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was Sheriff, like the Colorado Sheriff who permitted his prisoner to be roasted to death, was probably entirely willing that the mob should work its will.

What kind of a Sheriff is a man who pleads in defense of a mob murderer that the man roasted to death "was undoubtedly guilty"? Sheriffs are not courts for the trial and execution of persons accused of crime, and neither are mobs.

Governor Stanley had every reason to believe that the mob would lynch the prisoner if possible; and he had no reason to believe that the Sheriff was either able or willing to protect his charge.

Had Governor Stanley been a man of any sound executive sense and courage, he would have peremptorily ordered the negro to be held until proper military force could be sent to protect him from the mob.

The lynching habit grows on what it feeds. Every case of barbarous lynch law is multiplied by success.

Representative Tongue gave a good account of himself Monday in his answer to Cushman of Washington, and reflected credit on his district.

His most signal service, however, was in rebuking the mean-spirited opposition to river and harbor work.

Few men in Congress are more capable in debate than is Mr. Tongue, and as he had right on his side, his effort was not only creditable, but effective.

The fact is that resistance to legitimate internal improvements springs from two sources, each of which is equally discreditable to its originators.

much as \$3,000,000. The Anglo-Saxon countries hold evidently the present sources of the world's yellow money metal, which is, of course, greatly to their discredit.

Africa should still be possessed by the Kafirs, Canada and Alaska by the Indians, and Australia by the Bushmen.

Nothing is worse than occupation without consent of the governed, unless it is to succeed where others have failed.

THE MILITARY BOGEY. Militarism is one of those things which a group of politicians in Senate and House profess to view with alarm.

Their affect, in their debate on the Army bill, to be filled with consternation, as they contemplate the menace of tyranny and despotism, the danger to liberty, but poorly concealed in this bill, as the claws of some great monster in the south-seeming paw.

A cartoon of the late political campaign showed every American laborer with a soldier on his back. The regular Army at the present time comprises 67,500 men.

If the total should be brought up to 100,000, the percentage of regular soldiers to the whole population would be about thirteen-hundredths of one per cent.

This is something short of the proportion of one soldier to the back of every citizen.

Within the continental limits of the United States we are not likely to need for a long time to come a greater number of soldiers than those of the old Army—say 50,000 men.

benefit of society's "lame ducks" who cannot keep up with the procession.

The pulpit seems to hold the law responsible for the presence of sin and temptation, when the truth is that to the public moral opinion created by the parent, the school and the church, the law must look for its life.

We do not believe that the world is more vicious or social life more dissolute or law on the whole less effective than it was fifty years ago; but if this indictment drawn by the pulpit is sound, the pulpit cannot escape responsibility for it.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT thoughtfully points out that a very serious phase of the hazing evil, still existent at West Point, lies in the conflict of genuine with spurious ethics.

These students, for example, are to be taught absolute truthfulness. They must not lie under any circumstances, on penalty of being put in the stocks.

They must not leave the institution. This is as it should be, for a lie is cowardly and courage is a soldier's prime qualification.

Yet these students, under oath to obey the rules of the school, are brought to consider it a higher obligation to conceal each other's disobedience to the rules against hazing.

In other words, because the false sentiment of the school forbids "telling," they, even when suffering to a degree that makes it impossible to suppress his feelings, are to keep their mouths with closed rather than betray the broken oath of their brutal comrades to the officers who might be within earshot.

Here, says the Independent, is falsehood which rises to perjury, of which these young men are guilty, perhaps all of them, while presumably cultivating the virtue of truthfulness.

the party, under direction of Professor Skinner, will sail for Manila on a Government transport some time in March, en route to Sumatra.

It is confidently expected that some of the secrets in regard to the luminous properties of the sun that have hitherto eluded scientific inquiry will be secrets no longer after this eclipse.

A set of magnificent cameras of gigantic proportions and scope are being made in Washington, by which a series of photographs will be taken.

These are depended upon to show the structural details of the halo surrounding the sun with a definiteness that it has heretofore been impossible to secure.

General Dewet is reported as very angry at the success of the burger peace commission in distributing Paul Botha's book. He probably is disgusted, too, with the text of the appeal issued by the central peace committee at Kroonstadt, which includes W. D. Swet, ex-Assistant Chief Commissioner, three ex-members of the Volksraad and two justices.

This committee in their appeal say, among other things: "The country is literally a vast wilderness. The farmers and their families have lost everything. Ruin and starvation stare them in the face."

Among recent deaths is that of United States Senator James W. Bradbury, at his home in Augusta, Me., in the 99th year of his age.

He was born in York County, Maine, the 10th of July, 1802, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825. Among his college friends were Longfellow, Hawthorne and Franklin Pierce.

