The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonium should be addressed invariable "Editor The Gregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-

tistes, subscription 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 Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldenith Bros., 236
Spiter street; P. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street;
J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the
Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Perry news

For sale in Los Angeles by R. P. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 100 Bo. Spring street.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Duarborn street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News Co., IT W. Second South street.

For sale in Opden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and by C. H. Myers.

On file in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition, Charleston, S. C.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Derver Colo, by Hamilton & For sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton & endrick, 908-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain, with southerly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 82; minimum temperature, 36; pre-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

We do get many "undesirable" immigrants, in these United States, Many are ignorant; many are beggars; many are helpless, through disease as well as through poverty; not a few are crimmals. Toward the close of the last seasion of Congress a bill was offered which was designed to prevent or at least to put a check upon the influx of persons unfit for our citizenship. The bill received a favorable report from the committee on immigration of the House of Representatives, but it failed to pass because of its introduction so late in the session. The bill, or one like it, is to be introduced at the opening of the session, next month, by a member from New York, and Governor Odell, according to the Tribune, will ask the Governors of other states to request their Representatives to support it. The bill proposes that all persons shall be excluded who, within a period of ten years, "have been confined in an asylum for the insane, idiotic or epileptic, or were insane, idiotic or epileptic previous to landing in the United States, or who, having been admitted, shall within two years after arrival be found insane or idiotic or epileptic, unless it shall appear that such condition is due to causes arising after arrival." The bill further provides that each alien shall have a Consular cerenter under the provisions of this law.

tificate showing that he is entitled to Pursuing this subject, the New York Tribune has made a careful compilation from the report of the Commissioner of Immigation at the port of New York, with a view, specially, of bringing out the facts as to the illiteracy of immigrants who have entered the country during the last two (fiscal) years. It is shown that the percentage of illitr than ir years, and the Commissioner explains it by pointing to the growing immigration from countries where the percentage of illiteracy is high. It is shown that the nation sending us the highest percentage of illiterates is Russiathough Italy follows closely after. Of those coming from Russia, 50.75 per cent were illiterates; while 50.40 per cent of those from Southern Italy, whence one-third of all our immigrants of last

year came, were in the same class. The smallest percentage of illiterates was from Scandinavian countries. Of these nationalities, only .64 per cent of the persons over school age (14 years) were unable to read and write. The percentage of illiteracy among those who came from England Scotland and Wales was 1.63: from Bohemia, 1.99. From Ireland there came 19,953 persons, of whom only 567 were illiterates. Of the 34,237 Jews who arrived in this country last year, 8303 could neither read nor write. But most of the Jews were from countries where the proportion of general illiteracy is large

In many quarters it is suggested that the bill to regulate the admission of immigrants shall also carry an educational qualification of some kind. It would seem not too much to require that persons over 12 years of age should be able to read and write the language of the country of their nativity. This indeed wouldn't be much, but it would be an addition of some importance to the other restrictions proposed.

BACK TO VIRGINIA.

Captain William H. H. Peck, late of Pasadena, Cal., has been appointed treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Captain Peck served in a New England regiment of the Sixth Corps, and was severely wounded at the battle of Savage Station, June 29. 1862; he went into action with a company fifty-nine strong and in twenty minutes lost forty-four men killed and wounded. His wound was in the neck and so lacerated the nerves and muscles of the throat that for several years he has been obliged to live in Southern California. Writing to an old comrade in this city from Hampton, Va., where he has just assumed the duties of his new appointment, Captain Peck says: Strange isn't it that I come back here to the

saula, which was the scene of so much dence of war to you and me forty years Hampton is revolutionized as to business and population compared with its condition when we saw it in April, 1862.

The vicinstudes of life are strange marched through the Peninsula as an enemy's country and on Virginia soil survivors of the Civil War, he prophecy. In that forty years slavery become long ago extinct, ex-Confederate General is on the Federal pension culture in the dissemination of scien- of "absentee landlords" would proba- of Autumn.

the United States Army. The sons of Union and Confederate veterans have fought side by side and year \$20,000 will be expended. shed their blood together under the flag of the restored Union. At 20 years of appropriate money for the building of cial immunities in the matter of taxa-

age, in 1861, that young New England any great through highway or system Coast, for there was no transcontinental of the work to the states and counties railroad until 1889, but he has lived in expected call to service brings him back to Hampton, Va., for the first time in forty years, so that he is likely to find his grave in the state where he was so desperately wounded as a soldier.

