# The Oregoman.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

### THE CALAMITY OF TRADE,

Those unhappy souls who imagine that the more international trade one country has the less some other must have will find food for reflection in an article contributed by Mr. H. Morgan Browne to the Contemporary Review. We are all familiar with the wails that go up from Britain over the increase of American commerce, notwithstanding the fact that most of this commerce Is with Great Britain, profitable to each party to the transaction, and the further fact that most of it is carried in British ships. But Mr. Browne makes a series of comparisons between various evidences of National wealth in 1873 and 1900 that are conclusive in demonstrating that there are no signs of pending National insolvency. Among these are the following:

Income tax assess-..\$ 2,750,000,000 \$ 3,970,000,000 Estates passing at . 645,000,000 1,460,000,000 ...\*30,910,000,000 45,750,000,000 Bank clearings ... Capital paid up 2,400,000,000 5,100,000,000 stock comp's ... 2,400,000,000 5,300,000,000 Capital paid up in rallway comp's .. 2,940,000,000 5,880,000,000 Ehipping, tons, net 5,805,000,000 9,304,000,000 Capital in savings banks Capital in co-op-societies 310,000,000 955,000,000 \*\*\$7,000,000 182,000,000

\*1884. \*\*1883. Since 1873 the British coal output has doubled and the production of pig iron has increased from 6,500,000 tons to nearly 9,500,000. In the meanwhile the average annual number of paupers has decreased from 1,125,000 to 1,005,000, although the population has increased by nearly one-third within the twentyseven years. There is no sign of decay in the total trade of the United Kingdom, as shown in the following totals in comparison with those for the United States and Germany:

Total imports and exports

If the trade of the United States with Europe grows, then the trade of Europe with the United States grows. They are not wronged in Germany who buy bread and mest, wool and cotton from the United States. They are fed and warmed. And in this country we are not injured, but sustained, by all the German sugar we buy, and Holland cheese, and Italian olive oil. We have outgrown the idea that goods brought into our ports are calamities for we have outgrown the original condition under which our struggling factories looked on European rivalry with excusable apprehension.

We are, in fact, approaching an ideal basis of commerce when merchandise shall freely flow everywhere from surplus to deficit, whether it be in foodstuffs, raw materials or finished products. Oregon buy's potatoes from California in the Spring and California buys potatoes of Oregon in the Fall. It is a beneficent arrangement for each side, Spring and Fall. So in time as economic superstition falls away from our eyes, we shall ship steel billets and locomotives, gloves and jewelry, shoes and cotton goods, across the Atlantic either way when need requires, as freely as we now swap eggs and lumber across the Canadian border.

# QUICK DISPATCH EXPLAINED.

The Tacoma News, which is still in business, prints the following:

What do the Portland papers really mean by "quick dispatch"? Lust Saturday it was reported that there were 14 ships all loaded and ready to go to sea, but that it had been imble for any ship to get out of the river

in this port, is discharging and loading vessels and getting them back to sea in less time than is required for similar work at any other port on the Pacific Coast. In this respect Portland is always at the head, and for this reason is preferred by shipowners to other ports. To illustrate, so that the News. as well as other Puget Sound amateurs in this business can understand exactly what "quick dispatch" means, we will take the grain fleets now in port at the two places for an example. There are thirty-two grain ships loading, finished or under charter for wheat loading in | Portland, therefore, but may, if rightly loading or chartered to load wheat on Puget So

One of the Portland ships has been in port fifty-nine days. Ten others have en here from thirty-five to fifty-seven days each. The remainder of the fleet time in port of the entire fleet being twenty-six days. This average is se-

abolished as soon as the jetty can be extended a few miles farther scaward. Of the Puget Sound grain fleet, one ship has been in port sixty-eight days, another thirty-four days, a third twentyeight days, while the latest arrival has been there but four days, the average for the fleet being 23.5 days, or a little over a week longer than the Portland flect has been detalmed.

When it gradually dawns on the Tacoma searcher for information that he is not receiving the kind he expected, he may explain the Tacoma delays by stating that most of the vessels in that port had inward cargo, while the greater part of the Portland fleet was in ballast. This can easily be equalized so that the relative merits of the two ports cannot be misunderstood, cargo ships in the Tacoma grain fieet are the Alexander Black and the Garsdale, which have been on Puget Sound sixty-eight and thirty-four days, respectively, an average in port of fiftytwo days each. The cargo ships in Portland harbor, and the length of time they have been here, are as follows: Cleomene, forty-three days; General Millinet, twenty-four days; Riversdale, twenty-four days; Fileshire, twenty-one days, and Eugenia Fautril, two daysan average of twenty-three days each.

