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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers, with fresh to brisk southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 52; precipitation, trace.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

IT IS TIRESOME.

It was altogether foolish and unjust to raise the outcry against Schley. It was virtually a charge of incompetency and cowardice. Even the Secretary of the Navy, forgetting or overlooking the finale, accused Schley of disobedience of orders, in some of the preliminary movements. But, in view of the result, what does the charge amount to? Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet, bore the brunt of the battle in his own ship, and won one of the most notable naval victories on record. What difference whether the ships could or could not have coaled on a particular day, about which there is so much dispute? At most, that is merely matter of opinion. But the great result was a fact.

The test of everything is success. Had failure followed through fault of Schley, there would be room for investigation and censure; but it is a new thing to quibble over the measures and movements which culminated in highest success, and to censure the commander who achieved it.

Dear, however, to the heart of bureaucracy is routine and the martinetism that belongs to it. A battle must not be won except upon prescribed rules, and upon orders precisely given. The commander who, following his judgment, formed upon circumstances of time and place, does not execute precisely as directed some of the details of the movement with which he was charged by his superior officer who is a long distance from the scene, yet when the crisis comes is just in the right place and reports to his country the highest achievement of victory, is accused in official circles of insubordination, incompetency and cowardice, till he feels it necessary to ask for a court of inquiry.

Yet when the work was done he who had done it arrogated nothing to himself, but said there was glory enough for all. No part of this generous spirit has possessed his detractors. So the man who won a victory not surpassed in naval annals is badgered and defamed by the cubs and subalterns of the service, set on by the chiefs of a cabal, whose inspiration is an ungenerous rivalry, and who weary the country with their pertinacity as sticklers for routine regularity in small details. It is tiresome.

RIVER AND HARBOR ESTIMATES.

Unwelcome as it may be, news that the Chief of Engineers has recommended considerable reductions in the estimates for river and harbor works in the Pacific Northwest can hardly be regarded as surprising. The estimates of the various district engineers may be described as the sums which might profitably be expended on the various works specified. The district officers have nothing to do with the total which Congress may be asked to appropriate. The Chief must consider that in making his recommendations, for it would obviously be worse than useless to go through the official forms of submitting estimates that Congress could pay no heed to. The Chief of Engineers must not only consider the merits of the various items in the report, but must also have in mind the capacity of the Treasury and the disposition of Congress toward works of this nature. And it is probable that the recommendations of the Chief are made after consulting the chairman of the rivers and harbors committee. General Gillespie's reductions were foreshadowed by Chairman Burton when he was in Portland last Summer. In an interview then he made the following statement:

We can hardly come up to the recommendations of the engineers. Why, engineers' estimates before the committee call for appropriations to a total of $300,000,000, and we cannot agree to any such appropriation for improving the rivers and harbors of the country, important as they are. We shall probably have to make our limit about a fifth of that sum, and then divide it up as best we may. We must first determine what money can be devoted to river and harbor improvements. If it shall be $20,000,000 direct and $30,000,000 on future contracts, that will be one thing. If it shall be $15,000,000 direct and $25,000,000 for future contracts, that will be another thing. And if we conclude that our limit shall be $25,000,000 and $35,000,000, respectively, that will be still different. The total sum available must be kept in mind when we are fixing the appropriations for any one place. This does not mean, however, that every project will get one-fifth of the sum recommended by the engineers. Some may get all, some we may not be able to give anything. We have to consider all the conditions of each particular case, as well as its relation to the whole. Many projects like those of the Columbia River are of unquestioned merit, and are sure to receive generous consideration.

It is to be noted that the importance of the mouth of the Columbia River is fully recognized, and no reduction is made in the estimate of Captain Langfitt. There ought to be little difficulty in getting this appropriation from Congress. There is some consolation for the projects that suffer from the reduction in the reflection that there is likely to be much less trouble in getting the appropriations now recommended than there would be if Congress should be asked for everything everybody wants. Serious as the reduction in the Northwest is, we shall somehow get along with it. The great improvement, that of the mouth of the Columbia, is duly recognized. Now, if the plan of the improvement there could be changed in accordance with the recommendation of Judge George, printed yesterday, we might see the end of trouble at the river entrance.

INIMICAL TO PORTLAND.

