The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid), in Advan , with Sunday, per month , Sunday excepted, per year..... with Sunday, per year.....

To City Subaribers-Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted like Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

to 16-page paper..... Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertlaing, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply 'The Oregonian.'' Eastern Business Office-43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 469 'The Rookerg,'' Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special sary, right.

Formation representative. Formatic in San Prancisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-ace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros. 236 Suttor street: F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; near the J. K. Couper Co., 745 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106

Bo. Spring street.
For sule in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 2017 Deschorn street.
For sule in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

Farman street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

 For sale in part lance by the Salt Lance New Co., 77 W. Scoond South Spret.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twen-ty-fifth street, and by C. H. Myers.
For sale in Kansus City, Mo., by Fred Butchinson, 964 Wyandotte street.
On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon exhibit at the errosition. hibit at the exposition. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

Bouse news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 905-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with northwest-

YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximu

perature, 71; minimum temperature, 53; preelpitation, mone.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

ALL ABOUT THE LOOP.

Every one with adequate cognizance of the theory held by Admiral Schley's accusers knows that the Brooklyn made her celebrated loop at Santiago for two separate and distinct reasons: First, Schley was scared and was running away, from the Spaniards; second, he was so excited he didn't know what he was doing. Being in both of these conflicting states of mind at the same time, he afforded his enemies, whom the Santiago victory overwhelmed with confusion, two grounds of accusation which they have worked with zeal and assidulty.

But at the court of inquiry on Monday the mystery of the loop was unraveled, by the man who made it. He tells how he did it, and why. That man is Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, who gave the orders himself, who knew they were being obeyed, who accomplished by it just what he wanted to, who adhered to the evolution in spite of other suggestions, who saw the Texas and reassured an inquirer to the effect that

he knew what he was doing. Captain Cook went on the Brooklyn December 1, 1896. At the time of the battle, therefore, he had been on her 18 months, he knew what she could do and how to handle her. He knew the radius she took to turn in, he knew she was the best ship he ever saw to answer to a turning helm. When the Spanish ships came out of the harbor they made south for the open space between the Brooklyn and the Texas. The Brooklyn at first headed north, but when Captain Cook saw them heading for escape between himself and the Texas he put helm aport and closed in on the opening. Then the Spanlards veered to the west. What should Captain Cook do? He was already under a port helm, headed about east by this a circle from left to right. Should he reverse the helm, lose his motion and take a chance of being rammed by the Vizcaya, or complete his evolution from left to right till he had brought up abreast of the Spanlards in their westward flight? He decided instantly, because he knew his ship. He kept his helm aport, and when his evolution was completed he found himself with the Vizcaya on his starboard bow, the Oquendo abeam and the Colon next He was then in advance of the American ships, which were in a cloud of smoke, and while all three of the Spaninrds directed their fire at the Brooklyn, the white nose of the Oregon only, under full steam and all her bollers on plerced through the dark behind-and the rest is history. When the Brooklyn was turning Schley spoke up to ask if the helm was hard aport, and Cook's confirmatory answer was that it was. Somebody suggested that the starboard engine be reversed, but Cook said no, it would check the ship's motion and impede the evolution. Hodgson came up and asked him if he saw the Texas and turned away reassured when Cook told him that he did. The Texas was 400 yards away when he passed her bow. There was no blanketing fire, no getting between other ships of the squadron and the ficcing enemy, and the only chance of it would have been incurred if the Brooklyn had been turned to port instead of starboard when the Spanlards headed west. There is the story of the loop. There is the fact about Schley's cowardice and confusion, and so history will set it down. It relegates to the lumber room of irrelevance and imagination the damns that Admiral Schley may or may not have spoken on the Brooklyn's bridge, and the fears of the reporters on the Texas that the Brooklyn would ram them. It is unfortunate, evidently, that the Government didn't call Captain Cook before so laborious an effort had been made to involve the "loop" in mystery and innuendo. Yet doubtless the counsel knew their business. What was farthest from their thought was to do justice to "the accused."

tion to its owners. Whatever it has earned it has given back to the community, augmented by their personal labor. If others have not been able to publish newspapers here the simple explanation is that they have been unwilling to undergo the unremitting drudgery, without reward. The Oregonian has at all times paid

full prices for labor, and habitually more than those who have attempted to compete with it. Nor, since its owners have not made fortunes, nor speni money in luxurious living, have they oppressed those who have done business with it. Therefore The Oregonian has not on the one hand withheld any surplus from labor, nor taken any surplus on the other from customers. Carnegie has done both, to an enormous extent. Hence his prodigious wealth. The vast sary, right.

the manufacturer. Carnegie was the one man in position to take highest advantage of the opportunity as to iron and steel. Competition was virtually shut out, and the market was practically illimitable. Carnegle "worked" it to the utmost. But no man can accumulate the inconceivable sum of two hundred million dollars without frightful injustice to vast numbers of people -workingmen and consumers. It is ridiculous to attempt compari-

sons between things not comparable at all

REMEMBER YOUR BLESSINGS.