LATEST NICARAGUAN DEVELOP-MENT.

expire twelve months from the time when notice of intention to abrogate is served by either of the contracting parties upon the other. As President Zelaya's denunciation, issued Wednesday, names October 1 next as the date of expiry, we must suppose that notice has been given our State Department some time ago, although faint inklings of the action are all that have escaped to public notice. This treaty is the only one we have with Nicaragua concerning the isthmian canal; so far as Nicaragua is concerned, therefore, our treaty rights in the canal enterprise will per ish next October, unless some forward undertaking is mesnwhile negotiated.

The treaty in question was signed at Managua, June 21, 1867, by T. B. Dickinson, resident Minister, for the United States, and Tomas Ayon, Secretary of State, for Nicaragua. The chief if not the sole purpose of the convention was concerned with the canal. It contains a large amount of perfunctory agreements concerning amity, commerce, "most-favored nations," discriminating duties, privileges of travel, Consuls, etc., but in articles XIV and XIX inclusive the canal subject is directly attacked and fully covered. Article XIV grants us the right of transit, and equal privileges of using means of transit by land or water, natural or artificial, saving only a reservation on Nicaragua's part of the rights of sovereignty. Article XV binds the United States to guarantee and maintain the canal's neutrality, and binds Nicaragua to maintenance of one free port at each end of the canal. We can let contracts for mails across the isthmus, but tolls shall be equal for Americans and Nica-

raguans. The core of this treaty, as with the treaties with New Granada and Colombia concerning the Panama Isthmus, has to do with the rights of the United States for protection and interference. Deference is observed, both to the dignity of Nicaragua and the potential needs of the United States. Ordinarily the employment by us of armed forces for protection of the canal and maintenance of order must be preceded by request from Nicaragua, but "in the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, we are authorized "to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained." On the other hand, Congress must first enact laws for this specific purpose, and an obligation to withdraw our troops will rest upon us so soon as Nicaragua judges their presence no longer necessary. may, however, withdraw our guarantee and protection whenever we think the acts of the canal company are unfair and no longer entitled to protection. On six months' notice, under article XVII, we should be justified in leaving the isthmus to the mercy of offended

Why this treaty has been denounced nobody seems to know. Nicaragua sends no explanation, and Minister Merry is silent. One reason may be that the Nicaraguan Government wishes to hurry up negotiations for the canal. Quite as likely, however, the real cause will be found in some sinister proceeding of the canal's enemies, either in Europe or in the councils of American railroads. There are more ways to skin the trans-isthmian cat than merely to buy a few mercenary Senators.

GOOD ROADS.

It costs more to move a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay ten miles over the average country roads of the Union than to transport the same burden 500 miles by railway or 2000 miles by steamship. In the early days of the Repub lic the plan of a system of great National highways constructed by the direct authority of Congress received much attention, and several roads were built by the Federal Government. But the development of the great systems of canals and rallways haited the policy of road construction by Federal direction more than half a century ago, This fact explains why the old countries of Europe have excellent roads compared with those found in America, The advent of steam transportation by land and water found all Europe already furnished with excellent high ways. The Romans made splendid roads, because as a military people good roads were their only solution of the problem of quick transportation.

Trade followed the flag in the days of the Roman Empire, and good roads were necessary to interstate commerce between its various provinces. more than 500 years before the application of steam to water and land fransportation France, Spain, Germany and Austria had been obliged to maintain military roads as necessary to the quick assemblage of armies for foreign or domestic war, and Great Britain, for purposes of trade and travel, was obliged to build and maintain good roads. The advent of steam transportation found Great Britain, France and Germany already in possession of an excellent system of roads, which could be maintained in good condition at a small annual expense for repair, so that steam transportation did not rob Europe of its admirable highways; it only supplemented them by steam transportation. But the advent of steam transportation caught our young country without any completed system of splendid Na-

tional highways, like those of Europe. If we had had good, well-built roads as early as 1830, we should have them When that young Lieutenant in 1862 today; but just when we began to project a system of fine National highways the advent of steam transportawas wounded nigh unto death, had any- tion persuaded us to abandon our conbody predicted that he would survive struction of excellent public highways wound forty years and then be and trust to the multiplication of steam called back from the Pacific Slope to transportation by land and water for Virginia to accept service in a United | the carriage of travel and freight. States Soldiers' Home, which shelters Of recent years several states have framed laws for the gradual construcwould have answered that it was a wild tion of good roads through a system of state aid and supervision, and since 1893 Congress has voted an appropriaerate Generals have been palibearers tion of money to be expended under the to Grant and Sherman one ex-Confed- direction of the Department of Agri-