It is uncertain to what extent Seattle, and to what extent Tacoma, will derive greater advantage in Puget Sound competitive development from the recent rise of Mr. James J. Hill to influence in Northern Pacific management. But of his determination to strengthen Puget Sound and its railway connections, especially those afforded through the Burlington system there can be no doubt whatever. Just what he has in view is distinctly conveyed in this paragraph in his annual report:

The territory served by the Burlington produces most of the machinery and implements used on the farms, in the forests, mines and mills of the tier of states reached by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. It also produces a large part of the iron and steel products exported to Asia via the Pacific Ocean. Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha are the largest provision centers in the country. At St. Louis it connects with the chief cotton-carrying lines of the South and Southwest. On the other hand, the Burlington territory takes for fattening the live stock raised on the Northern and Western farms and ranches. It consumes lumber in all shapes on a large scale. The timber of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will soon be gone. The forests of the State of Washington must hereafter, to an increasing extent, supply the demand for lumber in the prairie states of the Middle West. These forests are now the most extensive and most available body of sawing timber standing in the United States. The Great Northern penetrates them in many places and should be in a position to reach a market and secure the haul of the vast tonnage they are capable of affording. The size and value of this traffic will constantly increase.

The proposition has two aspects—the domestic and the foreign. On the one hand Mr. Hill aims at doing the business between the Pacific Coast and the Middle West. He wants his roads to haul the far Western cattle to Middle Western ranches for fattening. He wants the forests of Washington utilized to supply the Middle West with building material. On this head note specifically what he says, and the fact:

WHAT HILL SAYS.	THE FACTS.
The forests of the State of Washington must hereafter, to an increasing extent, supply the demand for lumber in the prairie states of the Middle West. These forests are now the most extensive and most available body of sawing timber standing in the United States.	According to the statistics of the United States Government, **54,300 square miles of merchantable timber, or 200,000,000,000 feet board measure, while the State of Washington contains 47,700 square miles, carrying but 102,503,576,000 feet, board measure.**

President Hill doesn't know about Oregon's timber, or he prefers to conceal his knowledge. In either case he ignores it.

The second revelation in this report is the scheme of foreign trade. Here is discovered the form "community of interest" takes in Mr. Hill's mind. It is not so much an abandonment of competition and a fair field all round for natural development of various sections and transportation lines as it is a through line, from Asia to Chicago, and perhaps through the Erie to the Atlantic, for handling all en route business, and probably in time for competing with the Nicaragua Canal. He wants cotton from St. Louis and steel from Pittsburg and Chicago. These he will carry abroad via the Burlington and Great Northern and his new Pacific steamships, and he will bring back silk, tea, sugar, hemp, etc., and load it at Seattle and Tacoma for New York without breaking bulk.

All of which is highly proper and cause for no complaint. Mr. Hill has a perfect right to acquire all the railroads and build all the steamships and perfect all the close traffic arrangements he can. Nobody can find fault with him for exploiting his roads and ignoring others, for whooping it up for Washington timber and ignoring Oregon. If he can get all the cotton away from the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and the steel rails and the flour and the eastward hauls of lumber, and the eastward-bound Asiatic imports, so much the better for Mr. Hill; so much the more money for his roads, the more prosperity for Washington.

But so much the worse for his competitors and for Oregon. When a man comes into the prizering and sits down in his corner, he doesn't complain that his opponent in the diagonal corner has put himself in the pink of condition and engaged first-class trainers, and lived abstemiously for six weeks. He expects all that. But if he has any sense he has fortified himself in the same way. He will not proceed to lie down and let his opponent claim the decision. **Least of all will he complacently regard that opponent as his friend.** Puget Sound and its railway connections are in their corner, eye alert and muscles in condition. How about the outfit in the other corner? Do they know they are on earth?

NEGRO MIGRATION NORTHWARD.

According to the census figures the colored population of Philadelphia has increased since 1890 from 39,371 to 62,613, while that of New York and Brooklyn has grown from 34,908 to 56,983, and that of Chicago from 14,910 to 31,638 in the same period. These figures, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin, show that while the tendency of Southern negroes to migrate to the leading cities of the North has not assumed any very striking proportions, it is yet distinctly perceptible. Many of these newcomers take the journey in the hope of finding employment in domestic service, and the movement has attained a sufficient volume to merit attention.