Sweet, from afar, is the noise of hattle, and entertaining in the extreme may be the labors of political conflict to those who are not compelled to mingie in the blood and mud of the arena. They are having it in New York, hot and heavy. Listen to the roar of the Sun's 13-inch shells as they reach for the Harveyized armor of one Edward M. Shepard, nominee of Tammany and its allies for Mayor:

What has led Mr. Shepard to thus sink him-self in this unspeakable degradation? Simply that he itches for office. He wants to be Mayor, and he cures not how his desire is gratified. He is willing to sell himself for the little public notice that such a place would give him and the brief authority that it would give him and the trief authority that it would confer. What shall be said of a man who, like him, is willing to forget his past loyalty to principle, forfelt the good opinion of his old friends and of every honest man, and stain his name with shame? This must be said, that in the past he has been a political hypocrite and that now he is a political acoundrel.

Three thousand miles from New York City Mr. Shepard is known and recognized as a most estimable gentleman, an Oberlin student, a civil service reformer, a useful crank on forestry, a vigorous and successful prosecutor of election frauds, an Episcopalian, member of church clubs, trustee and regent of philanthropic institutions, author of writings on history, literature and economics. Nowhere else, probably, but in New York would the dire necessity be recognized of attributing to Mr. Shepard, because he aspires to be Mayor, "unspeakable degradation," to find him willing "to stain his name with shame," to brand him "a political scoundrel." Nowhere but in New York. There the thing is serious, and far be it from the Sun to shrink from so belligerent a

duty, however painful. It will not be outdone in partisan vehemence, though it overshoot the mark and create sympathy for its victim. Vituperation is not an enviable accomplishment under ordinary circumstances, but in the hour of strenuou conflict nothing so much endears the leader to his followers. In olden time the warrior used to stand up before an admiring audience and tell his foe's wickedness boldly to his face and vaunt his own prowess and high character. In some such way now we love to imbue

our candidates with every virtue known

light stations in the far north. People inclined to censure the navigator in charge of the Ha Ting and other yessels which have met a similar fate might insist on . a vessel anchoring during a fog which shut out landmarks in a dangerous locality. As fogs prevail for the greater part of the time in certain seasons on the northern routes, this would be almost as impracticable as keeping off the ocean when-

ever it is rough. The public insists on rapid transit, and they will not travel on a line that does not take some chances in order to get them through on time. Had the master of the Ha Ting anchored and walted for the fog to lift, a protest would have gone up from his impatient passengers, and his employers would have noticed the effect in a di-

version of the traffic to lines which en-

deavored to put their steamers through on a schedule in accordance with the requirements of the public. The isolation of Alaska, and the attendant eagerness of travelers to make the best possible time in getting back to civilization have probably induced steamship masters to make greater efforts to keep on schedule time than they otherwise would care to make. Plans have been formulated for a system of lights and fog signals along these routes, and their early establishment may prevent a catastrophe of much greater magnitude than that of the Ha Ting or some of the other victims where the losses were confined to marine property.

COFFEE NEEDS NO DUTY.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, whose Napoleonic intellect and Washingtonian patriotism have been repeatedly recognized in these columns, is out with a new suggestion that is fully abreast of his former exploits in constitutional interpretation and gold-silver finance. He wants a duty on coffee, and he says that with it "we can save the \$52,000,000 annually expended abroad for this product." The Senator is a co-religionist of your Uncle Jimmy Wilson, who believes that the United States should produce everything it consumes, and yet push stupendous sales abroad at the point of the bayonet and the Dingley bill. A more engaging or impossible dream was never indulged by Edgar Allan Poe or Jules Verne.

Why should we have a duty on coffee? We don't need the revenue, there is too much revenue now. We don't want to discourage trade with South America, Arabia or the East Indies, they trade with Europe too much now No better way not to promote trade with Brazil could be devised than to cut off our imports from there. The central thought of the "Buffalo speech" is that if we want to sell we must buy, and this conception is directly contravened by the coffee proposal.

One thing we could do with a duty on coffee is to build up a coffee trust and enhance prices to the consumer. We take it that a few more infant industries like the steel trust are just about what the American people are not looking for. A tariff on coffee would simply add the amount of the duty to the price of coffee, and every family in the land would feel the burden. What we want is lower duties and cheaper goods for the masses.

The only good reason for a duty on coffee is the fact that tea is taxed while coffee comes in free; but the way to remedy this injustice is to abolish the iniquitous tariff on tea.

TAXES AND TAX-SHIRKERS.