This shows an advantage of nearly a month in favor of Portland, but, in or der to show Tacoma in the best possible light, we will take the cargo ships which have been in Portland the longest. The Cleomene, forty-three days, and the General Millinet, twenty-four days, both arrived with inward cargoes, and both have discharged and loaded outward, and are now ready for eea, their average time in port, including today, being thirty-three days. This is but nineteen days' quicker dispatch than was given the two cargo ships from Tacoma, but, together with the other figures presented, it will enable the Tacoma News to understand what is meant by "quick dispatch."

### UNREASONING AND RIGHT.

The National W. C. T. U., in session at Fort Worth, comes out strong against saloons, and especially directs its ire at the proposals of more liberal liquor laws for New York City. The meeting did not, apparently, enter into any levestigation of the demands for amendment of the Raines law. On general principles, it is opposed, without evidence or brief, rhymetor reason, to any extension to the "saloon power" of

onger hours or larger privileges. We all have subjects on which we are deaf to reason-the amiability of our purposes, for example, or our good taste in neckties-and why should not the temperance women have theirs? Doubtless the day will never come when the W. C. T. U. will hold open court to receive testimony and weigh argument as to the expediency of Sunday closing or the claims of the liquor-seller for social recognition. They are simply down on the whole business. They apprehend perfectly that there is no hour in the day or night when whisky should be sold, there are no good saloon-keepers, there is no good thing in this life or the life to come that the liquor-seller may rightfully claim as his own.

This is unreasoning, but it is not to be condemned. We should not go to the W. C. T. U. for a statute on the liquor traffic, or for jurors in a liquor case, or for a Judge to pronounce the judgment; that is not its balliwick. The woman tells us how she feels, and this is a case where her feelings do her credit. A good lover is invariably a good hater; and while the wife and mother are steadfast devotees where their affection is bestowed, they are not half-hearted either when they recognize the enemy they and theirs confront in the abuse of alcohol

The right kind of a man wouldn't sit nly to argue over the truth of own call an aspersion upon his wife's good name; no valiant soldier would stop to reason with one who should denounce his country's government and flag. So when the woman who has suffered through the drink evil is asked her opinion of saloons, she will find this Fort Worth declaration exactly to her mind. Far fall the day when the women of our churches pass resolutions demanding a Sunday opening through church hours, saloons next door to schoolhouses, winercoms and slot machines, and gambling on the ground floor! If it makes a man mad to see women so unreasonable about the legitimate sale of liquor, let him bethink himself how he would enjoy seeing his wife or daughter out whooping it up for a "wide-open" town.

# SIZE IS NOT EVERYTHING.

Comment on the Pan-American Expo sition and the coming event at St. Louis may be summed up in two brief phrases -first, Buffalo's mistakes, and, second, size is not everything. We have reprinted a good many of these criticisms from New England to San Francisco. Comes now the Engineering News with this pregnant word:

Buffalo spent \$10,000,000 on an exposition when it might have made one almost as exwhen it hight have money. The superabun-dance of decoration on buildings and the minor architectural effects represented a large out-lay and did not represent a corresponding re-turn in increased attendance, nor were they even worth while, even admitting their excel tence, for the education of the public in mattern of taute. There were specific mistakes at Buf-

falo, doubtless; but as regards the the kindergarten class regarding nearly Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held everything connected with the shipping at Portland in 1905-and the bearing upon it sustained by Buffalo's mistakes is the only object in adverting to them -it is important to remember also that the difficulty we must avoid here if we succeed is a difficulty that is not peculiar to Buffalo, but shared by all "Quick dispatch," as it is understood these exposition enterprises — their money is too largely invested in ephemeral objects. It seems to us that the Baltimore Sun is up to its usual sagacity and conservatism when it says: The question remains whether the indirect benefits to Buffalo or to the public at large were sufficient to offset the direct financial loss. Is the money spent in rearing a costly city of temperary buildings—to endure for a single summer—in any case well spent? It is open to serious doubt whether the thing is not overdone. The same practical results for in-dustry and public education could be accom-plished with plainer buildings and less ex-

It is not a disconcerting thing for this port. There are four grain ships divined, be an encouraging thing, that land is managed. Buffalo lost money on a \$29,000,000 exposition and that St. Louis has already raised \$30,000,000 for hers. We can profit from Buffalo's mistakes and we an open river above the Cascades. It can readily see that St. Louis is sure announces editorially that the entrance to learn by experience that size is not to the Columbia River never can be has been in port from two days to everything. The St. Louis exposition is permanently improved so that it will be twenty-nine days each, the average laid out on a scale such that it would safe for vessels to enter the mouth of take the visitor a month to see it all, the river. In the same column it states Mere bigness may attract some, but it | that the river should be opened to the cured in splite of an unusually long de- will not attract all. Some definite thing wheat fields east of the Cascades, in sidering at this time. Hymen, it seems, tention between Astoria and the sea, a that a man really wants to see will order that producers should have the had to wait while politicians were

travagance.

mere advertisement of size. In all the preparations for the Lewis and Clark garment according to your cloth."