officer never expected to see the Pacific of highways. It will leave that part more immediately concerned. The func-California for nearly twenty years, and tion of the Federal Government will be agents who are trained road-builders. This the Federal Government now does through a division of the Department of Agriculture known as the Office of designated as special agents, who examine the road-building materials of the various sections of the country and re-1887 with Nicaragua, the treaty is to port to the Government the natural conditions and road-making resources therein. Object-lesson roads, each a mile or more in length, have been built by the Government director in Michigan, at Port Huron, Saginaw, Traverse City; at Springfield, Ill., and at Topeka, Kan. In conjunction with the National Association of Good Roads the Federal Government has helped build objectsson roads in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. About twenty miles of roads were built, and fifteen large conventions held, between New Orleans and Chicago.

POPULAR SUFFRAGE.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York City, in a recently published letter, declares that he does not think that universal suffrage is the best form of government for large aggregations of men. He holds that municipal government is a matter of business, and not of general politics; that ignorance should be excluded from control, and that the city business should be carried on by trained experts selected upon some other principle than popular suffrage. Mr. Hewitt professes to limit his objection to popular suffrage to the government of great cities.

On the other hand, Mayor-elect Low avows his belief in universal suffrage as the first principle of popular government, whether in city, state or nation. The view of Mr. Hewitt represents the growth of pessimism concerning the success of democratic instituvictorious uprising against Tammany in the democratic experiment, even in New York City. Mr. Low welcomes his his lifelong faith in popular suffrage and the honest instincts of the masses of the people. The attitude of Mr. Low is more logical and consistent than that of Mr. Hewitt. You cannot legically deprive the people of the privilege of electing their chief municipal rulers by ballot while conceding the principle of popular government in the affairs of

Municipal government should be conducted without reference to National politics, but under our theory of selfgovernment in America, which began in the town meeting, you cannot remove municipal government from popular control without making a beginning of the end of democratic government. If popular suffrage is really a hopeless failure in the great cities of America, it is near its death in the Nation, too. The wealthy and cultured classes have always been pessimistic concerning popular government. The Tories of the Revolution were, as a rule, composed of the well-to-do, educated, respectable people, so-called. Free institutions have always been established by the bayonets and chiefly supported by the ballots of the plain people.

JEROME AND PLATT. Justice Jerome's savage attack upon Boss" Platt did not prevent his election. Perhaps it helped it, for a good many voters knew that Jerome's indictment of Platt was absolutely just, so far as his influence in the past is concerned. While Jerome retracted his statement subsequently, so far as the particular charge that Platt had conspired with Whitney to beat the fusion ticket is concerned, nevertheless he was particular to say that he took nothing back in general as to Platt's past career as the leader of the Republican Tammany contingent.

Platt doubtless supported the fusion ticket this year; he dared not do otherwise. Rufus F. Andrews, who was the eader of the Republican Tammany contingent in the days of the Tweed 'ring," dared not play traitor to his party when the great uprising against Tweed came in October, 1871, but everybody knew that he was nothing but a' Republican rat leaving the sink ing Tammany ship. Jerome's indictment of Platt as standing always for immoral commercialism in politics and as the undoubted political agent of the great corporations of New York in their corrupt dealings, is true in general as to his past, even if it be incorrect as to present particulars. Among other things, Jerome sald:

Now I have got no use and never had any use for Thomas C. Platt, any more than I have for Richard Croker. They have lifted this campaign by their corrupt methods into ampaign of the people against those who have lone more to debauch the great public life of America than any two men that ever lived.

This statement Jerome did not take back. Mark Twain called Mr. Shepard 'the good end of a rotten banana," and Jerome evidently thinks that Platt is "the rotten end of a good banana."

New England agriculture is adapting itself more and more every year to the changed conditions brought about by cheap transportation and the opening of the Western country. The census of 1900 shows that in Connecticut during the last decade there has been a noteworthy diversion of agricultural effort from cereals to fruit, vegetables and tobacco, which is the most valuable cash crop raised in the state. Between 1889 and 1899 the tobacco acreage increased from 6331 to 10,120. The value of vegetable products and small fruits has increased within the same period from \$371,207 to \$2,981,653. The number of peach trees has increased from 88,655 in 1890 to 522,726 in 1900; of plum trees, from 4098 to 53,353; of pear trees, from 55,141 to 79,243. Acres formerly devoted to hay and cereals, in which Western competition is most felt, are now devoted to fruit and market gardening. and the downward progress of farm and product values has been arrested Dairying is still the chief farm employment in Connecticut, and the produc tion of milk is much larger than in 1890. Sheepraising continues to decline, and so of swine; but horses and neat cattle other than cows are more numerous Landlordism, says the Springfield Republican, "Is not an expanding factor in Connecticut agriculture, and sentee landlordism is still less so." This is an interesting fact, but the number