The State Supreme Court has decided in the suit of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company vs. Caleb A. Aylsworth that when an assessment is absolutely void on account of the omission of some prerequisite of a good assessment, there is no necessity for making any tender any taxes due, and no penalty car be collected. The Supreme Court in its decision refers to the statute which requires the Assessor to put down in separate columns-

sive than that of a drunken woman) will not disgrace any community in the state. The case is one wherein a father is justified in availing himself of the law, looking not to redress, since the wrong committed against him and his cannot be redressed, but to the punishment to the full limit prescribed of this stealthy debaucher of his boys-this "devil's pioneer"-who, for the paltry price of a few glasses of whisky, ruthlessly "cuts the fences down of virtue, saps her walls" and opens a smooth way to their moral degradation and death

The contention on the Portland water front presents some peculiar aspects. No dissatisfaction is expressed over wages, which, as a matter of fact, are higher than are paid for most of the skilled labor in other lines. Neither is there any complaint about hours. A man can work all day or only part of a day, as he sees fit. From indications the trouble will not be serious, as the wages paid are too alluring to cause men who are seeking work to remain long out of employment. According to the testimony of both sides interested, not a burden has been added to the employe that has not rested on him for the past four years, and things have worked very smoothly among the longshoremen and stevedores for that period. If the strike is prolonged, there will be a loss to the city and to the men who brought on the strike. The first noticeable effect was in evidence yesterday, when a steamer was ordered

from the Columbia River to San Francisco, and a sailing ship just ready to leave the Orient had her orders changed so that she proceeds to Puget Sound instead of Portland. Organized capital fought organized labor to a standstill in San Francisco, and the steamship Alberta, which sailed from the Columbia yesterday, will be loaded down there by longshoremen who enjoy no greater privileges than those granted both union and nonunion men in Portland. Every ship diverted from this port means a direct loss of from \$6000 to \$10,000 in disbursements. The wheatgrowers who are not located so that they can ship to Puget Sound will also suffer heavily if the strike attains very large proportions, as there will be no market for wheat where it cannot be handled with dispatch. The question, primarily, is whether the union is strong enough to enforce the demand that union labor only shall be employed. It has not, indeed, quite taken that shape yet, in the contention between the men and the employers; but that is the actual difference that lies behind the disagreement. In view of

likely that the men here will be able to force the employers to take none but union men.

The cowboy method of slaughtering wild horses, whose only offense is that they have to eat, by running them over precipices, as reported in a dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., causes the humane to shudder. Yet it is manifestly much less cruel than that of rounding them up on the ranges, forcing them into cars crowded to their utmost capacity with the panting, frightened, exhausted, thirsty creatures and sending them to be slaughtered after days of suffering to the cannery. Necessity knows no law, and since it is held to be necessary to rid the ranges of wild horses, the plan of running them over a sheer precipice, a large percentage being killed by the fall and the maimed speedily dispatched, is perhaps as humane a method for their disposal as can be devised. Certainly it

is preferable, as far as humanity goes, to shipping them to a cannery for slaughter or transporting them for any purposes to Japan or South Africa.

Conditions of famine in a nu

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

New York Sun. The report of the Minister of Mines of

British Columbia, for the year 1900 bears witness to the actual and prospective im-portance of the copper and coal deposits in that province of the Dominion of Canada. The output of gold, silver and lead during the twelvemonth was by no means unsatisfactory, but it is with the minerals first named that the prosperity of the Province seems especially connected.

Although British Columbia does not yet count as a factor of prime significance in the supply of copper to the markets of the world, there is no doubt that it possesses great capabilities, considered as a future purveyor of that metal. In 1900 the output of copper from its mines was 9,977,089 pounds, as against 7,722,591 pounds in 1899, and 7,271,578 pounds in 1898. It is true that the Rossiand ores seem to be much less that these these the much less rich than they were, their aver-age yield of metallic contents during 1900 being no more than 10 pounds per ton against 33 pounds in the preceding twelve-month. The result was that, although the quantity of ore shipped increased by 26 per cent, the production of conper metal in the Rossland district was less than half that in 1839. There was also a diminution