### PROGRESS IN TACOMA.

Mr. P. C. Kauffman, who makes specialty of addresses before the National Bankers' Association, is evidently growing wiser with advancing years. In 1900 his address ran largely to exploitation of Puget Sound, and in it he observed for one thing that Tacoma was the center of the universe, or words to that effect, being on the shortest line from everywhere to every where else. Tacoma had not only the shortest water route to Asia, but the shortest rall route across the continent. These exuberances of Mr. Kauffman, of Tacoma, some of which we have omitted and others doubtless exaggerrated, were treated by The Oregonian at the time and appropriately deprecated. It was with some trepldation, therefore, that we opened the Bankers' Magazine this month for the full text of his discourse of 1901.

It is a pleasure to find that Mr. Kauffman has reformed his errors and talks more like a sensible business man should. He apprehends at length that Tacoma is not an exact synonym for the entire universe, or even for the Pa-

cific Coast. We quote: From that portion of the despised territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains that bor-ders on the Pacific Ocean, have been formed ree magnificent commonwealths. California hree magnificent commonwealths. California oldest and largest, with unequaled resource containing the financial and commercial m ropolis of the Coast, situated on a harb-enowned throughout the commercial work Dregon, commanding the valleys of the Colum oregon, commanding the valueys of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, with soil so fertile that if "you tickle it with a hoe it laughs back a crop," with magnificent harbors at the cities of Portland and Astoria, as well as Coos and Yaquina Bays. Washington, youngest of all, the Pennsylvania of the Pacific Coast, with a wealth of coal, iron and forest Unit constitutes it an empire in itself, con-taining within its borders Puget Sound, that matchless inland sea, the Mediterranean of the Northwest, a harbor unsurpassed, with two thousand miles of shore line

This is good stuff. Again we quote: That it is impossible, in the limited time at my disposal, to give any adequate idea of the resources, products and commerce of that region is evident when you consider that its foreign conumerce in 1900 was over \$200,000, 000; and its domestic commerce attained fig-ures equally large; that California alone shipped East over 50,000 carloads of deciduous and circus fruits; that the States of Gregoriand Washington each required over 40,000 cars to transport their output of lumber to the various sections of the Eastern States alone; that the wheat crop of the latter States for 1900 was over 40,000,000 bushels, to which California added 20,000,000 more, greater part of which was exported around Cape Horn to the markets of Liverpool or to Hong Kong and Shanghai, in the shape of flour; that the bank clearings of San Francisco for 1900 were considerably over \$1,000,000,000, while those of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, the leading cit of the Northwest, were, approximately, \$400 000,000. It will probably astonish some of or Eastern bankers to know that the bank of posits of California are over \$350,000,000; three avings banks in San Francisco alone havng over \$100,000,000, while the deposits Oregon and Washington are over \$60,000,000, having more than trebled since 1993.

All of which makes very good reading, and the Pacific Coast may certainly congratulate itself on having its progress so cheerfully set out in the hearing of the country's bankers. More we can't say. For who can tell what results, if any, will flow from the bestmeant efforts of this kind? In every National convention, whether of bankers or the ancient order of billygoats. there are enthusiastic champions of every section, armed with statistics of trade and resources, eloquent of climate and glorious possibilities, hospitable men and handsome women. These things are taken for granted; and the delegates, when they are not busy with thoughts of their own affairs, or perhaps even playing hookey from the session for business or pleasure, listen indulgently to the orator and give him the glad hand upon, his peroration. Whatever grains of truth may have percolated into the bankerian mind through Mr. Kauffman's efforts we rejoice at, and we would thus betimes bespeak for him a prominent place on the National association's programme again next year.

