the exception to find, even among the wealth-lest citizens, one who had traveled in

The more cosmopolitan spirit observed in the United States in the last three decades is largely due to the influence of this foreign travel, which, by bringing so many of the American people in per-sonal touch with foreign nations, has removed many prejudices which had their origin in mere provincialism. Wherever the American has gone in Europe he has seen clearly that it is with Britain alone that his own country has much in com-mon, whether in social or moral sentiments, political principles or fundamental laws. The tle of kinship seems closer after a visit to that land than it ever did before; a war with its people a more fratricidal strife; and continued bad feeltire Anglo-Saxon race, whose interests, after all, the American traveler observes more and more plainly the further he wanders, are practically identical all over

New York Commercial Advertiser, There is immense significance in the light vote in the South. Almost the only states that supported Bryan did it with spirities, almost sulky, indifference. This yote proves all that has been said of the essentially sound state of the dominant public feeling in the South on economic questions, and of its strong inclination to join the West in cordial if not rather ex-travagant support of the expansion idea. All of Mr. Bryan's policies are repellant to the new industrial South. It desires foundation of sound money for its ex-panding business, access to new markets for its expanding industries, the protection of the law and the courts for its in-creasing rights of property, and the most effective organization of labor and capital for the development of its great refor the development of its great re-source. Every cry of Bryan's campaign was a word of offense to the new South. It gave answer by holding its nose while it voted for him. The real truth is, it didn't vote for him at all. It voted on that eternal "nigger" question. The only straight Bryan votes this year were in from four silver mine states in the West. from four silver mine states in the West.

### Lord Kitchener's Rebuke. London Daily Telegraph.

A certain yeomanry commander while on parade rated his men in unmeas-ured terms. Nothing was right that the ured terms. Nothing was right that the troopers did. They sat their horses wrong, they moved unlike machinery, etc., and were "no better than a d—n rabble,"
"a lot of gutter snipes," etc. "That,"
said Lord Kitchener, who came up, "is
not the way to address men. They are
not a d—n rabble, but soldiers, and to
be spoken to as such. No troops can be
trained in that fashion, and the commander who does not respect his men is mander who does not respect his men is unable to lead them." The whole force, we are told, heard the observation, and the men were as decorously elated as the yeomanry officer was obviously crest-

### Legal Shreds Notes and Queries

The law does not recognize orthography, and will proceed against Frank Phillips or against Phrangk Fyllypse with perfect or against Phrangk Fyllypse with perfect composure. Some facetlous persons. In-stead of writing "I owe you," saw fit to express the obligation by the three let-ters "I O U." and this has now become the set form. A piece of paper bearing the words, "I O U" 50 pounds, written and signed by the debtor and addressed to the creditor, is admissible in evidence without a stamp, as being merely a sim-ple acknowledgement of the debt: but if ple acknowledgement of the debt; but if the document read 'I O U 30 pounds, to be paid on the 33th inst.," it would be worth-less unless it bore an ad valorem stamp.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The movement headed by Bishop Potter n New York is not a "crusade against vice," as it is commonly miscalled. It is directed against the vice-protecting New York police and its direct and imme-diate object is the reformation of the police force. The Police Commissioners The Boer war has demonstrated that to run the streets at night, to defy parental control, to make night hideous and destroy property? Do the best families permit their children to make behind defenses to disciplined soldiers. It will take time and patience to suptract that the rechard of the constitution, spath to suppression is in the rich, ruling bourgeoise of the United States today. We have torn up diate object and its direct and immediate that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorecting New men and marksmen, can, with repeating the receptorecting New men and destroy property? The Boer war has demonstrated that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorecting New men and marksmen, can, with repeating New men and destroy property? The Boer war has demonstrated that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorecting New men and marksmen, can, with repeating New men and destroy property? The Boer war has demonstrated that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorecting New men and marksmen, can, with repeating New men and destroy property? The Boer war has demonstrated that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorecting New men and marksmen, can, with repeating New men and destroy property? The Boer war has demonstrated that it will take time and patience to suptract the receptorection of the United States today. We have torn up did to object is the reformation of the Constitution, spath the receptorection of the United States today. We have torn up did to object is the reformation of the Constitution, spath to will be and the receptorection of the constitution of the