in the shipments from the Nelson district, but this is said to be only temporary. On the other hand, the coast mines showed an increase of more than 100 per cent in their yield of metal; and the Boundary Creek district, which figures for the first time in the official report, produced 5,672.177 pounds of copper. A new place to at-tract attention is Copper Mountain Camp in the Similkameen district, where the ore is said to be of great extent. Then, too, the deposits on Vancouver Island are still virtually untouched, and they, like the ores of Copper Mountain are assert-ed to be far richer in metal than those which have been worked with so much success in the Lake Superior district of the United States. On the whole, there is good reason to believe that with the investment of more capital in the work of milling, and with the erection of more smelters, British Columbia will attain a smelters, British Columbia will attain a leading place among copper producers. It is well known that coal is found in many parts of British Columbia. To the west near Fairview, in the Okanogan Valley there are autilary industions of Valley, there are outlying indications of the mineral at Swan Lake, at Okanogan Falls, up the north fork of the Kettle River and in the Fire Valley and Okanogan districts around Wauchope. At the places named the rims of coal basins are cropping out, and boring is being carried on for the purpose of locating the deeper parts of the deposits. There are similar indications in the west of the Province, from Princeton in the Similkameen Val-ley to the Stump Lakes, North Thompson River and Hat Creek. The coal basins in the Hazelton district are said to equal those of the Crow's Nest in quantity and quality. Just now the producing coal fields of British Columbia are those of Vancouver Island and of the Crow's Nest Pass. Although the deposits in the last. named area were made accessible only last year through the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass Rallway, the outp nut of

coal was 206,803 tons, of which 103,231 tons were used for coke making. In Vancouver the yield was 1.383.376 tons, of which only 47,353 tons were converted into coke. The Crow's Nest mines are capable of a

much greater output that those of Van-couver; indeed, the estimates of some engineers have placed the quantity of coal within this area at 25,000,000,000 of tons, which would permit a delivery of 70,000 tons a day for 1000 years. This coal is said to be better adapted for coking than any other in America, the coke produced possessing high calorific power, and great crushing strength. As for its steam-producing quality, the Crow's Nest coal is said to have borne the hard tests applied to it by the British Admiralty, which has agreed to substitute it for Welsh coal so soon as the completion of a railway should facilitate the transmis-sion of it to the Coast.

there is in the Province a pienty of iron ore of a good class, which may be turned to account one day in an iron-manufacturing industry, operated in conjunction with the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass. According to the report of a provincial mineralogist, deposits of very good mag-netic ore have been discovered recently in the neighborhood of the Alberni Canal. We repeat, however, that, as yet, it is principally as a purveyor of copper and equi that British Columbia attracts at-

MISSIONARIES AS ASSETS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It would be a mistake to say that while Christian civilization is making its muchboasted progress in so many directions.

the barbarians themselves are scoring no advancement. In nothing, perhaps, is this more marked than in their treatment of missionaries. It has not been so long since the chief use which they found for a missionary was to convert him into fricassee or soup. Whether the quality of the missionary has

deteriorated or the taste of the heathen has improved, there is little or no de-mand now for missionaries as an article of food.

China only recently has been taught to place a greater value on mis naries that she was disposed to do-that is, on dead missionaries. While a living missionary is hardly of more value in China than a peck of rice, a dead one, if death resulted from Chinamen, and more especially if the dead missionary was a German, is known to be the equivalent of many

square miles of territory, to be trans-ferred from China to the power under which the deceased claimed nationality. China has yet much to learn on the subject of missionaries, and she may learn considerable of it by studying the missionary policy of the gentle savages who have kidnaped Miss Stone. These ad-vanced barbarians recognize the value of missionaries, both dead and allve, and they recognize it with intelligent discrimi-nation. They understand, for instance, that while a missionary who perhaps

would find it difficult to demonstrate his value at more than 33 a week in his own country is good for many millions of acres of land if killed in some other coun try, the aforesaid land to be surr by the heathen power to the Christian, yet if adroitly managed, alive he is worth over \$100,000 in cash, to be paid by the citizens of the missionary's country to the

citizens of the barbarian country shrewd enough to play him to the limit This policy is certainly a great advance over the old method of potting a missionary, or over the method of giving up

vast acres of real estate for the privilege of putting him out of the way. In the practice of this policy the enlightened barbarians, instead of paying a princi-pality for the pleasure of killing a mis-sionary, simply abduct the missionary alive, and force his countrymen to pay

more than \$100,000 for the pleasure of sec-ing him again. Even China, as slow as she is, will no doubt realize the superiority of this mis-sionary policy to her own, though she may not have the enterprise to adopt it. Cer-tain it is that if she had adopted it a year or two ago, and had carried it out as successfully as seems likely in the case of Miss Stone, Ching, instead of being toward paying the big indemnities with which she now stands charged.

CEMENT WALK VS. SHADE TREE

PORTLAND, Oct. 15 .- (To the Editor.)-You have sounded a timely warning against the sacrifice of the shade tree in the interests of cement walks. Open your columns to an expression of opinion from the public if you care to know how completely you are in touch with Portland residents on this question. If we cannot have both, I vote that the cement walk must go. But why not have both? Where feasible, hay a six-foot cement walk adjacent to the curb of the street, leav-ing against the lot line the entire lawn mere a new usually law an athew side of space now usually left on either side of the walk. This will give plenty of room for shade trees inside of the wallt instead of cutside, and the root has ample room to seek moisture and nourishment. Where this is not feasible by reuson of the fact that the walk has been laid, set into the ground at the edge of the walk a cement wall extending one and one-half to two and one-half feet in the ground. The root cannot break through, but must go down and if it finds its way under the walk below the wall it is probably at ico great depth to do harm. This has proven practical in Germany and is worth an experiment. If all experiments fail, a wooden walk renewed as often as necessary and shade trees are preferable to cement walks and barren streets. Over-head wires are an enemy to the shude tree also, and already after 10 years of care and expense, I am asked to mutilate our English and French elms and Norway

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Kitchener reports with the usual accompaniment.