roll, and two are on the retired list of time information on the subject of road bly be increased in New England if exconstruction. For this purpose \$14,000 Governor Smith, of Vermont, could se was voted in 1900, and for the present cure the enactment of his stupid proposal to colonize rich New Yorkers It is not expected that Congress will in New England by granting them spe-

tion. The New York Sun explains the facts that the world's wool clip increased 150 per cent between 1875 and 1898, and that expected to die there, and now this un- to educate the people through special the price of wool has declined in all markets since 1860, as the natural result of the very great expansion of wool- growing, due to the opening of the vast ary sentiments and that he would be pasturage of Australasia, Argentina, South Africa and of our own free graz-Public Road Inquiries, in charge of a South Africa and of our own free grandirector and a number of road experts ing lands on the Western plains. The world has raised more wool than it has needed. Continental Europe is growing, therefore, much less wool than it did ten years ago. Germany produces only about four-fifths of its former crop, and the housely sequenced in the home supply is largely reduced in France. Australasia produces fiveeighths as much wool as all Europe, but drouths render sheepraising precarlous in its largest field. In the five years ending in 1898 the herds in Australasia were reduced from 108,940,000 to \$3,822,000. The decrease in the output of wool is due something to the competition between wool and cotton. In Scotland, cotton consumption is growing and wool consumption declining, and there is also an increased admixture of cotton in some kinds of woolen fabrics. There is also a world-wide to honor San Francisco and promote the to that city. ton and fewer for wool. Even in Spain

"As San Francisco is my birthplace. Covers E ton and fewer for wool. Even in Spain the famous merino sheep has now been largely replaced by mutton breeds were raised solely for wool and skins. About 500,000 live sheep were transported last year from Argentina to Europe. Australia leads the world today in the refrigerated mutton trade, exporting last year nearly 4,000,000 animals. While the price of wool is smaller than formerly, the market for mutton has

Not only is there no near not over. prospect of the redemption, retirement and bancellation of the greenbacks, but Mr. Schmitz said: reasons the enactment of a law directwould seem to justify Mr. Low's falth ing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold for legal-tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury election as triumphantly vindicating in sums of \$5 or any multiple thereof. The sole purpose of this proposed legislation is to make it certain our \$576,-000,000 of sliver dollars and sliver certificates shall always be worth 100 cents each. The existing law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to keep them at parity with gold, but does not provide him any means of doing so. The Post points out that what keeps the silver dollars at par with gold is the Government receipts come in. They will remain at par "so long as the amount in circulation is no more than enough to pay for duties, taxes, postage stamps, etc., but if the amount of silver currency should be ever greater than the business of the country would absorb in retail trade or the Treasury could absorb in receipts for taxes, there would be another panic and crisis."

> Dr. J. M. Buckley's article in the Century setting forth that after an interview with Guiteau he classed him as among "the responsible insane," recalls the fact that Dr. McBride, who was then superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, also examined Gulteau and came to the conclusion that Guiteau was insane; that his brain would be found diseased at the auautoney revealed a lesion in the brain, which was in a badly diseased condition. Dr. Buckley's theory that Guiteau's cry, "I'm God's man," was an invention after the crime, is a Guiteau the New York Herald published a number of his private letters, written in 1866, fifteen years before he shot Garfield, and in these letters Guiteau constantly uses in his rant the refrain. "I'm God's man; I'm God's of all good clizens the successful candiman," and on the scaffold he shouted date will bring much honor and prosperexultantly and sang a wretched doggerel whose refrain was, "I'm going to the Lordy." Gulteau was an insane man whom his stupid relatives from false pride had permitted to run at large after he had repeatedly shown signs of homicidal invanity. His mother was insane and his father a crank so violent in language and action as to indicate a disordered mind.

John D. Henderson, in his volume entitled "American Diplomatic Questions," proposes that we should renounce the Monroe Doctrine, on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness; that it is no longer indispensable for our National defense, as it was at the date of its enunciation, in 1823. He argues that American people are no longer weak, and that absolutism in Europe has almost disappeared. He thinks that one day we may have to choose between renunciation of the Monroe Doctrine and the abandonment of the Philippines. Mr. Henderson does not believe that the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine as obsolete would deprive the American people of self-protection, but holds that it would "leave our judgment free to measure danger the exigencles of the present, and not by the remembrance of the past,"

It may be hoped that the makers of the new charter for Portland will not make provision for salarles for mempers of the Common Council. The experience of the city has been that a etter quality of men can be had in the Common Council without salaries than with them. A small salary is an attraction for small men.