Southern newspapers look to this movement as likely to become of sufficient magnitude to convert the Northern people to the Southern way of thinking, as regards the negro. This migration is not likely to occur, since the masses of the blacks will remain in the warmer climate; but it is beyond question that if the negroes should ever become as numerous, relatively, in the North as in the South, the line between the whites and negroes would be drawn as closely in one section as in the other. Nature has established a racial antagonism, which is one of the most potent, as it is the most enduring, of all the social forces known. In the first paper of the "Professor," in the "Breakfast Table Series" of Dr. Holmes, the invincible repugnance of one sort of human beings to another, and the causes of it, are set forth with astonishing power of observation, illustration, wit and argument. It is done in the kindly humorous yet satirical manner characteristic of the best style of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE ARMY RIFLE.

The report of General Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, recommends the complete equipment of the National Guard with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which our regular Army is equipped. This recommendation ought to be at once adopted by Congress, for the failure of Congress to furnish the National Guard with the improved military rifle and smokeless powder made the few National Guard regiments that were included in the Santiago expedition worse than useless, as the smoke from their black powder guns revealed our position to the Spanish soldiers and enabled them to pour a hail of bullets upon our line from their smokeless Mausers. Congress, and not the Ordnance Department, was responsible for this sad blunder. The National Guard and the regular Army as a matter of common sense ought to be armed with the same weapon, for in time of civil riot it might become necessary for the Federal and State soldiers to co-operate, and in that event it might be a matter of vital consequence to have rifles of the same caliber and mechanism, so that ammunition could be exchanged in case of need. During the Cuban War on one occasion the success of a combined movement of army and naval forces was injured because the rifle used by the marines was of different caliber than that used by the Army, and at a critical juncture the small-arm ammunition of one arm of the service could not be used by the other.

This blunder, we believe, has since been corrected. Of course the National Guard, to be of any serviceable support to the regular Army, ought to be exercised in loading and firing with the same weapon as that used by the regular Army. This is a matter of vast consequence today, when, granting equal soldierly courage, the victory is sure to be decided by the army that can shoot best. It was fortunate our dash on Santiago succeeded, for, had our regulars been repulsed, we never could have taken Havana, defended by 100,000 Spanish regulars armed with Mausers, until our volunteer Army then armed with Springfield rifles had replaced this obsolete weapon with the Krag-Jorgensen on the Mauser. This would have meant a delay of at least three months, and we should not have expelled the Spaniards from Cuba before the Spring of 1899. This kind of blundering has always been the rule in our Government. Our regular Army used the old flintlock musket long after the armies of Europe had adopted the percussion lock. As early as 1742 a scientific Englishman, Benjamin Robins, author of "New Principles of Gunnery," perfectly comprehended the superior qualities of rifled arms for war, saying that "whatever state should adopt the use of the rifle and become proficient in it must acquire decided military importance."

The American colonists were the first to organize corps of riflemen in the War of Independence, but Napoleon discouraged the use of the rifle in his army, and hence it was naturally in little esteem by other European governments, but as early as the Crimean War both the English and French Armies were armed with excellent rifled muskets. When our Civil War broke out, in 1861, our troops were furnished with the Springfield Government rifle, which was as good a muzzle-loading rifle as can be made for military use, but our Government was behind the times, for there were a number of excellent breech-loading rifles of American construction then before the public. The Ballard military rifle was an admirable gun, and among repeating arms there were Colt's revolving rifle, and the Spencer and Henry repeating rifles. The Government furnished the Spencer repeating rifle to a small number of Union troops at Gettysburg, where it was used with terrible effect, and the brigade of General Wilder in the Army of the Cumberland was armed with these rifles at Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. A few picked regiments in the Army of the Potomac were armed with these rifles during Grant's campaign of 1864, but the great mass of his Army was armed with the old muzzle-loading Springfield musket at a time when Prussia had adopted the breech-loading "needle" gun, which worked on the same principle as the "Burnside" rifle, manufactured before our Civil War. With this weapon Prussia crushed Austria, whose gallant and well-disciplined army was armed with obsolete guns, losing 20,000 killed and wounded while Prussia lost but half that number.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the Germans were armed with the Mauser and the French with the Chassepot. The English Army at the time of our Civil War had the Enfield rifle, and today are armed with the Lee-Metford; The French Army is armed today with an improved Chassepot, the Leubel; and the German Army with the improved Mauser, which is the best military rifle yet invented. Our Government has always been behind the people in intelligence in the matter of furnishing its troops with the best arms. The war with Mexico found our regular Army with obsolete weapons; the war of 1861 found our Army with muzzle-loaders when breech-loading military rifles were well known and were adopted by Europe; the war with Spain found our whole Army of 250,000 men armed with obsolete guns, save our little regular Army of 25,000 men.

PUNISHMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

It is easy to talk about clearing the country of anarchists, by law, but it is another thing to frame laws that will do it. To the murderous anarchist the law has few terrors. He doesn't make himself or his intention known in advance, and he expects the penalty of death. To one thus willing and expecting to sacrifice his life, the utmost severities of the law are nothing. Murder is punishable with death, already. No more can be done, in that direction.

And so careful were our fathers in making our Constitutions, so desirous of protecting the right of free speech and of free assembly, that they and we have made it almost impossible to prevent anarchists from meeting together and saying what they please. Habeas corpus or other legal proceedings will deliver from prison all who may be arrested merely for words spoken, when there is no overt act. And if we are going to expel anarchists from the country we must first find our anarchists.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is quoted as saying that Congress will endeavor to find ways to suppress anarchist societies, and it is hoped the State Legislatures will do likewise. But Senator Allison suggests no way by which it may be done. Freedom of speech is chiefest of liberties, and we have protected it to such extent that it is almost impossible to punish abuses of it. Nothing could be done with Emma Goldman, even though her words as a preacher of the doctrines of anarchy were accentuated by the murder of the President of the United States.

Colonel A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, has this to say in his annual report in regard to the discipline of that institution at present:

The discipline of the corps of cadets has greatly improved during the year, and is now in an excellent state. It is believed no military body of its size exists which excels in its soldierly appearance and in the perfection of drill and military exercises as well as in the higher requirements of devotion to duty. This satisfactory condition has been attained by firm adherence to the measures adopted during the last three years to create among the cadets a higher soldierly regard for their obligations, in particular those pertaining to hazing.

He goes on to say that the great majority of cadets have obeyed the new regulations loyally and willingly, and adds that through the last Summer's encampment not one case of maltreatment of a new cadet is believed to have occurred; that none has been required to perform menial services for older classmen; that there has been no prearranged fighting and new cadet training has made exceptional progress. So much for putting soldier lads upon their honor. Intelligent, orderly men generally will agree with Colonel Mills that there need be no apprehension that the stoppage of prearranged and often brutal fist fights between new cadets and older classmen will "in any way impair a proper habit of manly self-defense against personal assaults or insult."

A movement to erect a monument to the late ex-Governor William A. Newell, developer of the lifesaving service, is in progress in New Jersey. The effort is a fitting one and the object most worthy. The lifesaving service is in itself a grand and ever-growing memorial to a man who, above all things, was noted for kindness of heart and interest in his fellow-men. In no other respect was Governor Newell a great man, but in this he was the peer of any and the superior of many who have attained much wider fame. For some years a resident of the Pacific Northwest, first as Governor of Washington Territory and later as a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, William A. Newell was known and honored by thousands of its citizens. After his return to his home state—New Jersey—the people of the Pacific Coast lost sight of him, and some months ago heard of his death with regret. As a developer of the lifesaving service, his endeavor belongs not to one section or people, but to the world of humanity, and a monument erected to his memory anywhere is a testimonial to the worth to the world of a man who planned through systematic ways to rescue from the "dread sweep of the down-streaming seas" those shipwrecked on the Nation's coast.

Emperor William is proving in political sagacity to be the true son of his mother, the late Empress Frederick, who was one of the most accomplished politicians in Europe. Of her, Justin McCarthy said recently: "She was a woman of remarkable capacity, with advanced and enlightened views on political and social questions. Bismarck was her enemy, and for many years her life was a struggle against the great Imperial Chancellor, and she might under happier auspices have made a noble figure in history." Her son finds himself "under happier auspices," and it must have soothed somewhat the bitter disappointment of his mother because of her early relegation to obscurity through the death of her husband, when Bismarck was dismissed and forced to retire, growling and disgruntled, to private life.

There is tragedy in the death by suicide of a child-bride of 17, years as the result of the intoxication of her husband of two days. Greater tragedies, however, are enacted hourly in thousands of drunkards' homes where jaded, toilworn wives struggle and suffer on and on through slow years, and children huddle together in terror at the sound of unsteady footsteps denoting the homecoming of their fathers. Braver, more hopeful, more patient women bear this load to the bitter end; wiser women throw it off at the beginning, not necessarily by suicide; the world is too wide for that. But by prompt repudiation of a contract the spirit of which is thus early violated by the rescinding of all promise of happiness.