Why all this pow-wow about the purity of milk? It's too thin.

Perhaps the brigands will reduce their price after the holiday rush. General Buller seems to be butting up

against a court of inquiry on his own recount.

There has been a run on a Buffaiq bank. This seems to be about the only thing which could not be put off there.

The glorious football game now comes forth to make the war in the Transvaal look like a game of drop-the-handkerchief.

President Roosevelt will probably have to write the story of that Santingo naval battle himself, and decide the matter once for all.

That there is not so much in heredity is shown by the fact that Monte Carlo is not in the itinerary of the tour of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

It probably would not require a Sherlock Holmes to tell by examination of the White House furniture that the ages of some of the residents are under 14.

It is too had that Mark Twain cannot have the assistance of those well-known reformers, Scotty Erings and Buck Fanshaw, in his work of reforming . New York.

In a short time the debt of the country

will not be much more than a billion dol. lars, or about as much as it costs J. P. Morgan to travel from New York to San Francisco.

A Pennsylvania Sheriff made a row because the street-cars would not carry him free. Things are growing actions when an ordinary Sheriff capture to be created like a polleeman.

The "Articles of War," which is the official title for the "rules and regulations for the better government of the navy" (either foreign or home), are often subject to amendments to meet new condi-

tions. One of the most recent modificaminus much territory, which she has tions of these of the British Navy gov-handed over to the compatriots of slain miscionaries, might have collected from dates for enlistment. The restrictions are tions of those of the British Navy govthese same compatriots enough to go far made less severe, especially as regards the condition of their teeth. The reason for this is easily explained, since in these

> days of steam and comparatively short cruises in sea work the crews are not so often compelled to subsist upon (to grind up) "salt junk" and "hard tack" as in the days of the ships of a couple of generations ago. Therefore, the question of absolutely sound teeth, and all of the peeth, is no of so much importance, now that soft bread, fresh ment or canned ment and vegetables form the major portion of the food at sea. Provided that a man has a sufficient number of teeth and of fair quality in his head for the proper mastication of ordinary food, if he is suitable in

Captain Allan D. McLean, surgeon at the United States Hospital at Muntinlupa, in the Philippines, writes thus to a friend in Detroit: "At present the general. topic of the day is, What is Uncle Sam going to do with the new 'white elephant' -the 700 school teachers recently sent here-he so philanthropically or unknowingly saddled upon himself. Without the commissary privileges, their salary of \$15 a month doesn't even keep them in food, They cannot speak Spanish, and never will learn to understand Tagalo. The general impression is that it would be cheaper for Uncle Sam to transport all the Filipinos to the United States to learn the language there than to attempt the schoolma-am scheme. They have only maples, because it is said my neighbor's been here two weeks, and have raised more ance than the wi Army did during the palmy days of the

the long struggle at San Francisco and the present status there, it seems un-

Hitherto iron has not been reckoned among the mineral treasures of British Columbia. It is certain, however, that

tention in the mineral markets of the

A SILLY COMPARISON.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a pa per very friendly to the great trusts and much disposed to defend them. attempts the argumentum ad hominem in this way:

The Oregonian is a great newspaper. It is a valuable property. In a way, it is the Car-segie of Oregon journalism. It was built up by the labor of men working for wages. Othe by the lasts inter working for wages. Other newspapers, paying the same wage to labor, have lost thousands of dollars for their pro-jectors. The Oregonian's success, let us ad-mit, was due to the sagacity with which its business affairs were handled. Nevertheless, according to the theory which it preaches, it must the isothert of these or wave removes. was the product of labor, of wage-earners. Is not its value, the fortune which it is supposed to be worth, as much toll unlawfully withheld from labor as the surplus which Carnegie nov enjoys, obtained under precisely similar con ditions in another industrial pursuit?

The Oregonian is a small property. It has served the public as well as it their financial advantage to have main-

to history and song, while ascribing to the enemy all the sins in the decalogue. Think what the Democrats were in 1900-foes of common honesty, law, order and decency, associates of an archists and assassins! Recall the inhuman Republicans, reeking with innocent blood and conspiring for the overthrow of morality through the dishon esty of protective tariffs! The New York campaign may well remind us how thankful we should be for the providential blessing of political vacations. Happy the man whose means permit him to journey like the cuckoo round the globe, companion of the off year!

