HE COT TEN YEARS

"Gentlemanly" Burglar's Big Christmas Gift.

SCOTT THINKS IT TOO LARGE

Three Policemen Discharged Last July Bring Suit in the Courts for Reinstatement-Resolutions for Frederick L. Keennn.

W. W. Scott, the young man who committed so many burgiaries within the past year, was sentenced to 10 years in the year, was sentenced to 10 years in the pentientiary by Judge George yesterday morning. Scott pleaded guilty to an information charging him with larcesy from the dwelling-house of A. W. Occobock, and also to a charge of larceny from the residence of Mr. Collinson. He received four years on one charge and six years on the other. When asked if he had anything to any other when he had anything to say why senten should not be pronounced upon him. Scott snawcred in the negative, but, after heing returned to his cell in the county jall he protested that he had received too

jail he protested that he had received too much of a Christmas present.

The opinion of Chief McLauchian on the contrary is that Scott got off easily, considering the number of his crimes. In preciouscing sentence, Judge George said he had taken into consideration the other crimes committed by the prisoner, the fact that he pleaded guilty, and the recommendation of the District Attorney. Scott suppears to he about 5 years of are appears to be about \$5 years of age. Lenlency was extended to him because he made a full confession, returned as much of the stolen property as he could, and saved the authorities as much trouble as

WANT TO BE REINSTATED. Three Policemen, Discharged Last

July, Appeal to the Courts. Three more of the policemen who were discharged by the Police Commissioners on July 1 tast have filed petitions in the State Circuit Court asking for writs of review of the action of the Police Board in removing them. They were: Moses F. Walter, P. Murray and W. O. Stitt. They are represented by John F. Logan, as attorney. The petitions flied are all alike, and state that the petitioners were not removed for any of the causes pro-vided in the city charter, towit, inefficlency, misconduct, insubordination, violation of any liw. They allege that they were dropped from the force by the Board of Police Commissioners, it being stated as a reason that the department did not have sufficient funds to keep them. The petitioners aver that their removal was not made in good faith, in-asimuch as H. A. Parker, E. W. Cole, J. M. Harkleroad and Charles DuBols were afterwards reinstated and John F. Kerrigan. Frank J. Snow and O. P. Church were appointed as new members of the force. The petitioners assert that the funds of the police department have not been increased since they were dis-charged, and that they should be rein-The principal point in the case is that under the civil service rules of the police department the Commission-ers had no authority to remove them. Churles Venable filed a similar petition

In Memory of F. L. Keenan Members of the Multnomah Bar gathered in the courtroom of department No. 1 yesterday afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of Frederick L.
Keenan, deceased. There was a good attendance. The committee on resolutions, consisting of Charles J. Scanabel, E. B.
Watson, Guy G. Willis, A. T. Lewis and L. A. McNary, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

several weeks ago. The cases will come up for hearing at the January term of

"Whereas, On the 13th day of December 1990, Frederick L. Keenan, a member of the bar of this court, died in the City of Portland, after an illness of several

"Resolved That in the death of Mr Keenan the bar mourns the loss of one of its most talented and promising members, a lawyer of ability and honor, a good citizen and an honest man; and "Resolved. That we extend our deepest sympathy to the widow and child of our ased brother; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be spread upon the records of this court by order of the Judges thereof, and that the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon be requested to make a like order; and, further, that a copy of these resolutions by transmitted to the widow of the deceased."

Court Notes.

The suit of Charles T. Hale vs. Nellie Hale has been set for trial January 24. Annie A. Breck, administratrix of the estate of John M. Brook deceased

Rmma Savoy has filed suit against Louis Savoy for a divorce, and to be re-stored to her maiden name. Jaeger. They were married at Livingstone, Mont., in February 1890, and she avers that he derted her in the month of July of the

The motion of J M. Hodson for the return of \$1200 being part of the money obtained from him by George Dixon, on the deed-forgery transaction, was withdrawn yesterday and a new motion was filed. Dixon's attorneys objected to the mosten on the ground that when it was filed the money was not in the hands of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Judge George therefore had no jurisdiction. The matter will come up next term. This money was taken from Dixon by the police at the time of his arrest.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS

City & Suburban Will Build the Car-Shops Branch Within a Year.