On December 2 next President Roosevelt and wife will reach the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. They were married in London at St. George's Chapel, Hanover Square, by Canon Cammadge, who is a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt. President Roosevelt and his wife have a large acquaintance in England, where they have been frequent guests in some of the best families of the kingdom.

A new adjustment of the boundaries of the City of Portland can be made which will increase the population and property of the city, yet much reduce the area. This, as The Oregonian thinks, is the plan that ought to be embodied in the new charter.

Hundreds of plowmen are afield in the Willamette Valley as a result of the late rains. A most seasonable of seasons, truly, that orders everything to the farmer's hand.

Schley is vindicated in the popular mind, whatever the findings of the court of inquiry. How about Sampson?

The best time to make autopsies of anarchists is when they land in this country.

Conquest of an Empire.

Duluth Herald.

The Herald acknowledges receipt of a handsome little handbook of Portland, Or., and the vast tributary country of which that city will always remain the principal financial and distributing center. It is published by The Morning Oregonian, the leading newspaper of the Columbia River region, and contains a vast amount of reliable information in condensed and convenient form. It is issued with special reference to the proposed Lewis and Clark Centennial, and the articles bearing on the conquest of an empire are of much interest. The book is unique in its makeup, is well illustrated, and is otherwise attractive.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GEN. MILES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, is this year much briefer than heretofore, and yet it discusses in concise form and with great thoroughness many of the more important topics concerning our Army, its needs and its efficiency. The following liberal extracts embody all of the essential features of this report:

Force in Cuba.

"It is expected that the force in Cuba will be very much reduced in the near future and it is hoped that the force in the Philippines can also be very much reduced. It will, however, be necessary to occupy with military and naval forces for an indefinite time certain strategic positions in that archipelago.

"The condition of the Indians in the past year has remained practically the same as during the preceding few years, and has been very satisfactory, no disturbances of any importance requiring the use of the troops having occurred. Still, there is no doubt that the presence of military stations within a reasonable distance of their reservations has had a restraining influence upon them. These stations will have to be maintained for some year to come or during the time that they are in a state of transition from a nomadic, uncivilized condition to that of a peaceful, industrious life.

"The condition of the country, with its 4000 miles of coast line, requires now an artillery force of 18,862 men, which in the near future may have to be increased. This force should constitute the grand reserve of the Army. A large force is necessary to perform the laborious work of keeping in order and handling the heavy, expensive machinery and ammunition at the artillery forts, yet it is quite unnecessary and inadvisable to keep a large body of troops for that duty alone. If this be all that is required of the artillery, a much smaller force of skilled artillerists with a corps of laborers would meet the requirements.

"In my judgment it is highly important that this strong arm of the Government should at all times be maintained in the most effective condition possible, and though the principal duties of the men would be the manning, care and preservation of the great coast defenses, they should at the same time, being armed with rifles and instructed and drilled in the use of them, be immediately available, in such strength as may be required, for service in case of any emergency that might arise demanding the use of a well-trained, disciplined body of troops. They should be so organized that they can be instantly mobilized under their own officers into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions; the regiments retaining their flags and important records and being subject, as formerly, to rotation of service in different sections of the territory of the United States. In this way the interest of field officers would be better sustained, the services of all officers fully recognized, while the possibility of injustice or favoritism in the matter of assignments of officers and batteries would be avoided. The corps organization has been tried once before with a much smaller force than we now have, and was discontinued because it was considered defective and impracticable; and with the increased force at the present time there is much more probability of inefficiency and a greater liability of injustice.

The Army Canteen.

"Much has been said concerning the Army canteen, which, when first established, was called the 'amusement room,' and afterwards the post exchange. It was a place of amusement and recreation for the enlisted men, where they could enjoy reading books and papers, playing games, etc., and could purchase such refreshments, excepting liquors, as they desired. It was then an eminently successful institution and promoted the contentment and general welfare of the troops. Later, when what was known as the post traders' establishments were abolished, light wines and beers were authorized to be sold in the canteen. The Government has now by act of Congress prohibited the sale of intoxicating beverages in the canteen, and it is believed that no injury has resulted thereby and that the law has in the main been beneficial.

"The Army is composed principally of young men who have not formed the habit of using liquor, and although the majority of the enlistments actually occur in large cities, as the recruiting offices are principally located there, a large percentage of the men come from homes in the country and small towns and villages in every part of the United States. The prediction that the change would prevent enlistments and increase desertions has not been fulfilled. Since the law was approved, namely, on February 2, 1901, the recruiting stations have been thronged with men seeking enlistment for the service, 25,944 men having enlisted since that date, and the precentage of desertions is now far less than in former years. Desertions most usually occur during the first six months of enlistment, and a much larger percentage of enlistments have been made during the past six months than heretofore. In many cases the men that have deserted belong to a class whose presence in the service was not desirable under any conditions, but whose real character was not known at the time of enlistment.