FOG SIGNALS NEEDED.

"Full speed ahead until you strike the kelp, and then full speed astern," was the general order said to have been given by the superintendent of a large Alaska steamship line to his captains regarding the operation of vessels in a fog. These orders seem almost too sweeping for the safety of the public, but were promulgated in response to the general desire to get through on schedule time. A few of the many wrecks that have occurred on Alaskan routes have been caused by following such instructions too closely, and a number of disasters have resulted from steamers drifting on rocks under a slow bell at times, where full speed would have carried them clear of the danger.

Lack of fog signals, lighthouses and other safeguards to which mariners are entitled has been the main cause of the greater part of the disasters which have occurred in the north since the rush for the gold fields swelled the marine traffic into big proportions. The wreck of the steamship Ha Ting on the coast of Vancouver Island is the natural result of attempting to navigate a dangerous stretch of unmarked water in a thick fog. It does not appear from the testimony at hand that the master showed any lack of judgment or departed from the recognized rules regarding handling a vessel in the fog. In nearly every other part of the world where traffic is as heavy as it is on the Alaska route the government has provided fog signals and lighthouses along the most dangerous part of the routes of steamers. In failing to provide these signals on the Alaska route both the Canadian and the American Governments have been strangely derelict in a duty which they owe to the people traveling under their flags.

The path of the mariner to the Alaskan ports is beset, even in clear weather, with hidden rocks and treacherous currents, which at all times make navigation difficult and perplexing. At night, when even the natural landmarks are hidden by darkness and fog, it becomes largely a matter of luck whether or not a vessel will get through safely. The marine underwriters have been so hard hit by the Alaska disasters

that it would probably have been to could, without any profit worth men- tained a private system of signals and drunken boy (only less sad and repui- officers.

1. The names of the taxable persons in the 2. A description of each tract or parcel of

land to be taxed. 3. The number of acres and parts of an acre. as near as the same can be ascertained, unless divided into lots and blocks; and 4. The full cash value of each parcel of

innd taxed. The Supreme Court holds that no

penalty can be awarded where the as sessment is a nullity, and for the same reason it cannot be required that the plaintiff tender payment of taxes equitably due from him.

This decision would seem to fit misdescriptions of property on the assessment roll, which might generally be said to be void for want of uncertainty, and, if so, it would have an important bearing adverse to the legality of the curative act passed at the last Legislative session, and aimed to cure imperfect assessments.

The purchaser at a tax sale is a volunteer taxpayer of delinquent taxes, and under this opinion in case of a bad assessment it is doubtful if he can recover the money he has paid from the county or any one else. Tax-title buyers will probably govern themselves accordingly. But, although the description may not

be accurate, the actual property in almost every case, if not in every case, is there; and in equity it ought to pay the tax. The present statutes ought to be made stronger on this point. The tax-shirker gets too much consideration.

LIQUOR TO MINORS.

There are upon our statute books stringent laws with contingent penalties for violation against selling or giving liquor to minors, or harboring minors in or about saloons where intoxicating liquor is sold. Good and comprehensive as these laws are, they are not sufficient in themselves to prevent the evils at which they strike. As a consequence, two boys, sons of a prominent and worthy citizen of Salem, are under arrest, charged with beating and robbing an old man on the road. "The boys had been drinking." is the explanation of this serious outrage. It is, of course, possible to find where they procured the liquor that they drank in this instance, and this will probably be done.

The mistake in this case, and in all ases where boys are plied with drink, was in waiting until serious trouble came of it before taking action against the lawbreakers. The father who permits one such violation to pass without vigorously prosecuting the lawless liquor vendor is remiss in his duty, not only to his family, but to the state. Oregon has as good and comprehensive laws, commonly called "temperance laws," as any state in the Union. The lawgivers have done their part. Let parents, and, failing here, the people, do theirs, and the spectacle of, a

densely populated districts of Russia are simply appalling. Not since the dreadful famine of 1891-92 has the stress been so great or the outlook so gloomy.

The high church wing of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Convention has The government is bestirring itself to carried its point. By a vote of 37 against prevent wholesale starvation in these 29 It decided that the canon on should prohibit the remarriage of divorced districts, but the suffering will be great and the death rate, especially persons save where the divorce was obtained for cause existing before the mar among children, will necessarily be riage-that is, where the first marriage large. The class of people affected by was no, marriage. This is the position of the Catholic Church, which holds that famine learn nothing from experience,

but continue year after year processes the marriage tie is indissoluble. of reproduction out of all proportion to their means or assurance of subsistence. Nature running to excess in one way corrects her blunders at more or less regular periods by killing off the surplus. The process involves much human suffering, but it is nature's way and it will be pursued until man learns that it can be turned aside by reason and not by wailing or by prayer.