When Ambassador Choate, in his recent speech in New York City, said that the people of London and England "have little use for gush and chaft, which at times seem to go well with you here," he told the truth concerning one of the most conspicuous weaknesses of a popular American audience. We are a very valuglorious people, and the shortest road to political honors is for the orator to wave the American flag frantically on all occasions and twist the tail of the British lion at every opportunity It was this characteristic of our people that brought upon us the ridicule and satire of Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Dickens wrote of us in 1842, and his picture was probably no caricature. for the lineal intellectual descendants of Elljah Pogram and Colonel Jefferson Brick still whoop and hoot in a good many places in America. The average "patriotic" speaker today recalls "Pogram," and the average country editor writes in the soaring style of Jefferson Brick. Mr. Choate is right; we dearly love to be flattered; we always cheer the fellow who is full of chaff and gush. Nobody, however, has ever invited Mr. Choate to a banquet expecting any perfunctory chaff or gush since he made his famous after-dinner speech at a St. Patrick's day banquet, when he intimated smilingly that he never saw a Tammany Hall Irishman depart from New York City for a visit to Ireland without praying fervently that his native land might persuade him never to

There is inquiry, how and through whom, the money subscribed for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition is to be expended. It is natural that subscribers should think of this. Everything will be managed by a board of directors, to be elected by the stockholders. It is not doubted that the subscribers to the stock will confer together and select men in whom they have confidence, for discharge of this duty. The business will be done precisely in the same way as that of any other jointstock corporation. There need be no fear that the stockholders will not elect a careful board of directors. It will be controlled in the interest of the stockholders, just as that of the Hotel Port-

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is consistent as usual when it is advocating detention which, by the way, will be draw him very much farther than will a advantage of the competition of a served,

water-level route in reaching the market. Of course; if Seattle could close Centennial should be borne in mind the mouth of the Columbia by withholdthe counsel of Mr. Corbett-"Cut your ling money needed for improvements. the Inland Empire producer would be a vast gainer by an open river above Portland. He would have the City of Portland and the Willamette Valley as a market for 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. The solicitude of the Post-Intelligencer, of course, could not be interpreted to mean that the windy city is anxious to ship that portion of the wheat which could not be consumed by Portland after the mouth

of the river was bottled up.

It seems to The Oregonian quite use ess to argue that the judiciary has no rightful power to declare legislation un enstitutional, or to insist that the rule shall be changed. It is a rule that was adopted in the colonies or states before the achievement of National independence. It came to the Federal Government from the practice of the states, and has been constantly followed in both. The people do not want it changed, because it is a check upon arbitrary legislation; and they desire to keep it as a barrier against the violence of party spirit and abuse of rights by tumultuous partisan movements. The rule is a guaranty of quiet, order and security; It calls the attention of the people in an authoritative way to the Constitution and its requirements, and though it cannot prevent changes upon which the people are resolved, it prevents headleng or revolutionary movements, by compelling them to examine their ground and review their opinions, before final action can be taken. This rule is the great balance-wheel of constitutional government. The people will consider seriously any attempt to set it aside, either in Federal or State Government.

No one is better qualified than is John Hay to pay a tribute to "American diplomacy." The belittling criticisms and comparisons to which our part in controlling this element in the affairs of nations has been at times subject fall before the straightforward and simple dignity of Mr. Hay's presentment of the diplomatic function. "Frankness and sincerity" in dealing with international affairs have in Mr. Hay's view superseded the diplomacy that was "a science of intrigue and falsehood of traps and mines and counter-mines," and the word, with this interpretation, extends, as he believes, to the adjustment of National questions generally. "To tell squarely what we want, announce early in negotiations what we are willing to give, and allow the other side to accept or reject our terms"-this, according to Mr. Hay, is American diplomacy as he has known and engaged in it for some years. And this, he is justly pleased to think, is a vast improvement over the old methods of overreaching and undermining, of which diplomacy was made up in the past,

The landing of United States marines at Colon is in accordance with our treaty made many years ago with New Granada, now Colombia, under which the United States may at any time land troops anywhere on the Panama isthmus in order to keep the peace. This treaty right was granted in order to protect the property of the Panama Railroad, which was originally built and operated by American capital. American marines were landed in 1875 and in 1889 for the same purpose that they are landed today. Without guarantee of this right of interference to preserve the peace on part of the United States Government, American capital would never have ventured to build and operate the Panama Railway, for frequent revolutions in these pseudo South American Republics are, like

On Monday the canvass for subscrip tions to the stock of the Lewis and Clark Centennial will begin. Every one should be prepared to respond, without parley or delay. The subject has been sufficiently discussed; the canvassers will have no time for argument or explanation, and neither argument nor explanation can be needed. The appeal for subscription of this fund comes home to every person interested in the welfare and honor of Portland. We have undertaken to do this, and it must be done with alacrity and spirit. The preparation for the canvass is thorough, and the work will take precedence over everything else in the business of the city, during the coming week.

The murder of James Morrow near his home on East Seventh street some time Wednesday night was a most dastardly crime, and one for which, it may be hoped, the extreme penalty will promptly be paid. The motive that prompts a man to a deed so dark and vengeful does not count in a case of this kind, and his life is justly forfeit to the community whose sensibilities and sense of security he has so terribly outraged. The court should be a swift herald of justice in such a case, forestalling by its prompt action the possibility of an attempt to wreak lawless vengeance upon the criminal.