Hon. Frank L. Osborne, whom President Roosevelt recently made Judge of the United States Court of Private Land Claims is the third Southern Democrat he has appointed to office. Judge Osborne has been Attorney-Gen eral of North Carolina, and is accounted a lawyer of ability.

The result in Maryland is no better for Gorman than is the news from Nebraska. Bryan is out of the way of his Presidential ambition.

It is hardly surprising that a yellow journal should be guilty of contempt when it has been the subject of it for so long.

The funerals of a few footpads would be very fitting as a Thanksgiving day celebration. Winter is treading rudely on the heels THE NEW MAYOR.

San Francisco Call, Nov. 6. At his comfortable and attractive hom on Fillmore street, near Green, Eugene E. Schmitz last night outlined the policy of his administration. A survey of the re-turns at hand had convinced him of his election to the office of Mayor, and he spoke frankly of his plans for the management of municipal affairs. He desired to remind the people of San Francisco guided by a purpose to give the city an extremely conservative administration. He

remarked: "I believe that one result of my elec-tion will be the establishment of more friendly relations between the employers consideration to invested capital. I said to the convention of the Union Labor party before I was nominated: 'I am conservative in my ideas and am not in fa-vor of a radical revolutionary policy, my motto being equal rights for all men, special privileges to none. I am in favor of peaceful measures at all hazards between employers and employes, and deplore all resort to violence in the settlement of any

"I spoke to the committee frankly before the delegates gave me the nomina-tion, and now, after my election, I assure the people of the city that it will be my aim in office to do everything in my power

and as my father came here in 1849 and actively devoted himself to the building up of the city, it will surely be my desire yielding coarser fleeces. Nearly 3,000,000 to make a most creditable administra-frozen sheep were shipped last season tion. All classes and all elements will from Argentina, where formerly sheep have just and fair representation in the commissions to be appointed by the Mayor. I will consult the best interests of the city in making changes, and will fully respect the non-partisan spirit of the

"The Union Labor party did not exact a pledge of me. All that the delegates asked of me was fairness and equal rights. I have made no pledges, and therefore am formerly, the market for mutton has been extended by refrigeration around in the important duty of appointments to the world. the direct question, I will answer frankly The New York Evening Post holds that I will make some changes, but will that the day of currency legislation is

When requested to give his opinion as to the chief significance of his election, tions among wealthy and cultivated people in our great cities. The recent gold standard oppose for mere political Union Labor party, it is also a great victory for independent anti-boss Republicans. I am a Republican, and if parties swing back to their natural position I will be found in the Republican camp. I

regard my election as a just and over-whelming rebuke to bossism. The Republican candidate derived his momination from a convention dictated to and con-trolled by Herrin and other bosses. The Democratic candidate was nominated by a convention representing Phelan and Mc-Nab. Independent Republicans and Democrats, as a protest against boss manipulation, cast their votes for me. Undoubt

edly my election is a rebuke to the bosses "The independent better class of Republicans, I am glad to say, voted for me, as indicated by the vote I received in the back-door redemption of them, which strongest Republican districts I am proud takes place at all places where the of the support I received from the independent Republicans, and equally proud of the splendid support given to me by the free and untrammeled Democrats of the city. I shall recognize the Union Labor party, Republicans and Democrats, in the appointment of men to fill places on the several boards. Yet I am not bound by any pledges, and shall recognize in the fullest degree the non-partisan require-ments of the charter. Above all things, I desire the people to understand that I shall not attempt to inaugurate a class nistration.

"Although I have been attacked severe ly and unjustly, I bear no malice toward my detractors. I have no political or personal enemies to punish The Mayor-elect said last evening that he would leave the city in a few days for

two weeks' quiet sojourn in the country. He prefers not to take the public into his confidence regarding the place of resort he has in mind. He feels that he is en-titled to a rest and intends to take it on the quiet, oh S. Tobin sald in an interview last

ening, when he was informed that Mr. Schmitz was elected Mayor: "As Americans we must all submit to the good judgment of the people. The is-sue has been presented and we all hope mistake, for after the execution of that the result will be increased prosperity to our city. To my successful rival, Mr. Schmitz, I desire to extend my congratulations. I hope that his administration may prove a success. All my efforts, how-ever insignificant, will be directed to that and. I trust that with the co-operation

ity to San Francisco.'