"The Story of a Great City in a Nutshell" is the title of a 12-mo, book of 200 pages that recites 500 facts about St. Louis, gives an interesting sketch of the city's history and present greatness, and is distributed gratuitously by the Burlington Railroad. While designed to promote the interests of the fair of 1904, this work contains so much useful information complied with intelligent discrimination and presented in attractstrong. ive form that the advertising feature is forgotten and genuine interest in the historic old city is aroused. St. Louis cipline of those who violate it. The Epis-copalian minister may not marry di-vorcees under the rule. But the church is a great city, and it is putting forth strenuous effort to make the coming fair representative of the industrial and political ideas embodied in the Louisiana purchase. It has the spirit and the backing that will insure success to the

enterprise.

In an article on the recent cup race and the international college races, the London Express says: "England and contempt. America are better friends today than they have ever been since the Declarais Scriptural warrant for the remarriage tion of Independence." And it further of the innocent party, as they believe there is authority in the Bible for Presremarks that "nothing has done more to make Britishers and Americans good byterianism, Methodism and Baptism comrades than friendly contests in sport. Politicians may deride the importance of mere pastimes, but the playground is the real place to make enduring friendships." There is much in this, no doubt. For anything that brings intercourse and association among men, and enables them to know each other well, is pretty sure to establish points of contact and liking, on

which they will be better friends.

The evidence of Captain Francis A Cook before the Schley court of inquiry gave a pleasing variety to the monotony that has held the boards all these weeks. It was that of a man who knows what he is talking about and whose view of the events, conditions and efforts which culmimated in the great naval victory of Santiago is not distorted by jealousy or colored by personal spite. Patriotic citizens who have been justly proud of the grand achievement of the United States Navy may now begin to renew their pride in its

Kernel of the Conflict. Brookivn Eagle.

central's automatic signal does not re-spond freely, although just why I should be asked to make the sacrifice instead of my neighbor or the telephone company I cannot quite comprehend.

> His Gwn Man. Boston Herald.

President Roosevelt said at Buffalo, and he has said elsewhere, that he intended carrying out during his administration the policies of President McKinley. That That The does not require him to do in details what canon, however, will not become the law of the church unless it is adopted by the Mr. McKinley intended doing. It does not require him to appoint to office every House of Deputies, the larger and more popular branch of the convention. There is a large minority in the House of Bishman who comes to him with a representation that McKinley promised, or mated, that he would give him a certain ops as the vote shows, which favors a less rigid rule. The minority bishops office, or some office. The President gave less rigid rule. The minority bishops want the church to recognize the right of some encouragement to office-seekers to ply him with this argument by some of his early appointments, which were said the innocent party to a divorce, secured for cause arising after marriage, to beto he the same that his predecessor purcome again a husband or a wife. There posed making, and perhaps they were. But are scores of such people who do re-marry, and scores of guilty parties to dithis is a matter quite apart from general policies, a matter regarding which he is not bound by his declaration, or by any vorce who also remarry, and they are both attendants at Episcopal Churches, duty, a matter concerning which he will In practice these people are not excluded let his independence be known in good time, or he will have no end of embarfrom the society of decent folk. Several

otorious cases will occur to the mind at rassment. President McKinley himself once. They need not be mentioned. And might have changed his mind before the it has been the guilty party to the di-vorce who has usually remargied, rather time for action came. He was by no means unchangeable in his opinions. Pres-ident Roosevelt's peace is dependent on than the innocent party. But the sentiment against putting the ban of the church on an innocent man or woman is being his own man in all such matters, his duty to satisfy himself, and we The adoption of the canon which the House of Bishops has approved would think he will do it. The appointment of his subordinates in administration 15 something for which he will be held rehave to be followed by a rule for the dis-

sponsible.

The Most Oppressive of Trusts.

recognizes as valid marriages performed Washington (D. C.) Times. by clergymen of other sects, and other The sugar trust is one of the worst in clergymen do not object to marrying di-vorced people whether they are the innothe world, and they are all bad enough. This one is particularly obnoxious becent or guilty party. There will need to cause it preys upon everybody who uses be no provision for disciplining the clergy but the laymen and women who violate sugar, which is practically the entire population of the country. Its exactions fall with especial severity upon the middle the canon by marrying again will have to be punished in some way, else the reg-ulations of the church will be held in and poor classes, with whom sugar is one of the necessaries of life, and who use very much more of it in proportion Many conscientious men believe there to their means than do the wealthier peo-

Decadence of Hanna's Influence.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus When President McKinley had breathed

And some of these men are bishops in the Episcopal Church. And many of them his last the Hanna boom for President was dead. The Ohio politician, whose are sitting in the House of Deputies. They want the church to accept their interpretation of the Scriptures and relieve word had been well-nigh law in the Republican party, nationally, shrank to the proportions of one of 50 United States the remarried divorcees. The decision which the convention reaches will have a greater effect on the church itself than Senators, and not the greatest one, either, unless Senator Lodge's influence with on the people against whom the proposed canon is directed. The question at issue is really whether the drift toward Rome the new President had been overestimated. shall continue or not. A Fair Field, but No Favors.