It is doubtful if a horsewhip wielded by an irate woman upon a man who had indulged in unmanly speech against her or hers ever mended a damaged reputation. Such means of redress, on the contrary, usually open up to public view, and more or less to discussion, private matters about which it were better for all concerned to maintain silence. Every case of this kind is a case in point, and contains in its recital a warning that even a guilty, in dignant woman might with profit heed.

The Oregonian does not suppose that citizens of Portland will not subscribe the stock required for starting the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It knows they will; because they know that if they should not do so Portland might as well resign her pretensions as a commanding figure in the growth and development of the Northwest. In other words, would simply "go way back and set down."

Acquittal of Considine at Scattle was to have been expected. The man whom he slew was a very good man, and Considine was one of the pests of society. But even or proportional justice is often unattainable in this world. Of course Considine will now reopen his "games," under higher favor and larger

patronage than ever. "Married or not married?" That is the question which some half dozen couples hereabouts are seriously con-

### MAN IS HAPPIER THAN WOMAN.

Chicago Record-Herald. In an address to the Twentleth Century Club Mme. Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twina," declared that men are happier than women, that they have managed to extract more of the juices of joy out of life, while the fair sex appears to have made a specialty of drinking "the bitter cup." In other words, according to Sarah, men have mastered the art of banishing worry and making themselves think they are happy, while women are still looking for bargain-couner offerings in gloom.

A remnant sale in artificial grief and

sorrow at two dollars for orchestra scats will draw women by the hundreds with fresh-laundered handkerchiefs, while men rush pell-mell to grab the chunks of joy and mirth that are offered at comic opera and vaudeville. While lovely woman weeps over a tawdry imitation of the woes and frailties of her sex, man shakes up his liver in loud guffaws over jokes that are mildswed but ever new, or delights his ear with the melody of ragtime or feasts his eye upon the tinseled raiment that partially conceals anatomical beauty. There is no question about the truthfulness of Sarah Grand's observations, Men are certainly happier than women. But why? It is true that unlovely man sometimes resorts to the high-ball booster to get himself in good spirits. He sometimes drowns his care in a foaming stein-if his sorrow is very great it may take four or five steins to cover it. Man also treats himself occasionally to a pipe dream or watches his troubles vanish in the blue

smoke from a clear Havana.

These devices for annihilating care have een denied to most women in the past. Another reason for man's ability to keep himself in a happier mood may be found in his simplicity of dress. The foilies of fashion, with its uncomfortable, burden-some and unhygienic apparel, do not fret his soul. When he sees a delicate woman holding up twenty-three pounds of trail through the city streets he cannot resist the pulsations of jocund joy that sweep through his being when he reflects upon his skirtless bliss and remembers that he is a bifurcated animal of the masculine

Mme. Sarah Grand is right. The reasons for it are too plentiful to enumerate, One of the principal reasons why man is ing but man, sometimes a bull pup on the But woman need not be unhappy. Let her eschew trailing skirts, join the "Don't Worry Club" and cultivate the art of looking for the bright side of things.

### A Smallpox Winter.

Phiadelphia Press, Smallpox is a Winter disease, Ordina rily it decreases in Summer. In cold weather, when homes are closed and heated, when the poorer families heated, are crowded together in one warm room, when cars and other con-veyances are closed and heated. smallpox multiplies and spreads. No cold kills its germs and the Winter months give the most numerous cares. Grave anxiety must therefore be felt over the persistence of the disease in our cities through the Summer months, and its steady spread over the country. It is present in this city in more than one def. inite group of cases. It is scattered over the state, particularly in the mining re-gion. It exists in the Middle West, 19 has several centers in the South, disease may die out in the brief period be-fore cold weather begins, but we fear it is more likely that December will show a rapid rise in the number of cases. The current type is not virulent, but it is steadily spreading, and in this city at least the efforts to curb its progress have not been satisfactory.

Vaccination, general, universal and un sparing, is the only protection both for the individual and the public. A vaccination four, five or more years ago is a very un-safe protection. Two vaccine scars are eafer than one, but a revaccination is safer than either. Care is needed. Cleanliness is indispensable and the number of people carcless in cleanliness is more numerous than most think. But given reasonable care and vaccination has nonof the risks with which the ignorance of fools and the imagination of faddists surround it. The person who does not every member of the household tempts Providence and the smallpox. It is unwise to do both.