Assurances are given by the manage ment of the City & Suburban Railway Company that the Brooklyn street rati-way will be built next Sammer, and that the cars will be running from East Harrison street and Grand avenue over the raute to Hood street, at the north en-trance of the Southern Pacific carshops, before this time next year. The work of construction, of course, will not be commenced till next Summer, as it does not pay to build a railway when the weather Owing to the fact that a considerable portion of the route, that be-tween Grand avenue and Milwaukie street, is over unimproved streets, there will be considerable grading, and the work will be expensive. It is estimated that the cost of fron and construction will be about \$14.000, exclusive of the rolling stock for that branch. After making the curve at the intersection of Powell and Milwaukie streets, there is a straight course to East Twenty-first, and a curve in the direction of the carshops. The prospect of getting a street-car next year has already resulted in starting work on five new cottages in Brooklyn, and quite will be experienced in that part of the city.

The residents of Sunnyside are very I tween the sticks of cordwood.

anxious that a police officer be stationed in that district. A petition has been piaced in the hands of the Police Commissioners, signed by the following citizens: Yates & Raymond, H. F. Yates, Joseph King, Charles Mauta, William Kayser, E. Camp-bell, George Mauta, G. W. Newbury, C. R. Scheppel T. L. Jones, E. Kraner, A. Vaughn, Jack W. Powler, James McKin-Vaugnn, Jack W. Fowler, James McKin-ley, Toil Thompson, J. H. Dixon, J. F. Geil, J. Stevison, J. C. McCoy, H. C. Co-reil, O. M. Bennett, B. J. Jones, B. J. Depenning, A. S. Walker, T. P. Wood, E. C. Minor, T. B. Kemp, Joseph Schleffer, W. S. Libby, H. M. Arthur, H. J. Foster, J. F. Worth, Dr. J. A. Petit, C. Green, William Steadman, Thomas Evans and others. The Commissioners will give the petition consideration. They would like to place a boliceman at Sunnyside and several other points, but, owing to lack of funds, have not been able to do so. Whether they will be able to grant this request will depend on the amount of the appropriation given the department. The oungsters at Sunnyside need regulating. These range in ages from 10 upward, and seem without parental restraint.

Apricot Tree in Bloom

In the yard of Dr. George Wigg, of Irvington, is an apricot tree in full bl The tree is a beauty, and attracts much attention. The weather has been so mild that it seems to have cancluded that Spring had come and it was time to get down to business. An Eastern man—from the land of bliggards saw the tree rester-day, and said it was the most wonderfu-thing he had ever seen. "Why if I told my people that an apricot tree out in Oregon was in bloom the day before Christmas," he said, "they would doubt my sanity. I suppose there will be ripe apricots on that tree by March." Dr. Wier thinks it is the said. Wigg thinks if he could shelter the tree it certainly would Spring, any way. would mature apricots

Enst Side Notes

Professor M. L. Pratt, principal of the Williams avenue school, is confined to his home, on Union avenue, with severe ill-

noss.

I. Zeigler, a carpenier, was bad-ity bruised by the failing of a scaffold on a cottage on the corner of Williams ave-nue and Shaver street Saturday evening. There were three men on the scaffold, but Zeigler was the on'y one injured

Judge and Mrs. R. F. Ayers, living at Se East Main street, were agreeably surprised, Saturday evening, by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howell from Kan-sas City. Mrs. Howell was formerly Mi-s Mary Avers, and was married to Mr. mowell a year ago. They will spend the holidays in Portland.

WE HAVE BIG SHIPS.

Now We Must Work Together for an Open River.