A Precious Snob.

Young Rockefeller was so impressed with his own importance that he had six detectives and a strong bodyguard to accompany him on his recent trip to Providence to marry the daughter of Senator Aldrich. President Roosevelt, however, still walks and rides unattended. If young Rockefeller would travel like the ordinary citizen it is doubtful whether anybody would suspect him of being the son of the richest man in America, and he would be in no danger of being molested. But as an affected, supercilious snob traveling with a royal retinue, it would not be surprising if some disguised crank would

States about 100 of them have been married, and the remaining 600 are busying themselves day and night to get into the ZERA SNOW. matrimonial band wagon, the wheels of which never cease turning, even in the Philippines."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

First Office-Beg .- Wot's Jimmy ergin' for? Second Office-Hoy-Hile graminudity's dead, and going ter be buried on a holiday !-Tit-Bits.

insurrection. Since leaving the United

A Matter for Congratulation .- "Did Pol hunter have any success on his Arctic expedi-tion?" "On, yes? He succeeded in getting back."-Puck.

Driver-Waiter, this chop is very small, Waiter is raw hand)-Yes, sir; but you'll find it will take a good while to out it-Giasgow Evening Times.

An Omission.-"Sue declares that she is sin-gic from choice," said Miss Kittish. "But dad she say whose choice?" asked bliss Frocks.-Dotroit Free Pront.

Neighbor-I saw the doctor call at your house this morning. Is your father very ill? Boy-Not yet. The doctor only come today fur the first time.-Tit-Bits.

What Ought to Be -"But perfect lovers are so plentiful in books, and so more cheevhere." "Yes. It's a pity one down't go with every engagement ring."-Puck.

Young Lady-Oh, Mr. Green, I dun't know what to do with Effet She is so miserable because she hasn't had her donkey ride. Would you mind giving her a pick-a-back?--Punch.

Pat-"Where does your new playfellow live, Beamy?" asked Mr. Bloobumper. "He lives in one of those compariment houses down the street, papa, ' exclaimed Benny .- Detroit Free

Conclusive Evidence - "Is she pretty?" they Asked of the young man who was speaking of his finnces. "Well, I don't want to board," he replied, "but she always gets a seat on the street car," "Ballimore American. Mrs. Knowles.-- "That is a beautiful recom-

Mrs. Knownes.- Just is a draming resolu-meniation you grave to your cook. Of course, she deserved it? Mrs. Milton-Of course. Mrs. Knowles-Bint what do you really think about the girl? I have written recommendations my-self, you know.--Hoston Transcript.

sait, you know.--miston transcript. Caught.--'Oh, my?' she exclaimed, impa-tiently, 'We'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine.'' 'Hours, I should say,'' he replied, rather tartly. ''Ours?' as which joyfully, ''Oh, George, this he as mudden!''---Philadelphia Press.

The Cook Question Solved.

"A Termented Mistress," in Lonion Truth. Owing to the non-payment of their salinies there was a mutiny and riot among the Ful-ness cultury staff at Constantingois- this week. The Suitan ordered the payment of their wages and imprisoned second cosis.-Times. Of the Sultan and all his strange doings From season to season Two read; And sometimes my pulse has been quickened, And sometimes hot tears I have shed; But whatever the ends he has nimed at, B₁ this or the other decree. Till now, in his plenary powers He has never been eavied by ma

But at last when I read in the papars The cooks in his pulses have risen, And that, by an instant irade, He has popped three or four into prison-When I read of these troubissoms creatures Haled off to a cell one by one. Why-I do feel a spasm of env That I can't do what Abdul has

Yes, recalling the ways she ann-Reviewing each failing and fault-Her perichant for putting in perper, Her mania for leaving out sail; I repeat that at has I do envy A might even chefs have to breek; exhilarating figure from the planter's Yes, I years for the power, I admit it, To imprison, at will, my plain cooks

Indianapolis News. We have simply to do for the ocean-car ying trade as the German Government has done by the Hamburg-American line -give it freedom and let it alone. American enterprise needs no subsidy. It requires simply an even chance-a fair field and no favor. The people ought to set their faces as flint against subsidies.

A Damper on Annexation. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Have the sugar-refining companies been lowering the price of sugar in order to lessen the Cuban clamor for annexation? Five and one-tenth cents a pound for the refined article would not appear to be an

Walla Walla Statesman

take a shot at him.