San Francisco Bulletin.
Mr. Schmitz promises to give the city conservative administration and to be fair to all classes. Such words from the Mayor-elect are very encouraging, and tend to cheer that divided majority of the electors who did not vote for Mr. Schmitz and who feared that his election wo renew the industrial strife, now happily quiescent, and stir up that popular tur-moil which was lately so hard on alclasses and so disastrous to the city. The inclination of Mr. Schmitz is toward peace, and peace the people desire and the city needs. The task of the laboring men did not cease when they elected Mr. Schmitz. It is their duty now to stand by him during the two years ahead and to back him in the ambition to make his dministration an honor to hir credit to the workingmen and the others who made him Mayor. The Mayor-elect is a young man and unexperienced in gov-ernment, but necessity will teach him all he must know. After all, common sense and a desire to do right will tide a man safely through most situations, and there is no reason in himself why Mr. Schmitz should not turn out to be a good Mayor,

Henry W. Corbett.

If every man in Portland shows his public spirit in proportion to his wealth as well as Hon. H. W. Corbett has done, the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be a great success. Few Oregon citizens are more generous to public enterprise than Senator Corbett. During his long life in the state he has never failed to re-spond liberally with effort and money to any cause that would bring good to Oregon. his example is worthy of emula-tion and his recent contribution should give an impetus to the movement to raise funds for the exposition in 1905 that would know no defeat.

Portland Dispatch, Senator Corbett starts the Centennial subscription list with \$30,000. It is characteristic of the man when the interests of the city and state are at stake,

The Buffalo Exposition

New York World. It remains to Buffaio's credit that her osition was really a more magnificent and marvelous demonstration of human progress than any of these, its more financially successful forerunners. Perhaps its magnitude and the wonderful character of its electrical display, the like of which was never seen before, had something to do with its fallure as a money-maker. No tude and the wonderful character of previous exposition occupied so vast a space nor included the exhibits of so many nations of both hemispheres. It will be historically remembered as an epoch-mark-ing event—the amazing revelation made in the first year of the new century of the enormous extent and almost infinite adapt-ability of electrical power. Buffalo, in spite of the disappointing balance sheet, has reason to feel proud,

THE OREGONIAN'S HANDBOOK.

A Reni Work of Art. Portland Catholic Sentinel.

The Handbook of Oregon issued by The
Oregonian is a valuable advertisement for
this state, and should be widely circulated by our people among their Eastern friends It is brim full of reliable facts and care fully-prepared statistics showing the various and manifold resources of Oregon, and should accomplish the work of advertising the state, which is so necessary in view of the measer information possessed by people in the Eastern States of the many advantages offered to settlers in Oregon. It is a real work of art in re-gard to its,make-up, and will prove highly interesting at this particular time, when Oregon's success at the Buffale Evonsi-Oregon's success at the Buffalo Exposi-tion is being heralded broadcast. It re-flects great credit on the enterprise of The

Oregonian and should have an unusually Great Historical Significance.

arge sale.

San Francisco Call. The Oregonian Publishing Company has just published a very interesting and valuable pamphlet apropos of the Centennial Exposition of Oregon to take place in 1985 -an exposition that is to be comm tive of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon, an event of the greatest historic significance. This handbook is unique in the way of illustration and matter. It has been made attractive not only in appearance, but will be found exceedingly useful for reference as a booklet descrip tive of Portland, a leading deep water shipping port of the Pacific Coast, and also of the country immediately tributary

Covers Every Important Topic.

Los Angeles Times, In preparation for the coming centennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition, The Portland Oregonian has pullshed a valuable little handbook on t history and present industries of the state. The book is of convenient pocket size, in beautiful type, on fine book paper and very artistically illustrated with many halftones, It is full of practical in-formation likely to be of use to visitors to the celebration and to the public gen eraily. Every important topic of state development, from climate and irrigation to mines, sheepraising, graingrowing and the fisheries, finds a place between its covers.

Of Value for Reference.

New Bedford Standard, The Morning Oregonian, of Portland, Or., publishes a little handbook about Or., publishes a little handbook about that city and the vast tributary country, of which that city is the principal financial and distributing center. The book is well flustrated and besides being of interest to the general reader, contains much that is of value for reference, The publication of the handbook is made com-memorative of the Lewis and Clark expedition to Oregon in 1865, an event of great historical significance. The artigreat historical significance. The arti-cles bearing on this conquest of an em-

Bound to Prove Valuable.

pire are of special interest.