Portland merchants have for many, many months been urgently pushing for a line of large steamers between that port and the Orient. The old line, oper-nted at the instance of the O. R. & N., they cialmed, was not adequate for the business. The steamers were too small, and many cargoes had to be sent to the

Sound for shipment. Now it is up to Portiand, says a Baker City paper. A few days ago Traffic Manager Camp-bell, of the O. R. & N., contracted for three of the largest steamers on the Paific Ocean, and has put them in service between Oregon and China, under the management of his own corps of efficient and high-priced agents on both sides of the big spond. The old line will continue in operation under the management of the Grahams. The new ships of the O. R. & N. will be able to handle all the business N. will be able to handle and the of the of Oregon and a large share of the Atthrough treffic between Asia and the At-lantic scaboard. Whether the venture is successful or not largely rests with the people of Portland, and incidentally with the Inland Empire. The Sound is a hard competitor, and has two big railroads pull-ing for business and its large steamers, as against Oregon's one road and heretofore smaller occan steamers. Now it can be different. The O. R. & N. down-grade line to Portland can more than meet the rall competition. The steamer part of it is up to the people. Already the largest salling vessels enter the port of Portland; with steamers drawing 10 feet more of the water it will be different. The work of deepening the Columbia River bar, commenced a short time ago, must be con-tinued, or the larger vessels will be shut out of the Columbia ports. Then the work of deepening the channel of the "Wherens, The attorneys of this city desire to express their appreciation of his steriling worth as a lawyer and as a man, and their loss suffered by his untimely death; therefore be it "Resolved The".

Work of deepening the channel of the river to Portland must also be continued if it is desired to increase the shipping us a Nation us a Nation business of Oregon, and cheaper transportation by the use of larger vessels.

tation by the use of larger vessels.

It remains for the people of Oregon to see to it that their Representatives in Congress obtain the necessary appropriations for these purposes. "An open river Flag of the free heart's hope and home to the sea" should be the incessant song of every business man and farmer in the Inland Empire, and all Portland should join in the cry. Here the people are only interested in getting their products abound ocean ships. It matters not to them whether they pay \$1 to Portland or \$4 per ton to Astoria to meet the ship. incessant and childish twaddle of An torians for what they call common-point rates and the removal of the port of Oregon to Astoria is but the silly effervescence of schoolbeys who want to sell their high and high-priced town lots on a hoped-for boom. Every business man who has done any shipping knows that if ships ould or would make less charter rates on exports from Astoria than from Portland the business would have gone to Astoria long ago. This is not the question before the people of Oregon. The cowboy on the range knows that water is cheaper than rail transportation, and the farther inland ocean vessels can come the cheaper will be the rail freight to the vessels. Open the river to the sea and improve the Columbia bar is the war-cry that alone will keep Gregon's port in the front rank against all competitors-will the people do it? In Eastern Oregon they are beginning to think what they will do at the polls next time and how they will instruct their Representatives to vote for United States Senator.

NULL AFTER NOVEMBER 30.

Answer to Correspondent's Question as to Cordwood Contract.

RUTHBURG, Idaho, Dec. 4-(To the Editor.)-1. Would not a contract three cords of wood to be delivered ing the Fall or Autumn, 1900, be null after ovember 30, thereby releasing the party who was to receive the wood? The op-posing party asserts that the contract would be in legal force until December

2 Please give me the rule for measur-I. Please give the the leg. Respectfully, ing cordwood in the log. Respectfully, W. G. LOONEY.

1. The Autumn or Full of the year is in America popularly considered to compris-the months of September, October and November. Astronomically, it begins in this zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 22 and ends at the Winter soi stice, about December 22. In the southern hemisphere Autumn corresponds with our Spring. It is probable that the courts would hold that a contract to deliver wood in the Fall would be null after No ginia court that a contract to deliver fruit trees in the Fall was not fulfilled when they were delivered November 20, because it was understood that they were to be delivered in time to be planted in the Fall and after the planting season was over they were of no value to the

Ascertain the solid cubic contents of the logs by multiplying the circumference by one-fourth of the diameter, and the result by the length. This will give the number of cubic feet in the logs, and then the number of cords can be ascertained.

It may be that he took part in many of

VIEWS OF AN ALARMIST

P. D. JODON SEES BANGER IN A STANDING ARMY.

Shudders at a Fancied Tendency Toward Sentiment of "Our Country, Right or Wrong,"

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 18 - (To the Editor.)-"Our country, in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or

wrong. that is iruth. This motto is specious in wording, corrupting and airocious in sen-timent, savage in spirit. It repudiates divine as well as international law.