Personnel of the Army.

"War is now more than ever before a most progressive science, and armies require an educated, skilled, disciplined personnel having a thorough knowledge of the use of the most modern and destructive appliances of war, most of which were wholly unknown a generation ago. Four years ago we had a small but most efficient Army of only 25,000 men, many of whom, with a majority of the officers, had been schooled in the military profession in the great Civil War, or by years of campaigning on our Western frontiers. Hence at the commencement of the War with Spain our Army, in point of experience, intelligence, efficiency and physical excellence, was not excelled by any like body of troops in any army of the world. Since that time it has been put to the test over a wider field of duty than any army within my knowledge. From the rigorous climate of Northern stations troops have been moved to tropical countries and there opposed to the trained troops of a European army, enduring great hardships and privations and suffering under the depressing and debilitating influence of an unhealthy clime; they have served in the difficult regions of the Philippines; they have borne our flag to the capital of the Chinese Empire; at the same time carrying on extensive explorations in the Arctic regions of Alaska—at all times and places exhibiting the most commendable fortitude and under all circumstances maintaining the honor and high character of the American Army. During this period many of our experienced officers and men have fallen in battle, have become disabled by wounds or disease incident to the service, or, from various causes, have been obliged to retire from active service. Their places have been filled by new men and a large number of new officers, yet I am gratified to say that the same high tone and character prevails in the Army today as in former years. By personal inspections of troops that have gone to and are now serving on stations beyond the sea, of those that have returned, and of those that have been added recently to the service, I am prepared to affirm that the personnel of the Army today is most satisfactory and creditable to the Nation.

"Owing to the sending of large military forces beyond sea it has been necessary to very much reduce the force remaining in the United States; in fact, at times it has been reduced to less than two-thirds the strength of the Army which has been garrisoned in the United States during the last 50 years. The cost of maintaining such a large force at remote stations has been so great that adequate funds have not been afforded to keep the military stations in the United States in a perfect state of preservation, and now that a good portion of the Army has been returned, and more will be returned in the near future, there will be required additional appropriations and allotments to preserve the posts in proper order.

"In this connection I would call attention to the following extract from my annual report for the year 1895:

While it is economical and desirable to have the reserve forces of the Army at large posts near great centers of communication, I trust that no other influence than the necessities of the Government will prevail in the selection or maintenance of such permanent stations, which should be selected with the greatest care for strategic purposes. The location of troops where they are not absolutely required should be avoided, and the tendency to concentrate troops near the great cities should not be carried to the extent of depriving the remote settlements in the sparsely settled states and territories of proper and adequate protection.

"I also call attention to the following extract from my last annual report:

I renew my recommendation that authority be granted to the War Department to dispose of, by sale, certain reservations and military posts that have been, or may be, abandoned on account of being no longer of military value, and that the proceeds of such sales may be utilized in purchasing suitable lands that are imperatively required for the immediate use of the garrisons now at the artillery posts and at other points for the better equipment of the service. This plan has been recently adopted by the French Republic with great benefit to their service.

Military Stations.

"The important military stations in this country have been very much neglected, and the public buildings and works pertaining thereto are greatly in need of repair, and unless kept in proper order serious loss will result to the Government. I therefore recommend that liberal appropriations be made by Congress for this purpose, and that the money be allotted to the various departments in proportion to the needs of the troops stationed therein.

"Very marked progress has been made in the last three years in equipping the coast defenses with modern high-power guns, and very expensive concrete fortifications have been built. More than 400 modern guns have been mounted for the protection of our principal harbors, so that safety has been secured to a great extent, so far as the fixed armament is concerned, yet the expenditure that has been made of $80,000,000 would be entirely useless unless suitable and ample ammunition is provided with which to destroy hostile fleets. I therefore earnest recommend that Congress be asked to make appropriations to provide, in addition to the high-power guns, a suitable proportion of small-caliber rapid-fire guns, to constitute auxiliary batteries, and an ample amount of ammunition for the guns of all calibers, in order to render them effective.