Honolulu Advertiser, In commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which took place in 1809, The Oregonian Publishing Company has issued a most attractive handbook of Portland and the Northwest. Portland proposes to hold a great centennial exhibition in 1965, and this book is a forerunner of that event. It is replete with facts and figures and well libustrated, and is bound to prove valuable to anyone in-terested in the Northwest and its prod-

Railroads and Good Wagon Roads.

Chicago Railway Age.
The Iowa railroads have been asked by
the Railroad Commission of that state
for low rates on crushed stone and gravel to be used in constructing and improving the country roads in Iowa. This is a request that should receive the utmost attention from the railroads. No more important subject is likely to present itself for their consideration. The improvement of the roads means the distribution of tonnage haul throughout the year instead of its congestion into the periods when the wagon roads are in passable condi-tion. It may be doubted if the railroads would not find it a good investment to haul without charge such stone and gravel as might be needed to surface the chief roads leading to the towns on their lines se, not expected that they will be called on for any such service, but the benefits of such an improvement to the railroads can hardly be overestimated. The material should be made available for transportation at such times as would be convenient for the railroads to haul it, and it is probable that under such conditions an extremely low rate will be made. The importance of this work is recognized by many railroads, and in some instances "good-roads trains" have been sent out for the purpose of illustrating how roads can be built to the best advantage. It would be well if every rall-road would inaugurate a campaign of this character, and by cenefiting the commu-nities through which they run reap a large reward as their share of the improved

Pessimism, Agnosticism.

Westminster Review. The chief difference between pessimism and agabaticism is this: A pessimist may belleve in a creed, but an agnostic has to live without the aid of any religio tem or ism. A man can be a peasimis and a Christian; he cannot be an agnostic and take comfort in any ism or religion. The moment he "believes" he ceases to be an agnostic. The danger lies in becoming fanatical with conviction, and The moment he "beileves" an incurable cynic with skepticism. It is a fact that an avowed skeptic is never welcome in any company of people. The reason is obvious. He can sympathize with no one's sentiments. A period of agnosticism gives some minds tim think, look about and choose; but if the period be prolonged, a sort of psycholog-ical atrophy begins to develop, which often ends in a state of chronic spathy, out of which no psychic incident or influence can rouse them.

The Choir Invisible

George Ellot.
O may I jour the choir invisible
Of these immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live in pulses athred to generosity, In deeds of during recittude, in scorn Of miscrable aims that end with self, In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars, And with their mild persistence urge man's

To vaster issues.

So to live is heaven:

To make undying music in the world,
Breathing as beautons order that controls
With growing sway the growing life of man.
So we inherit that sweet purity
For which we struggled, failed and agonized
With widening retrospect that bred despair.
Rabellious farsh that would not be subdued,
a victous parent shaming still its child. A victous parent shaming still its child Poor, anxious pentience is quick dissolved; Its discords quenched by meeting harmonies, Die in the large and charitable air; And all our rarer, better, truer self, That sobbed religiously in yearning song. That watched to case the burden of the world. Laboriously tracing what must be. Laboriously tracing what must be, And what may yet be better—saw within A worthier image for the sanctuary And shaped it forth before the multitude, Divincity human, raising worship so To higher reverence more mixed with love-That better self shall live till human Time Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb Unread forever.

This is life to or This is life to come,
Which mirtyred men have made more glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I reach
That purest heaven, he to other souls
Tha cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, fed pure love,
Eeget the smiles that have no crucity,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense!
So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the graduess of the world. Whose music is the gladness of the world.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Sultan's motto, "Never give up the cash."

The prospective eracker war will, of ourse, be carried into Georgia.

Fortunately, the court of inquiry has not yet been put into a historical novel.

Has any one seen anything of Edgar

Stanton Maclay in the last few days? The open season for killing Boers is still in, but game seems to be unusually scarce.

The graveyard of British Generals' reputations is becoming very thickly popu-

Sometimes a man is more willing to stand for an office than the office is to stand for him.

After examining the question from every ide, the Turkey can't exactly tell where Thanksgiving comes in.

Kansas is again to the front, this time with a wholesale jailbreak. Trust Kansus to keep its name in print. Beef threatens again to get as high as

ome of the Eagan variety which was supplied to the soldiers in Cuba. Perpetual motion may not be possible,

but the movement of British troops to South Africa closely resembles it. Now Li Hung Chang is dead, there will be nothing to send from thina but the

daily reports of the demise of the Em-

press Downger.

The meteoric shower which has been predicted for several years is again due this month. When it comes to predicting showers, however, astronomers fall into the error that has made weather forecasters such excellent prey for paragraphers.