#### The Size of South Africa. London Chronicle, October 11

There was a good hit in Sir Edward Grey's speech at Newcastle last night. "We were always told," said he, "that the country (South Africa) was large, and, indeed, it seemed to get larger as the war went on." Of course, in one sense the thing is true. That is to say, that as the war has gone on the Boers have more and more dispersed, and so the ground to be covered in pursuing them is greater. But there is a real point in Sir Edward's sarcastic comment. Ministers more and more enlarge on the great distance in order to explain the prolongation of the war. But if this be so, does it not follow that more men and greater mobility must be needed? Yet the last word of the War Office is that no fresh mobile troops are required. We are glad that Sir Edward Grey protested against the doctrine of ministers that to complain of the slow rate of progress in South Africa is to be guilty of impatience, and to criticise official optimism is panic. It is with ministers and not with the forces in the field that the country is impatient. What the country is afraid of is not the ultimate issue of the war, but the sisckness and want of grip in ministerial circles at home. It is all very well for ministers to preach patience. But what is wanted is energy. The Government, as Sir Edward Grey well Baid, seemed "possessed by a large and comprehensive fatalism which conduced more to bearing our troubles with resignation than to getting the country out of them.'

# Soldiers of the Civil War.

Army and Navy Journal, The muster rolls of the Union armies of the Rebellion show that out of 2,000,000 in round numbers three-fourths were native Americans: Germany furnished 175,000, Ireland, 150,000, England 50,000, British America 50,000, and other countries 75,000; in all about 500,000 foreigners; 48 per cent of our soldiers were farmers, 27 per cent mechanics, 16 per cent laborers, 5 per cent professional men and 4 per cent were of niscellaneous vocations height of our soldiers was 5 feet 8% inches, including the large number of recruits from 17 to 20 years of age. Out of about there were 2613 over 6 feet 3 inches, and some over 7 feet.

Right You Are. Lone Creek Ranger.

One of the most important subjects which should claim the attention of the Pacific Northwest delegations to Congress is the opening up of the Upper Columbia River to river boats. The saving in freight of a heavy character, such as grain, would be of a great advantage to Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaas grain, would be of a great advantage to Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. With the exception of a few miles, which are obstructed with rapids, this river is now able to float river boats for hundreds of miles, but the rapids practically close it to navigation. The intically close it to navigation. The in-terests of the Upper Columbia should be attended to at once, as well as the mouth

# The Dashing D'Artagnans.

Admirers of "The Three Musketeers"and who is not included in the number?--will learn with pleasure that the descendants of their old friend D'Artagnan are still flourishing. The young Comte d'Ar-tagnan, who is a direct descendant of the gentleman who wrote the memoirs from which Dumas compiled his famous novel, figured as a correspondent for a leading Parisian journal at the recent military display at Rheims. He is described as a dashing young man of very handsome appenrance.

### THE LATEST STEAMSHIP SCHEME

Philadelphia Public Ledger. Private steamship interests are mak ing strenuous efforts to induce the Government to abandon its transport serv ice in the Pacific and turn its business of this character over to them. They are hardly to be blamed for taking this course, for the reason that the Government carrying trade with its insular possessions is very large, and likely to be profitable to them if they can ob-tain it. But it is not clear that the transaction would be equally profitable or de-sirable for the Government. It has gathered together, at great pains and heavy expenses, a large fleet of vessels exclusively for transport uses. The service has given entire satisfaction; indeed, according to General Luddington, who has made an investigation of the subject, it is su perior to that given on commercial ves

sels.

If there were any prospects that this Government would soon surrender its in-suinr possessions, there might, perhaps, be some show of reason to consider propositions from private steamship interests to carry the troops and supplies. But the islands in the Pacific now under our control are likely to remain so for an in definite period. Thousands of troops are being sent back and forth monthly, and great quantities of stores are being con stantly forwarded to the garrisons. This work surely can be done more satisfactorlly by the Government than by pre-

vate companies.

The experience of the Government in disposing of transports which it believed were no longer needed in the Atlantic was not happy. It was a heavy loser by the transaction. Most of the vessels cost large sums to purchase and refit, yet when sold they brought merely nominal prices. There is no reason to believe the result would be different if the transports in the Pacific were disposed of, and this certain loss must be taken into account when propositions from private steam-ship companies are made. Even though private enterprise offers to perform the service for less money than it now costs the Government, it is doubtful whether the change would be wise. The latter according to competent authority, does it more satisfactorily; besides, there is no knowing how auddenly the trasels now owned may be imperatively needed.