He was elected in 1847 to the United States Senate as a Democrat, serving until 1853, when he declined a re-nomination. During his term he served as chairman of a select committee on French spoliation.

THE DALLES BOAT RAILWAY PROJECT

Effort Will Be Made to Have Repealing Clause Stricken Out in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Moody had intended offering an amendment to the river and harbor bill striking out the clause repealing the boat railway project, but after a conference today with the Washington and Idaho Representatives, concluded, in view of the fact that all amendments offered to the committee bill had been rejected by a vote of three or four to one, that it would be better to allow the bill to go to the Senate and there undertake to have the repealing clause stricken out.

If Senator McBride returns in time, he will probably be able, as a member of the commerce committee, to have this object accomplished, as he did two years ago. Representative Moody is of the opinion that the delegation will in a better position to secure the adoption of a new project by retaining the law already authorized by Congress, with the available balance, than if they have to begin with a clean slate.

The improvement at The Dalles is much more apt, under these conditions, to receive favorable action by the supervisory board of five engineers created by the present bill, than would otherwise be the case. It has been urged by the Quartermaster's Department to retain the steamer Argyll, of Portland, as a Government transport for carrying forage to the Philippines.

It would probably be better to purchase a new vessel, of Seattle, which has been offered at \$50 per day, while \$600 is asked for the Argyll, and that only one transport is now needed. If in March, when large shipments will begin to be made, the Argyll is offered at a reasonable rate, she may be again employed as a transport, otherwise, forage will be shipped from Portland at 50 cents per ton.

The House public lands committee favorably reported Representative Jones' bill extending the free homestead act to the opened portion of the Colville reservation.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Chief Constructor Francis B. Bowles to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy; Lyle F. Bellinger, of Georgia, to be a civil engineer in the Navy.

Among the nominations are: Captains: W. H. Butler, Forty-ninth Infantry; H. F. McFeeley, Forty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant: W. Huffman, Fourth Infantry; E. E. Hackett, Jr., Forty-second Infantry; Sergeants to be Second Lieutenants: H. F. Sykes, Forty-second Infantry; C. W. Stewart, Thirtieth Infantry; H. Goodyear, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Regulars—Second Lieutenant F. Dallman, Eighth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Edward P. Rockhill, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Morgan's Canal Resolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution declaring the non-effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The resolution recites the protocol with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a preamble, and then proceeds as follows: "Resolved, That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of July 4, 1850, gives no right to Great Britain to demand that the Congress of the United States shall withhold its ratification of said agreements or shall abstain from legislation to provide for their prompt execution."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Wanted—Somebody who will Pat Crowe Aguinado for \$5,000.

Good morning; have you sent your grip remedy to the President?

Certainly the Supreme Court needs relief. Will lawyers grant it?

We trust it is Mars signaling to us, and not Venus trying to work up a flirtation.

Hoke Smith says that free silver is dead in the South. This makes its decease unanimous.

Roberts does not want to receive any more honors until Kitchener has won them for him.

All the powers admit the influence of the United States in China, but none seems to feel it.

At last the British have a good chance at the Boers, but it doesn't seem to do them much good.

Bryan, our Minister to Brazil, has made a mess of diplomatic etiquette. He seems worthy to wear his name.

Hon. Hinger Hermann has no distant relatives. They are all at Washington on the Government payroll.

If Governor Geer's message were an annual document instead of a biennial, would it be only half as long?

Another man has set out to reach the pole, and if he gets a long enough start on the foiklier he may succeed.

That negro thief who was arrested yesterday may not be a good man, but he certainly has the right ring about him.

General Grant chased a band of Filipinos out of his district. One of these days, when he least expects it, he may equal his father.

The W. C. T. U. has shown it is against temperance because it has not demonstrated that the Army canteen was anything but temperate.

Max Nordau says that one day the yellow civilization will overcome the white. What a great day that will be for Joseph Pulitzer and W. R. Hearst!

Hanna must crack the whip if he wants the old stages of the South to dance—Atlanta Constitution. What's the matter with patting a little ragtime?

A Chicago man who tried to save his bank book from fire was burned to death. Let us be thankful that so few of us will ever be placed in the same peril.

If the Martians are like the god for whom their planet was named, it seems probable they gave the Car the tip on which he called that peace conference.

Alvord, the defaulting New York bank teller, stole \$700,000, and only got 12 years in the Penitentiary. This is another blow at the superstition that 13 is an unlucky number.

There seems to be a profound secret somewhere about Aguinado's death from the fact that he is keeping so quiet about it. But maybe he is not dead, only Pat Crowe.

F. Hopkinson Smith is making war on the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows. Perhaps his wrath would be abated if he was allowed to plant lighthouses along the path of Eliza when she crosses the ice.