A bronze statue of General Albert Pike was recently erected at Washington, D. C. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and for many years grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern jurisdiction. Identified with Arkansas for 60 years before his death, at a great age, 10 years ago, he was nevertheless a native of Boston and a student, though not a graduate, of Harvard College. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, a lawyer and a poet of no slight merit. His distinction as a Mason was high, and he had written some 25 volumes of history and ritual, General Pike was the author, among other fine verses, of "The Old Canoe."

Last Winter Mme. Patti was staying for a few days in an isolated village at the extreme end of Yorkshire. To kill the monotony of the place, the prima donna went one night to a concert given in aid of a certain village institution. Not half of the performers turned up. Appreciating the difficulty, Mme, Patti-incognito, of course-offered to oblige the audience with a song or two. Then she sang, in her own glorious way, three of her awestest ballads. At the close the chairman approached and in solemn tone thanked her. 'Weil, miss," he said, "you've done unommon well. And although 'Arry Ock, the juggler, who thinks nowt of takin 'old of 'ot pokers and a-swallerin' needles, couldn't turn up, yet you've pleased us very considerable, miss."

"We've had first-rate luck with servants intely," said the man; "two good girls out of ten. The funniest thing happened a few weeks ago, when I tried to get a cook while my wife was away. Now, my wife has a doubtless unreasonable but deep-rooted objection to Scandinavians. Her last words to me were: Whatever else you do, don't get a Scandinavian. I won't have a Scandinavian servant in my house,' With this prejudice in my mind I went to the intelligence office and picked out a negress. Recommendations were all right. Character and capability unquestioned. I engaged her on the spot. Next day she came, and I began telling her a few things just to get her hand in before my wife should return. But at my first words, 'Me no understand,' said the negress, with an accent entirely unfamiliar to me. 'You don't speak English?' I asked. The negress shook her head, 'Well, what do you speak?' I went on What are you, anyway-French?' Again she shook her head. 'German? Italian? Spanish?' To each of these interrogations she shook her head. 'I spik Dunish,' she finally got out; I from St. Thomas-Danish West Indies,' I had secured a Scandinavian darky.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

An inquiry.—Uncle Hiram-I see the editor of the Hanner has a long article on the ba-sonic plague. Uncle Silas—That so? Is he for r ag'in it?-Puck

Employer—And how long were you in your last place, my good man? Jeames (just out of Portland)—Ten years, sir, and I never had a ingle evening out.-Glasgow Evening Times. Saving Time.—He (at a swell restaurant)— You may have anything on the bill-of-fare, dearest. Shall I read it to you? She—No. desirest. Small I read it to you? She-No, darling. Just read it to the waiter.-Chicago

Judson-Carle, sometimes I think you are ninny. Mrs. Judson-What, after living with you so many years? It can't be possible; a admit I might have been when I married you. Boston Transcript. Great Scott!-Borns-Naggus, I'm getting out

a little pamphlet descriptive of the game of shat. Give me a good name for it, will you? Naggue-Well, call it "A Skit on Skat, by a Skate."—Chicago Tribune. Advertising Novelist (desperately)—Unless my book succeeds at once, I shall starve to death! Publisher (cordinity)—My dear sir, I commend your resolution. Nothing you could

would better advertise your work, I think,-Ruin Ahead.-Mamma-No, dear, you can't

go out this weather. Now, if you'll only prom-lee not to saig me to let you play outdoors. I'll get you any foy you want. Tommy-All right, ma, get me a bow and arrow.—Philadelpnia Wherein It Pailed.—"Why didn't the tenor ing tonight? He has such a sympathetic olce." "Well, the reason he didn't sing was

that his voice wasn't sympathetic enough to ouch the manager for a week's salary over-tue."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Not of the Upper Ten.-Mrs. Nexdoor-I have und out one thing about that Mrs. New-mer. Whoever she is, she has never moved

in good society. Mr. Nexdoor-How do you know that? Mrs. Nexdoor-She shakes hands as if she meant it.-New York Weekly.

(Henry M. Blossom, in The Smart Set.) formation, speculation, fluctuation, rulna-

Dissipation, degradation; reformation or stary-Application, situation; occupation, restoration prentration, enervation, nerve-prostration. A

Destination, country station. Nice location, recreation. Exploration, observation; fascination—a firta-Trepidation, hesitation, conversation, simula-Invitation, acclamation, sequestration, cold

Stimulation, animation; inspiration, new potaonstration, agitation, circulation, exclama-Declaration, acceptation, osculation, sweet

Exultation, preparation, combination, new re-