#### Portland Is Awake. Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

The Portland Chamber of Commerc has taken definite action with refer-ence to the opening of the rivers of the Northwest, especially the Columbia, to free navigation, and its efforts in this respect should have good effect upon the Congressional delegations from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The Chamber of Commerce, through its president, Henry Hahn, signifies its pur-pose of working for the improvement of the river between The Dalles and Ceillo, urging Congress to settle upon some definite method of improvement, and then go ahead. It further agrees if the Government constructs canal and locks between The Dalles and Cellio and also creates a 40-foot channel at the mouth of | and an abstainer, took a "pick-me-up" the river, Portland will bear the expense of maintaining a deep channel from that place to Astoria The Portland Chamber of Commerce

is certainly to be complimented for the stand it has taken in this matter, and certainly it can have weighty influence with Oregon's delegation in Congress since both the Senators belong in Portland, and its influence upon men from other states will be greater than that of private individuals. We trust that Portland will be unceasing in its efforts to secure on open river, for upon h depends largely the progress of the Inland Empire. If the section lying between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains is given freight rates that would follow the openhas every natural facility for becoming a section thickly settled and of unlimited productions. Its only drawback is the excessive freight rates upon its products that are shipped to tidewater that they may seek the markets of the world. With Columbia removed nothing can prevent the Inland Empire doubling in population within the next ten years.

# Voting Machines Again,

It is still in order to suggest that St Paul will soon be ranked with the old fogies if it doesn't provide itself with voting machines. More than 20 cities in New York State used machines at the recent elections, and in Eric County 19 ou: of the 25 towns had them. I has used machines for three elections. Here are a series of all sorts of practical tests under all sorts of conditions, and among them all not a single complaint of any kind. What other device ever did better? Furthermore, in Buffalo, out of a total of 105 districts, 103 had reported their complete official returns at the City Hall within 35 minutes after the polls closed. There was no necessity for any recount by any disputatious candidates, for every one knows that the machine can't make mistakes. As to comparative economy, besides the

saving in clerk hire which it is possible to effect if machines are used, it is to be noted that Buffalo, with a population of 352,000 inhabitants, only requires 105 po ing places, whereas St. Paul, with 163,001 inhabitants, requires 116 polling pinces. In other words, machine voting rapid that one polling place can serve a population of over 3350, where under method one polling place is sufficient for only 1406 of the population. At the same ratio, 50 machines would be sufficient for St. Paul.

# Early Asphalt Roads.

American Asphait Journal,
History and tradition have furnished us
with the basic information witch has
guided us in building the civilization of
today. It is said that in prehistoric times the Incas of Peru built roads that extended from the tropically heated valleys up the mountains to the regions of perpetual frost, using the natural asphalt rock, and these roads are in good condi-tion today. The discovery of a large section in Kentucky covered with asphalt rock, which scientists have pronous a perfect and natural combination asphalt and quartz sand, most valuabl for paving purposes, and far superior to any artificial combination that could be made, is of vital importance. may not be far distant when every city and village will have all streets paved with asphalt rock, a material which is not only the most durable, but cleanly and noiseless.

#### The River of Time. Matthew Arnold. And we say that repose has fled

For ever the course of the river of Time. That cities will crowd to its edge In a blacker, increasanter line; That the din will be more on its banks,

But what was before us we knew not, And we know not what shall succeed

As it grows, as the towns on its marga.
Fling their waveing lights.
On a wider, statelier stream—
May acquire, if not the calm.
Of its early mountainous shore.
Tet a selemn peace of its own.

And the width of the waters, the hush Of the gray expanse where he floats, Freshening its current and spotted with foam As it draws to the ocean, may strike Foace to the soul of the man on its breast—As the pale waste widens around him, As the banks fade dinmer away. As the stars come out, and the night wind Bring up the stream Murmure and scents of the infinite sea.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Yesterday's weather is the kind the past ught to be full of.

Congress will soon be in session, and the Treasury surplus is trembling in its

The safety bleycle appears to be in need of a successor in the shape of a

safety automobile.

A good many Sunday schools would be cleased to hear from Mr. Carnegie along about Christmas time.

The cigar trust is hoping and praying that King Edward's physicians will not insist that he quit smoking.

All is quiet at Colon. The revolutionists probably made a mistake, and came to a full stop when they reached it.

The Sultan has excluded comic papers from his domain. He is certainly justifled by the turkey jokes in the pre-Thanksgiving numbers.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has esigned. Had it been the Minister of Marine, the work of finding a successor would not be necessary. Like a good many politicians, Mark

Twain is now in retirement. He took long chances of losing his grip on fame when he went into politics.

"Inquiring Correspondent" is assured that there is no prize for the man who discovers a frozen water pipe except the one drawn by the plumber.

Another girl is going to take chances with the Bulgarian brigands. She will have to lower the prevailing rate of ransoms if she expects to get back home again.