As to the latter Chancellor Kent says: By it, every state, in its relations with other states, is bound to conduct itself with justice, good faith and benevo-

By other writers it is called "the in-

By other writers it is called "the in-ternal law of nations, because it is obli-gatory upon them in point of conscience." Further Mr. Kent declares:
"We ought to separate the science of public law from that of ethics, nor en-courage the dangerous auggration, that governments are not strictly bound by the obligations of truth, justice and hu-manity, in relation to other powers, as they are in the management of their own local concerns." ocal concerns.

He says:

The most refined states among the incients accused to have no conception of the moral obligations of justice and humanity between nations, and there was no such thing in existence as international law. They regarded strangers and eneas nearly synonymous, and considered foreign persons and property as lawful prize. Their laws of war and peace were barbarous and deplorable. In the most enlightened ages of the Greelan republic piracy was regarded as an hon-This motto was fit for that are

not for one under the golden rule. To those who approve of "Our country, right or wrong," a reading of Kent's est and second lectures may bring enlightenment on this point,

Hightenment on this point.

How does it dovetnil with the words of the Declaration of Independence?

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions!" Point out the "rectitude" of intention in that vicious sentiment.

King George was justly charged in it "th setting against us "the mercliess adian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions," but ac-cording to this motto he was right, and every officer and man of his armies who ollowed his commands.

We find in the preamble to our Consti

ution that our purpose was to "establish ustice." Does "Our country, right or vrong," accord with that intent? Who if sound mind, who believes in doing unto others as he would be done by, can ap

Would it not justify every mercless act of Cortex and Pizarro, down to the latest ruelties on the Cubans and Filipinos by heir Spanish tyrants?

heir Spanish tyranis?

The man who sincerely adopts it as a rule of action must be afflicted with a pronounced moral squint, political color-blindness, that no teacher of ethics can improve, nor operation of strabotomy straighten. It is a motto that no length of time can make a safe precedent or er honorable. Although it was coined in the early

days of our republic, it was not of the mint of its founders; no signer of the Deckaration of independence or framer of the Constitution could have uttered this argot, thieves' Latin. argot, thieves' Latin.

There is only one safe, patriotic rule and that is broad enough to defend your country when she is right and condemn her when she is wrong.

If it be wrong to join a man in a private enterprise that is unjust, then it is wrong to support one's country in a like cause. If it be right for the individual to repair wrong, retrace his stops, it is surely right in an entire nation to do so A fair dealing that ends at the nation's corder, an honesty that stops at one's threshold, is but that which "lures the

The mind that coined "Our country, right or wrong," never penned this: By angels' hands to valor given, Thy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy hues were born in Heaven!

In the first there is nothing angelic in its inspiration or aught heavenly in its country" has been Whittier's "Our theme, too, but there in his music. Listen:

Great without seeking to be great But richer in the large estate Of virtue which thy children hold.

That spurious motto justifies every wrong from the time of Adam to the out-rage on the Boers. Dr. Johnson words it thus?

For gold, his sword, the hireling rufflan draws On September 13, 1814, Key, a prisoner of war, on a British vessel, shells burst-

ing around him, wrote the "Star-Spe gled Banner"; April, 18:6, Decatur, another Marylander, gave the toast at Norfolk, Va., "Our country, right or wrong," worthy of the buccaneer, inspired by the spirit of wine and a desire for carnage, who revelled in bloodshed. Brave to rashness, he courted danger, despised the wholesome air of peace, for whom human life had no value, and his own soul no worth, for how did he die? At the hands of a co-murderer, on the duellist's field at Bladensburg, by the pistol of Commedore Barrow, whom he also left for dead. He died at heart a murderer, and his soul went to his Maker under justification neither from divine nor hudend. Decatur's life, the manner in which he

met his death, showed he and the In-dian were alike in instinct, tigerish in disposition, unfitted for Christian or civilized life.

Attack on Mr. Cankin's Letter.

You recently published a letter from Mr. G. E. Caukin to a friend in the East. which you said was an able discussion of the campaign just closed; that the article is worthy of grave consideration by any of our citizens who entertain the idea that our Government has adopted a policy which is not American in its broadest

it comes from one who has passed the limit of three score years and ten, a veteran of the Civil War. He has reached an age which, either from maturity of his mental powers, ought to make him a safe counselor, or, from their decay, a very dangerous adviser. That he is an unfit guide is proved by his words: "Of one thing you may feel assured beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that is that on no oot of territory where 'Old Glory' has seen raised by orders of our Government, will it ever be hauled down by American hands." But this challenges attention, the adoption of Decatur's motto: "Ours will be the old motto: "Our country! may she always be right, but right

or wrong, our country?"