"As a large portion of the Army has been stationed in the western portion of the United States, and over one-half of it is now occupied west of the Pacific Ocean, I recommend that a military school be established on the Pacific Coast, preferably in Southern California, suitable for the instruction of officers in the duties pertaining to the staff corps and departments, and the engineer, cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service."

IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

Ex-Consul-General Stowe One of the Speakers at the Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—Colonel J. G. Stowe, ex-United States Consul-General at Cape Town, who resigned two months ago to engage in private enterprises in Kansas City, addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers today. Colonel Stowe, after touching on the war raging in South Africa, spoke of the great trade possibilities for American manufacturers in the Transvaal, and urged increased efforts upon the part of the producers of this country. His words were greeted with a pause.

George H. Maxwell, manager of the National Irrigation Association of Chicago, in an address, explained the object of his organization and urged the delegates to join the association and engage in the work of developing home markets in the West and aid in securing sound National legislation that will result in the so-called arid lands being reclaimed in order that men seeking homes in the West might obtain them without difficulty. Congressman W. A. Reeder, of Kansas, supported Mr. Maxwell's argument with a vigorous speech. The president of the association was appointed to act as a member of the advisory council of the National Irrigation Congress, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the members and request them to identify themselves with the irrigation movement. Colonel Nicholas Bell, a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, made a speech inviting the association to make an exhibit at the world's fair in 1903. Eight delegates to the National Reciprocity Convention, to be held at Washington, November 19, were appointed.

In connection with the implement dealers, the National Association of the Agriculture Press League began its annual meeting today. Several advertising agents of wide reputation are in attendance.

NOME CONTEMPT CASES.

One of the Respondents Refused to Answer Questions Put to Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—C. A. S. Frost, one of the respondents in the Nome contempt case, was the only witness on the stand today. On cross-examination Frost refused to answer certain questions relating to secret investigations carried on under his direction at Nome. These questions will be referred to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals that their fitness may be passed on.

Frost told of having been informed about July 26, 1900, that an attempt had been made to stuff the jury panel for the criminal and civil cases to be tried in the term of court which was to open in Nome about August 27. He was shown by Judge Noyes an affidavit which set forth the same charge, and it was accompanied by a list of the names which it was alleged had been furnished. After consultation with Noyes, and about the middle of August, he recommended the employment of three detectives, Carson, McLane and Carroll, who were to work up the case and locate the men who had been tampering with the jury panel. He had previously testified that these men were employed through the United States Attorney's office, after he was appointed assistant about September 15 of the same year. He refused to state who was his informant, whose name appeared on the affidavit, what his instructions to the detectives were, or what their reports to him contained, on the ground that these matters were of a confidential nature, and he would not answer the question unless ordered to do so by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Voyron Letters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says the German newspapers find it impossible to conceal their irritation over the publication of the letters which General Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, sent to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The Cologne Gazette, referring to General Voyron's letter on the claim of France to champion, throughout China, the cause of the Catholic establishments, says the German missions will be protected by Germany. France's "exclusive right" cannot be practically exercised.

For Closer Organization.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Miners of Virginia and West Virginia were in session here today in response to a call issued by the United Mine Workers of America. The purpose of the convention, as set forth in the call, is to advise some plan by which the miners and operators of the two states may be brought in closer relation with each other, and the interests of the miners cared for along business lines that may secure for them higher wages and better conditions of employment.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Santos-Dumont's plans still seem to be in the air.

Perhaps Admiral Schley will get his vindication in time to read before he eats his Thanksgiving dinner.

If fashion follows the usage in the White House, the pink tea will soon be succeeded by the black lunch.

Roosevelt's message will be the first work he has composed for some time for which publishers have not fought.

When J. Pierpont Morgan gets control of the warship trade the Sultan will be able to get a navy only by paying cash in advance.

Admiral Dewey has done little talking during the sessions of the court of inquiry. The Admiral has sufficient sagacity to profit by experience.

A New York woman says she has cured a cat by Christian Science. She would attract more attention if she were able to kill a few cats by the same process.

The President is coming to the Northwest next Summer. Perhaps the state could save money by abolishing the bounty on cougar scalps till after his visit.

It is said that whiskers are going out of style in Texas. Far-sighted people have long predicted the dissolution of the Populist party in that section of the country.

Miss Sadie Benjamin, of Tema Vista, Tex., is the heroine of perhaps the most remarkable elopement on record. The daughter of a wealthy merchant, she fell in love with a youth named Garland, and visiting a circus, they mounted a huge Asiatic elephant and suborned the beast's trainer to urge the elephant to top speed. The long strides of their strange steed soon carried them beyond pursuit and to the spot where a clergyman could be found.