## UNJUST ASSESSMENTS.

The Salem Statesman gives the following presentation of the assessment of the state, as returned by the counties and as equalized, and of Multnomah County and as equalized by the State Board:

144,445,42 143,176,97 This shows that in 1894 the

the whole state was raised by the board between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000; that for 1805 was lowered nearly \$6,000,000, and that for 181 it was raised again \$0,500,000. Now, how about the same of the comparison:

This shows a raise by the Board of Equalitation in 1894; a decrease in 1895 of nearl \$4,000,000, and a raise in 1896 of nearl \$8,000,000. The last year is that of which o page of the last year is that of which co plaint is made, but a giance at the figures we show that no injustice was wrought by State Board. In 1805, the country returned valuation at \$35,835,050, and the board redu it to \$52,025,872. Now, by what system honest reasoning can any man claim that the valuation of Multnomah County went down from \$55,855,050 in 1805 to \$43,652,130 the next year, a fail of \$12,383.820, when the balance of the state fell off only \$4,000,000 altogether? And the State Board that year in raising Mult-nomah County did not put within over \$4,000, 000 as high as the county authorities returned

t the previous year. We know a good deal about the workings of the old State Board of Equalization. It was out State Dours or Equipment in the war not perfect at all, but it has received a great many curses it did not deserve. The majority of its members were honest and meant to be fair and square, and three was no disposition to "cinch Multinomah County" except as they discovered, or thought they discovered, a systematic attent in Portland to close the but tematic attempt in Portland to cinch the balance of the state.

In reply to the foregoing it may be said in way of explanation, for a correct understanding of the matter, that in 1894 boom prices were on, speculation was rampant, the assessment was about 15 per cent too high, and yet the equalization board raised Multnomah's assessment \$3,788,111 (whereas outside city property dropped to one-half the assessed value), and the board lowered the total assessment of the balance of the state \$157,111. In 1895 the Assessor stated there was no use reducing assessment, as the board would put it up, arbitrarily, so he made it \$55,832,750. This assessment was so outrageous, compared with the entire bal- I think John, perhaps, would ance of the state of only \$94,327,481, that the board reduced Multnomah County to \$52,005,872 and reduced the rest of the state to \$92,419,554. Was that equitable? In 1896 the total assessment of the state was \$133,782,122. It was raised \$9,414,-849, making \$143,176,971. While Multnomah County was raised from \$43,452,130 to \$51 .-416,195, which was an increase of \$7,964,005,

balance of the state of only \$1,450,784. The Statesman asks: "By what honest reasoning can any man claim that the valuation of Multnomah County went down from \$55,855,855 in 1895 to \$43,452,130 in Evans, commanding the Parific Coast di-1896?' The answer is that large and numerous additions of vacant lots and blocks from which no income is derived offense is traffiking in mining stock. decreased in that time to less than onehalf from the boom prices.

against an increased assessment for the

How is it that valuations outside of Multnomah County have decreased from \$96,846,167 in 1894 to \$90,309,992 in 1896, where there has been no special boom in farm land, consequently no perceptible depreciation? Portland only asks equity and fustice. The assessment in 1895, being unfair, was made for the purpose of raising a large revenue for city purposes.

The Boers at the End of the War.

London Spectator. People always argue as though the Bo at the end of the war would be exactly the same hard, arrogant, bumptious per son that he was at the beginning. In reality he will be a very different person. Out of the not very large male population in the two republics when the war began, nearly 25,000 will have passed through a British military prison, and many of these will have visited Ceylon or St. Helenz—an educational process of no small value. A large number of others will have sought a voluntary exile in German or Portuguese territory, or even in distant parts of the Cape and Rhodesia. Others, again, have been killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease. There is yet another section of the Boer population to be considered-the men who were never really anti-British, though compelled to fight us, and who will now be quite satisfied to remain within the British Empire. In other words, the war is finished the number of really hostile and irreconcliable Boers will be found to be very much less than at the beginning of the war. In fact, the Boer in the Transvaal, whatever he may be in the Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, will not be a very formidable fac-tor. He will not, of course, be a quantity to be neglected as the vast material lm. migration rises, and as the vast material resources of the region are developed, he will gradually lose his importance. While the remnant of irreconcilable Boers are raiding up and down the country they look very formidable, and are as difficult to count as the frishman's moving pig-but when they cease from guerrilla war-fare their relative unimportance in the

# Merited Tribute to Spooner.

population will be realized.