With a tobacco sauce diet at West Point and embalmed beef in the camps, the Army officer must occasionally pine for the fare of a private citizen, who eats things like his mother used to make.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to report upon the need of a fireboat. We know all about the need of a fireboat. What we are shy on are ways and means for getting a fireboat.

For the Deavenworth crime, Governor Stanley, of Kansas, is responsible. He had been taught by more than one terrible object-lesson that the average Sheriff is either a coward or a knave when confronted by a mob. The Kan-

Wesley and Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter finds New York bad, thinks the whole country is given over to the materialism of wealth, the Mammon of unrighteousness, so he organizes a great crusade against vice, and arraigns the law as responsible for the failure of the gospel. This was not the method that John Wesley pursued when he found all England given over to drunkenness and licentiousness. He did not hold the law responsible or war on vice in the vain hope to smother it by statute. He warred on the vicious and preached religion into the unregenerate heart of man. He found the pulpits of England occupied by deaf mutes or disgraced by drunken fox-hunting parsons. He held that the only remedy for the evils bred by the depravity of human nature was the spiritual regeneration of the individual. He rekindled religious faith. He reformed society through replacing a dead with a living faith. Wesley knew that if he could reform the unregenerate hearts of his vast audiences by rekindling their religious faith, the evil haunts which had known them would know them no more. This was Wesley's way of forcing alehouses and dramshops into bankruptcy; this was Wesley's way of warring effectively against drunkenness and licentiousness.

Wesley knew that while we can educate a man to know the consequences of putting his hand to the fire, it would be absurd to put a law on the statute that all fires be put out because some of our men, in spite of experience, were determined to continue the game of playing with fire. Wesley knew that the Christian education that lifts the people up to a determination to live wisely, soberly and cleanly is the only thing that makes the saloon fall into decay, and closes the doors of gambling-houses and kindred places of ill repute. Wesley knew that, do the best we can with law, it saves nobody in the sense of moral reformation or regeneration. He knew that law seeks to secure the largest peace and order and security for the law-abiding, and to protect decent society from the incursions, violence and turbulence of lawless, indecent, rapacious and practical people. John Wesley did not expect to create a great civilization out of men and women who cannot be trusted to walk the streets until all the world's life had been expurgated of all its evils, its temptations and its vice. He did not seek to blot out the possible sinner by assuming to keep him in ignorance of evil; but he taught the free choice between good and evil, between wisdom and folly, and solemnly warned the sinner of the consequences of sin.

John Wesley succeeded so completely that, without any change in the law, the whole moral face of society was transformed in England and subsequently by the evangelists of Wesley's great church at an early day in America. Bishop Potter does not follow Wesley's methods. He does not seek to reform humanity by enlightening people to a "great awakening" of the souls of the vicious. He is content to believe that when he has driven vice to pull down its shutters, to extinguish its red light, to drink behind a screen and gamble behind locked doors, the world is the better for his labors. It is possible, of course, that if Bishop Potter and those who agree with him should attempt to reform the whole moral face of society by the religious methods of Wesley, they might fail, for there is more philanthropy among the people today than there is religious faith. Nevertheless, the American pulpit would proceed by right lines if it imitated Wesley and appealed directly to the heads and hearts of its hearers, and sought to exhort and educate their souls to righteousness instead of seeking to expurgate the world of all evil and temptation by legislation for the

the progress of the United States, and thinks she is not getting ahead. She needs not be. The United States is going forward at a rapid pace, but if England will look out of the opposite car window she will see she is making some progress.

Li Hung Chang is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. If China had not discovered the world he would not know what the matter with him.

The gold production in 1900, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, was \$256,462,438, against \$213,641,594 in 1899. The war in South Africa paralyzed the largest producing area, otherwise the world's production would have been some \$350,000,000. As it was, the United States was the largest producer, her output being \$78,658,755. That of Canada was \$28,000,000. Australia \$17,000,000. Rhodesia \$1,613,388. British India \$3,369,188, and British Guiana \$2,125,964. The United States and the British Empire produced, it is observed, much the larger part of the world's gold product. Russia produced \$2,000,862. The Transvaal is credited with \$6,845,046, and China with \$5,500,000, but no other country produces as

Astronomers are busy with preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 16th of May of this year. An expedition will be sent by the United States Naval Observatory to Sumatra, where conditions for securing views of the eclipse will be excellent. Its extreme duration of six minutes will render this eclipse of special value for purposes of observation. Congress has appropriated \$10,000 for the expenses of the expedition, and

The powers ordered China to sign that joint note too often.

No pockets—for the shrouded had—No need of pockets more—But all his deeds—the good and bad—They all have gone before.

January Sunshine. Oh! the sunshine's mighty pleasant in the early days of Spring.

Do be careful, Mr. Tesla, or it's likely you will find You will do some dreadful damage with your scientific mind.