Now, if the citations and the reasoning in the present article be founded on good reason—that of the citations can-

his later recollections so sanguine a hue, that like the chouriner in the mysteries, he sees red only, as did Decatur.

His handling of the trust, "militarism."
"imperialism," Decisration of Independence, and the Constitution, proves to be the adoption of other men's views spiced by a believism sameline data by a buisterous assertive style of his own

the adoption of other men's views spiced by a boisterious assertive style of his own. He assures us the "Declaration of Independence was a magnificent production for that time and under then existing conditions"; this settles the fals of that instrument per Caukin. Still there are others to be heard from.

As he has thus summarily wiped out that "sacred declaration," declared the "mufisills" of our political structure rotten, what does he replace them with? "Our country right or wrong!" by which he shows himself a poor mechanic. This is a fit displacement, from the Decatur motto, of the declaration of the rights of man, that respects the rights of all, by one that observes the rights of none. Mr. Caukin minst have written it under a delirium of pseudo patriotism, induced by memery of perits on land, like Decatur's on the righing main.

As the Declaration and Constitution show planny their framers had constants.

show plainly their framers had constantly in view the ten commandmants and golden rule. Mr. Caukin's attrack, if successful, would leave us without moral

chart or political compass, except that given by Decatur. He very complacently declares: "The Constitution of our fathers was also a wonderful instrument!" He places it in the past tellse also-in the rubbish heap. He says: "Sixteen amendments have He says: "Sixteen amendments been added to that sacred instru-and more are imperatively called and more are impersitively called for."
(One is shough, "Our counity, right or wrong.") Notice he uses the word "sacred" derisively. By and by, there are only is of these, and who suggested them? The Constitution was adopted by the convention September 17, 1787, the first 10 amendments were proposed by Congress at its first session in 1789, the lith in 1794, and the 12th in 1800. The framers of the Constitution were still living and evidentity were active in urging these and evidently were active in urging these amendments. Who were they? Whose patriotic minds made these amendments? Prominent among them Washington, Gilrrominent among them washington, dis-man, King, Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Livingston, Franklin, the two Morrises, Dickinsen, Carroll, Madison, Blount, the Pinckney's and Baldwin. What did the framers of the Declara-

What did the framers of the Declaration set forth in it as fundamental? That "to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them"; "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain insilenable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet, Mr. Caukin declares these tratter to be falleclose; would recent the truths to be fallacious; would repeal the laws of Nature and Nature's God! That what is "self-evident" to the world is mere nonsense to him! These amendments are in harmony with the Constitu-

One amendment, forced on the states by his party, the 15th, is an admitted failure has proved to be so hurtful to good government that prominent men of that party declare is ought not to have been added, and its foremost journals take a decided stand against it on logical

decided stand against the foreign and the foreign and the liliterate and impecunious negro vote the South is entitled to sympathy. Under similar droumstances Northern communities would do the same," but your property qualifications and the same is very questionable.

Where Liberty Shricks.

As the Declaration of Independence and Constitution are in the morgue, political cadavers, does expansionist Caukin pro-pose to run the Government under suspension of the rules? "Let him take who has the power; let him hold who can." This is truly imperialistic, though. His handling of the trusts, "militarism." and "imperialism" appears to be but a re

statement of other men's views, with a bolisterous, assertive style of his own, the latter induced by the plucking of feath-ers from the tail of the Democratic

As to the prosperity arising from the Republican party's creation, the trusts, Bill Nye's stump speaker, on the Glorious Fourth, humorously and aptly described t thus: "Why are we today a free peo ple, with a big surplus in the Treasury that nobody can get at? Why are our re-sources so great that they almost equal our liabilities? Why is everything done to make it pleasant for the rich man, and every inducement held out for the poor man to accumulate more and more-pov-Mr. Caukin, either through ignorance or

duplicty, argues wrongly on the dangers of "militarism" when he says, to offset those perils: "At the close of our Civil War there were nearly 1,000,000 Union soldiers in arms, and in addition the whole Con-federate Army. European statesmen warned us that the greatest danger awaited our institutions when those armies should be disbanded." be disbanded."