New York Evening Post. A rumor has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, whose term expires in 1903, would not be a candidate for re-election, although in all human probability the Republican party would be both able and willing to return him. It would be a serious misfortune to the country if Mr Spooner should retire. He holds a commanding position, both in the Senate and in the forum of public opinion. His influence is of the high and useful type which reminds us of the elder days of the Republic. He is still in the prime of life, and he owes service to the country in proportion to his ability to render it. Nobody in public life is so capable of attacking the Philippine prob-lem and solving it in accordance with the principles of justice as Senator Spooner. He has the confidence of the Republican party as a man of practical sagacity, and of the anti-imperialists as a man of humane feeling and honest purpose. Fortu-nately, he will be in the Senate two years nately, he will be in the Senate two years longer in any event, within which time it is to be hoped that the Philippine question will be settled, and settled rightly. Whether it be so or not, the country needs Mr. Spooner's continued service in the place which he fills with such conspicuous thelity to making laterasts. spicuous fidelity to public interests.

# Mr. Hoyt's Incisive Clause.

Chicago Journal.

In the will of the late Charles Hoyt, the playwright, occurs the following coldly incisive clause: coldly incisive clause:

In making this, my will, at the present time.
I have no relatives nearer than cousins to be considered by me, and my cousins and distant relatives have never shown by any not any desire for my friendship or good-will; hence I have deemed it more consistent with fair dealing and justice to dispose of any property to those who during my life have been my well-wishers, and to such charities as in my judgment are most fitting.

are most fitting. By his many acts of generosity during his life, and by the several kindnesses shown in his will to persons that, as he had expressed it, had been "good to him," the testator showed that he was not devoid of gentleness or kindness of heart. He simply discovered that he was not popular with his relatives while he lived and did not desire to enrich them by his death, it takes but a slight acquaintance with the New England character to appreciate, under the circumstances, the sincerity of the relatives' remorse.

And off the morning muser see Larks rising from the broomy leat; And every fairy wheel and the read of cobweb dew-bediamonded. When disless go, shall Winter time Silver the simple grass with rime; Antumnal frosts enchant the pool And make the cart-rust beautiful; And when anow-bright the moor expant How shall your children clap their hands! To make this earth, our hermitage. God's bright and intricate device of days and seasons doth suffice. By his many acts of generosity during

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

We now begin to suspect that there eally is a Mr. Lease. As this is the last month of the Nine-

teenth Century-but let us not precipitate another discussion.

What with mince ple and football the medical profession is enjoying a share of the general prosperity.

McKinley's turkey weighed 20 pounds. distinguished citizen of Nebraska doesn't like turkey, anyhow.

Now New York is clamoring about the padness of her water supply, but it is merely jealousy of Chicago.

The Czar is now able to eat the wine jelly and plum preserves that Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany have sent in. Jerry Simpson has moved to Missouri.

It begins to look as if the state would land in the Republican column in another If Hanna had never written poetry, he might get to be President. But we have

troubles enough with Aguinaldo, and an

Alfred Austin would just about fix us plenty. Mrs. Lull of Massachusetts is going to Texas to restore a confederate flag captured by her husband. If the members of the G. A. R. happen to run across her she is likely to prove the Luil be-

fore the storm.