Salaries paid to municipal employes in New York aggregate \$44,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total budget. The United States Army, with 68,000 men in 1900, cost less than \$18,000,000. New York's police force costs two-thirds as much as the regular Army. The extraordinary salaries paid, are instanced in the fact that 446 men draw \$4000 or more, 68 of them \$10,000 or more, and cost the city in the aggre gate \$3,022,000 yearly. Salaries range much higher than in the Federal service, or in ousiness; even including laborers. York's employes average quite a little more than \$1000 a year.

Every one knows that the Arkansas Legislature enacted some years ago that the proper pronunciation of the name of the state was "Arkansaw." It is not so well known that there is a unique law on the statute book of Nevada, the object of which was to clear from stain the name of an Indian chief, who, although a strong temperance advocate one day in a local saloon. In his extremity he appealed to his white friends, with the result that the State Legislature was persuaded to declare itself thus; "Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, the Governor concurring, that the drink of whisky taken by John son Side, in the Magnolia saloon, July 11, 1887, be and is hereby annulled."

In Atlanta, a small town in Illinois, lives Frank Clawson, a fiddler, whose chief bid for fame Hes in the fact that he is without hands. Several years ago he was caught in a blizzard and both hands were so badly frozen that they ing of the Columbia River to free navigation it will soon become the most prosperous section of the United States. It what of a mechanical genius, he evolved a contrivance out of heavy wire, which enabled him to wield the bow. The matter of fingering was more difficult, but by hard practice he trained the stump of his left hand to make the necessary the barriers to free navigation of the shifts from one string to another, and removed nothing can prevent from position to position. With the fiddie held in place by his chin and knees, and with the help of his fingerless arms, Clawson manages to play the old-time airs with nearly as much success as formerly.

Ah, the sad fate of wretched man; In vain for him to try

To lay his savings by.
He goes on payday toward his home,
Vith spirits light and gay:
A hug confronts him with a gua
Ard takes his cash away

He pes to see a rummage sale, Ans purchases a lot Of withless trumpery that takes About all he has got.
o mens a gental gold-brick man.
And takes a chance to wis And takes a chance to win A million dollars; when he's done

His cot is all blowed in With other easy men,
And gives the money in his clothes
To get outside again.
And if in cities of these, he has Accumulated dust,

He sees his aw remaining pence Hornwagsled by a trust. Ains, the fate of wretched man! No one may be content Honaire Or husn't got a cent,

The latest snake sensation in the New York zoo is a two-headed milk snake, found a few days ago in the Bronx. It is 10 inches long, ant about one-fourth of an inch thick at its greatest diameter, where the body begins to separate to form its two necks and heads. Its age is estimated at between 3 and 4 months. The two separate and perfectly formed heads are a little over an inch in length. The heads appear for most of the ime to exist in perfect harmony, but when food is offered to the snake, the antagonsm of the two heads has thus far prevented any nourishment from being given the creature. Whenever one head attempted to take food offered the other would resent the act, and a quarrel would ensue, The keepers fear that unless some method of contracting a truce between the two jestous heads can be devised they will los uid be their rare specimen from starvation.

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Wealth.-"Is she wealthy?" "Wealthy? the's so wealthy she can afford not to wear

> diamonds,"-Detroit Free Press. During the Negotiation .- "It's a prime tur key, Mrs. Brady!" "Do yes t'ink so? May be they t'ought it was sich a foine bur'rd they hated to let it dis young!" - Puck.

Cassidy—Ain't pe workin'?' Cassy—No; we're out on shtrike." "What for?" "How do Oi know? Shure, Oi'm not the walkin' delegate."—Philadelphia Record. Will Become a Boarder.-"Yes," said Mean-dering Mike, "I'm goin' to quit beggin' fur a

"Are you goin' to git proud?" asked Pete, "Nope. I'm goin' to git ar--Washington Star. Plodding Pete, Major Quiz (ex-Confederate)-Say, Paddy, were you at Bull Run? Paddy-Oi wam sur. Major Quis-And did you run? Paddy-Faith,

Of did, sur; and all that didn't run are there yet .- Harlem Life. After the Wedding .- The Counters-You've

no idea how embarrassed the Count was when he proposed to me. The Dear Priend-I heard it took considerable of your father's money to pay his debis.-Judge. Honors Ensy.-German Student-I know ese scurs my face on look not pretty, but I proud of them am. I get them in duels. American Student-Huh! Wait till you see

ome of our football champions.—New York The Main Thing,-Tess-Oh, yes, she married

a man with a highly honored name. Jess-Whati I never considered "Scadds" a highly honored name. Tess-Well, you should see the way it's honored at the bank.-Philadaiphia Press.