It is not a disbanded army of volun teers that threatens a people's libertles, for these are citizens with a country, homes, wives and children to defend: it is a standing army of regulars, who, on entering it, renounce citizenship, without country, homes and fireside.

Theirs not to make reply. Theirs not reason why,... Theirs but to do and die.

These are hirelings, without civic virtue or impulse. But Mr. Caukin tells us there is no danger from a standing army with one seldier only to each 1000 inhabi-

tants! That is mere assertion. To quote authorities of today would be folly, however sound their views, but this one should receive consideration of a time and design that frees him from

charge of partisanship.
"A body of 10,000 or 15,000 guards will strike terror into the most numerous populace that ever crowded the streets of an immense capital. The Pretorian bands, whose licentious fury was the first symp-tom and cause of the decline of the Ro-man empire, scarcely amounted to the last-mentioned number." (Globon, vol. 1 done with firearms, Gatling guns, Krag-Jorgensens, and Army Colta?

Recently a Colonel of the Second Oreon, in Portland, was enthused over an improvement in the Gatling gun, using his words: "It would be so much better

for street work!" Sotting aside the dangers to our lib-erties, are we in any financial danger from the cost of our Army and Navy? "It has been calculated," Gibbon tells us in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. 1, ch. 5, p. 156, "by the ablest politicians, that no state, without being soon exhausted, can maintain above the hundredth part of its members in arms and idleness." This was written more than a century ago, when the soldiers' cost in pay, arms and equipment was as one to 10 under ours-smooth-bore musicets, 10-pound field guns; the navy, wooden vessels, under sails, with primitive cannon. Under this comparison, can we not justly say that the cost of our Army is 10 times as great as that of Gib-bons' day?

In the war with Spain (Representative Gillett in the House, December 17, 1900). we had 290,000 volunteers and regulars, and we have now 100,000, with 35,000 to be enlisted under the reorganization Consider the immense cost of our from clads already built, and those under cotract, transports and armaments for coast defense—is not the cost of these alarm-ing; add this item for the next year, ing: add this item for the next year, \$145,000,000 for pensions, with no hope of reduction, but a surety of increase for years to come. In the past 35 years this people has paid for pensions \$1.512.37.485 21, and we still have \$893,525 on the list.

In cest, are we not beyond the danger line drawn by Gibbon? Can we bear this burden and strain with the bonded debt of our Civil War added to it?

our Civil War added to it? How far can a nation extend its limits safely? "The first seven centuries (of the Roman empire) was filled with a rapid succession of triumphs; but it was reserved for Augustus to relinquish the amthe number of cords can be accertained. It may be that he took part in many of the great battles of the late unpleasant-tween the sticks of cordwood.

It may be that he took part in many of the great battles of the late unpleasant-tween the sticks of cordwood.

Beware of imitations.

of that Emperor, his testament was pub liciy read in the Senate. He bequeathed, as a valuable legacy to his successor, the advice of confining the empire within those limits which Nature seemed to have placed as its permanent bulwarks and boundaries: On the west the Atlantic Ocean; the Ehine and Danube on the north; the Euphrates on the East, and iowards the south the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa."—Gibbon, voi 1, ch.

I, pp. 44-65.
A look at these boundaries will show in A look it these boundaries will show in area the Roman Empire was much less than ours before we were selzed with the "ambitious design of subduing the whole earth"; and our limits then were better defined, as we had the Atlantic on the east, the Guif of Mexico on the south, the Pacific on the west, the St. Lawrence and the Grat Lakes on the north with and the Great Lakes on the north, with

the snow line defining the remainder of the northern boundary. We learn from Gibbon again (same volume and chapter, page \$1.), that three of Augustus' successors "persisted in the design of maintaining the dignity of the empire, without attempting to enlarge its limits. By every honorable expedient they invited the friendship of the barbarlans; and endeavored to convince man-kind that the Roman power, raised above the temptation of conquest, was actuated by the love of order and justice," and with what result? "The Roman name was revered apong the most remote na-tions of the earth." F. D. JODON.