Bishop Potter tells of a woman who lately went into a store in New York and had her eyes caught by a familiar legend in the place, which we find on sale everywhere, "God Bless Our Home." she said, in humble plety, "I should like that. I should like to put it up in my little home, and to have my husband and my children see it." And then, her mind following the thread of family love, it shot away over the path whither her husband had gone in the morning to his task downtown; and, turning to the shopman, she said: "I wonder if you have any other texts and legends like this? wonder if you could let me have one, have, that had on it the words, 'God Bless Our Office'?' The shopman looked at her for a moment, and, without a shadow of sareasm in his voice, said: "Madam, isn't that rather a large order "

Three prominent officers of the Salvation Army have broken the rules of the army by going into business, and when ordered by Commander Booth-Tucker to "farewell" at once, they have refused. The men are "Col." William J. Brower, editor of the War Cry, "Col vision, and "Braigndier" William Halpin, who goes from place to place. Their "Col." Evans started the enterprise of the Great Republic Mining Company of Seattle, which is in his division; presently "Col." Brewer was made New York manager, and taking offices in the big St., Paul building, he issued This was all unbeknown to Commander Booth-Tucker, or to any one at the Army headquarters, and was found out by an accident. Brewer had gone campaigning for the prohibitionists, by permission, and a member of that party, not finding him at his mining offices, called for him at Army headquarters, and just let the cat out of the bag.

In the Sibley Congressional District in Pennsylvania they are having some trouble over one of the numerous bets made on the result of the election. It appears that among the bets was one for \$5,000 b tween some parties in Bradford and others in Franklin. A McKean County man of wealth and connected with a bank volunteered to hold the stakes, and they were placed in his hands. After the election he turned over to the winners only a part of the money, keeping 25 per cent, or \$2,000, of the amount as co mission. According to a Franklin newspaper the friends of the gentleman there still believe that he intends to return the money, and his action is explained in this way, that he is not aware of the source from which the bets came, and that when he understands the true situation the remnining \$2,000 will be sent down at once. If the Pennsylvania laws were enforced with regard to wagers on election it would go still harder with those who made the bet. They would not only lose the \$2,000 which the stakeholder has retained, but all they put up and three times more.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mrs. Wildway (civaciously)-The late Mrs. Mrs. Wildway (V. Mellow Mrs. Stars (absent-mindedly)—Oh! ah, yes; what did she wear!—Borton Transcript.

A Comforting Thought—"They say turkeys will be scarce this Thanksgiving." "Then it's

will be scarce this Thanksgiving." "Then it's a tucky thing that this is the year we are invited out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Unkind Instantation—"Mr. Homewood proposed to me last night," said Miss Northaids to her dearest girl friend, Miss Manchester.
"He lost an election bet, I suppose," was the latter's comment.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

graph. Wide Open.-Briggs-Well, old man, he

Wide Open.—Briggs-Well, on man, or sethal authors' Club of your getting on? Griggs.

—First rate. We have made a rule that no one can belong to it unless he has written a book.

"Is that' so? I had an idea that it was an exclusive affair."—Life.

At a Boston Musicale.—Mrs. Beacon-Streete

At a Boston Statement of the Court of Miss Stresche's vocal solo-Do you enjoy Howella, Mr. Porkham? Mr. Porkham (from Chicago-You bet I don't! And if there's another verse to that song, I'm going to get out.—Brooklyn Life. Highly Improbable.—Dr. Quiza (school committeeman).—Young man! Have you been at achool today? Boy (proudly).—Hully Gee! Wot a question! D' yer l'ink I got dese two red squirreis an a yeller hammer fer standing at de head o' me class? Well, hardly!—Puck.

The House on the Moor. Robert Louis Stevenson A naked house, a naked moor,
A shivering pool before the door,
A garden hare of flowers and fruit,
And poplars at the garden foot;
Such is the place that I live in,

Blenk without and bare within

Yet shall your ragged moor receive
The incomparable pump of eve,
and the cold glories of the dawn
Behind your shivering trees be drawn;
And when the wind from place to place And when the wind from place to place.
Doth the unmoored cloud-galleons chase,
Your garden gloom and gleam again,
With leaping sun, with glancing rain.
Here shall the wisard moon ascend.
The heavens, in the crimson end.
Of day's declining splendor; here
The army of the stars appear.
The neighbor hollows, dry or wet.
Spring shall with tendor flowers beset,
And oft the morning muser see
Larks rising from the broomy les;