A great many California oranges are shipped East in what are known as "tramp" cars. There is no fruit the price of which fluctuates as much as does that of oranges, and thousands of carloads of oranges are, therefore, started East with some uncertain destination. The car may be consigned to Kansas City, but in the meantime there are agents watching in the East for the best markets, and on telegraphic information the car may be ordered on to Chicago or New York.

In December, 1898, the President of the United States and the Governor of Alabama were entertained socially at Tuskegee, Ala., by Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, and in referring to the event the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune said: "No white hosts or hostesses could have been more courteous in attending to and more thoughtful in forestalling every want of their guests than were these refined and educated Africans during all the time of our visit."

It is not good for persons with heart disease to be about the White House grounds when President Roosevelt's daughter Ethel is taking exercise on that new bicycle of hers, if a Washington correspondent's story is to be relied on. A man, or a woman, for that matter, is likely to experience a shock such as would not be good for a weak heart. Miss Ethel takes risks on her wheel that would do credit to a trick rider. On Saturday she was taking a spin, when her course took her toward the flight of granite steps leading to the roadway between the White House and the State, War and Navy Department building. Instead of jumping off while still at a safe distance from the steps she continued on toward them until she was so near that an old lady standing near let out a shriek of horror. But Miss Ethel did not go down in a heap on the steps. Instead she turned the vehicle a little and jumped off within a foot of the edge. She is somewhat of a rough rider herself.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

His Definition.—"You're quite a sportsman, aren't you?" "Wal, I dunno, boss. I s'posed a sportsman wuz one of dem fellers what comes from de city, an' can't hit nuffin'!"—Puck.

Kitty—My dressmaker says it is such a pleasure to fit a gown to me. Edith—Considers it a sort of artistic triumph, I suppose? The true artist delights in difficulties.—Boston Transcript.

Commonplace.—"Some people seem to think he's a genius." "Oh, he can't be. He's too methodical." "Is he, really?" "Very. Somebody gave him a silver matchsafe over a month ago and he still keeps his matches in it."—Philadelphia Press.

Up-to-Date Parson.—"How does your parson draw such big congregations from society circles?" "Oh, he gets a good deal of golf in his sermons." "Indeed?" "Yes; every few sentences he warns us not to foozle on the narrow path and to drive Satan down the nearest hole."—Chicago News.

The Irrepressible.—"Will you have another dish of ice-cream?" asked the mother of Johnnie, whose place was across from the invited guest Johnnie's mother was entertaining that day. "Well, yes, I b'lieve I will," said Johnnie; then he added, "leastways we don't have it more'n wunct a year."—Ohio State Journal.

Uncle—What are you crying for, Georgie? Georgie—Teacher caned me because I was the only one—boo-hoo—able to answer a question today. Uncle (indignantly)—This is scandalous, my poor boy! What was the question? Georgie (between sobs)—Who put the bent pin in the teacher's chair.—Tit-Bits.

An Interesting Transaction.—"Been to town?" "Yes," answered Farmer Corntosset. "How's business?" "I dunno, yet. Haven't had time to figure. I bought a gold brick." "There's no profit in that." "I ain't so sure about that. The feller I got it of was so kind of hasty an' nervous that I jes' handed him a bunch of Confederate money."—Washington Star.

Greece in Her Decay.

Byron, "The Giaour."

He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death is fled—
The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress,
(Before Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers),
And marked the mild angelic air,
The rapture of repose that's there;
The fixed yet tender traits that streak
The languor of that placid cheek,
And—but for that sad shrouded eye,
That fires not, wins not, weeps not, now,
And but for that chill changeless brow,
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appalls the gazing mourner's heart
As if to him it could impart
The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon;
Yes, but for these, and these alone,
Some moments—aye, one treacherous hour—
He still might doubt the tyrant's power—
So fair, so calm, so softly sealed,
The first, last look by death revealed.

Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece—but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Hers is the loveliness in death,
That parts not quite with parting breath;
But beauty with that fearful bloom,
That hue which haunts it to the tomb,
Expression's last receding ray,
A gilded halo hovering round decay,
The farewell beam of Feeling past away!
Spark of that flame, perchance of heavenly birth,
Which gleams, but warms no more its cherished earth.
Clime of the unforgotten brave!
Whose land, from plain to mountain cave,
Was Freedom's shrine or Glory's grave!
Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?