LIGHT OR "CONSENT."

Hillsboro's Philosopher Scintillates on Sundry Questions.

HILLSBORO, Dec. 22.—(To the Editor.)
—Several of us would like to know what
means all this talk about letting the 'nhabitants of the Philippine Islands paticipate in American citizenship. Is there
any reason to believe that all want to be citizens, and if there is, is there any rew son to believe that they all would com-ply with the laws of that territory, or un-der an enabling act by Congress be capa-ble of forming a territorial government? Foreigners are taxed by state govern-ments for the protection of life and prop-erty, and still they cannot vote. Citizens of the United States are denied the priviof the United States are denied the privi-lege of voting in some states, while they are allowed to vote in others, notably the negro, though even subject to military duty, while people are not allowed to vote in school meetings in Oregon who may vote at county and state elections.

The right to vote seems to be a frauchise subject to the laws of states and territories. A desire to participate in government rests, it seems, upon twe things. First, does a man want to vote, and second, can be vote under the laws of the state or territory in which he resides? The right to vote is subject to conditions by the Federal Government and to the laws of every state and territory. Some conditions are hard and oth tory. Some conditions are hard and others are casy. What is there in this voting business in the Philippines that is not dead easy? We take newspapers from all parts of that country, and in this business you seem to have slipped a cog. And here is something else we want to know. If the Constitution will permit these islands to be held as crown lands, to be valid by Welkiney and Congress. to be ruled by McKinley and Congress why will not the Constitution permit them to be held as plain American territory to belong to the people, and not Congress? What is this great menace to the Re-public by people who are subject to us, but not qualified American voters? Did the Sultan decide that the Constitution did not follow the flag on the battleship Kentucky, and therefore refuse to pay up and did McKinley agree with him, and is it not true that the Republicans are in power not by merit, but because the oth-

side is eternally trying to raise hell with the devil?

PERSONAL MENTION. for the only Sterilized Vegetable Fat in the J. Phelan, a merchant of Junction City, is at the St. Charles, world -

E. F. Day, a Heppner sheepraiser, reg-intered at the Perkins last evening. H. McCormack, a Minnesota timber man, is registered at the St. Charles. P. S. Davidson, a Hood River lumber-man, registered at the Imperial yesterday.

Andrews, ex-Sheriff of Morrow County is spending his Christmas at the Perkins Dr. J. M. Keene, a prominent Jackson

County dentist, registered at the Imperial from Medford. S. A. Kozer, of the Secretary of State's office, is at the Imperial from Salem.

with his wife, W. H. Harder, city passenger agent of the O. R. & N. at Seattle, is in Portland

to spend Christmas. Rev. E. B. Lockhard, pastor of the Episonal church at La Fayette, registered at the St. Charles yesterday. C. F. Van de Water, O. R. & N. city

passenger agent at Walla Walla, is in Portland for the Christmas festival. Mrs. M. C Bowles, of Portland, will spend holiday week with her daughter, Mrs. C. N. Johnson, at Forest Grove. John Wicks, a logger of Stella, and J B. Yeon, in the same business at Cath-lamet, are registered at the St. Charles.

J. Bixen, formerly examiner in the Pay-mister's office, Washington, D. C., has been transferred to the Chief Paymaster's (Major J. B. Houston) office. Department of the Columbia, in this city. Sam Thall, manager of "A Stranger in Strange Land" Company, is at the ortiand. When he first began coming to Portland he was advance agent; afterwards business manager, but now he is proprietor of his own show and very prosous-a fact which all of his Por

friends will be glad to hear. NEW YORK, Dec. M .- Cal Heilig, of Portland, registered at the Hoffman House today, and B. C. Kingsbury, of Spokane, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Accident on Astoria Road ASTORIA, Dec. 24.-There was an accident on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad this morning, within the city limits, as the Seaside train was coming in. An empty box-car had, in some way, got on the main track from a siding, and as it was on a curve the engineer did not see it in time to stop the train be-fore the car was struck. The only damage done was to the pilot and lamp of engine and the truck of the box-car was loosened from its fastenings. The passen-gers on the train were shaken up, but none of them was injured.

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