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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

A HOME FOR TWO-OR MORE.

The question of the expense involved in maintaining in comfort and respectability "a home for two" is one that admits of a divergence in conclusions as wide as are the tastes, habits and desires of the persons for whom provision is to be made. "Comfort" is, according to its interpretation, one of the most expansive and at the same time the most parrow of all words. A home appraised by a thrifty, sensible woman, who does her own work, including the washing, froning and care of her children, as "comfortable," even though the floors are bare, the tublecloth is of red cotton, the crockery coarse and cracked, and the only rocking chair creaking and "wabbly," would be barren of every comfort to another woman equally thrifty but more exacting in her tastes and desires. The mistress of this little home makes judicious investment of the dollar and a half a day earned by her industrious husband, feeds her family on exceedingly plain, but wholesome, nourishing food, is content with plenty, does not sigh for abundance and lives in "comfort." The other would find life nection therewith.

Living is undoubtedly high in this city at present-much higher than for many years past. Yet there are, no doubt, very many homes within it, the inmates of which-from two to half a dozen—live comfortably, according to to know better, are never "called down," their modest interpretation of the term, so they of course continue to be an wage of \$50 a month earned by the sober, industrious husband and father. This does not prove, however, that a young couple with very different comfortably at their own appraisement of that term on a like sum.

Correspondents who have been dealing with the question of the minimum cost of living in this city for two people at the present time show unconsciously the comparative quality of the word "comfort," as applied to ordinary living expenses. To one 34 a month for eggs is an extravegant outlay; to another \$6 50 per month spent for milk and cream seems out of all-proportion to the requirements of good living. The estimate for wood is extravagant in one case; that for lights in another; the outlay for the laundry puzzles one; that for tea and coffee another, and so on, according to the tastes and habits of those who are trying to solve by a singie rule the question involved in the

cost of "home comforts." man and woman of sound bodies, modest tastes and good common sense, who and public cleanliness can be made a have learned by earning the value of habit if the ordinances concerning pubmoney, and who have a sound, wholesome love for each other, need not be tially enforced. If the official inspec afraid to marry and set up a home on \$75, \$60, or even \$50, a month, providing, of course, that they are able to distinguish between comforts and luxuries. Very many of the happiest homes in the land have been established on a finandue time sons and daughters have gone out from them into the great world of work to add in their turn to the honor and prosperity of the state, the basis of which is the home, and which cannot by any stretch of imagination be trans-

ferred to the boarding-house. The community is the gainer by every well-ordered home established within it. If this is true, it must be the loser by every self-pampered bachelor who sits smoking in his den, bewailing possibly his financial inability to marry and set up a home; and by every self-sufficient spinster who prefers the meager salary of a typewriter, a "hello girl" or a clerk in a store which barely suffices to give her food, shelter and raimentall perhaps of indifferent quality-to a modest home of her own, wherein the practice of the small economies of life for the sake of others rounds out her womanly character and makes her queen of a beautiful if narrow realm. The whole secret of home comforts lies in the faculty of being comfortable and contented on what by industry, economy and thrift we may be able to com-

The distinguishing feature in the recent Massachusetts elections in fourteen cities was the loss in the Prohibition last year, voted for license, and of the total vote on this question the license advocates had 2188 less than in 1900, and the Prohibition advocates 3970 jess. a net loss of 1782 for the latter. The steady drift in these fourteen cities is in favor of regulating but not prohibiting the liquor traffic. Nevertheless, erime is decreasing in Massachusetts, for prison statistics show that the number of arrests for offenses against the person was 324 in 100,000 for 1830 and plans was successful but Livingston such evil ways as this man took. So-

but 270 in 100,000 in 1900. The number of arrests for offenses against property was 333 in 100,000 in 1890, and 326 in 100. 000 in 1900. If intemperance had increased under license in Massachusetts, which has not had prohibition since 1874, the number of arrests for offenses against the person would naturally show an increase.

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF ORDER.

If any one in London throws a newspaper, wrapper or envelope on the street, the watchful scavenger of the municipality picks it up and puts it in his receptacle. In Paris in such a case a gendarme touches the offender on the shoulder and says: "Monsieur, you have let a piece of paper fall. Will you please pick it up?" Nobody expects to keep American cities as well ordered as are the cities of England, France or Germany. Our civilization in many respects is still in the lawless "kid" stage of its development, and yet even in America, where none of our cities are very clean, some have a national notoriety for being dirtier and more ill-kept than others. Portland is one of the notably dirty and ill-kept cities of the country. There would seem to be no excuse for this fact save the lack of civic pride and the lack of efficient goverament. There is an ample supply of excellent water; the sewage of the city is easily discharged into the river; the materials for keeping streets and sidewalks in decent repair are cheap and accessible, but it is notorious that our streets are generally in wretched condition of repair and not seldom inexcusably filthy. When a critical tourist comments un-

favorably upon the condition of our streets, he is told that the city treasury is too poor to keep the streets up to the mark; or to employ policemen numerous enough to enforce the ordinances against befouling our business thoroughfares. Then the tourist replies that a people with civic pride enough to raise \$300,000 for the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial should naturally be willing to tax themselves enough to maintain decent streets and keep them clean. The trouble is not entirely nor chiefly with the people. Our people are, as a rule, too easy and good-natured to insist on efficient administration by enforcement of law, but they always welcome good civic government when they get it. Our city government has no cause to fear that efforts to keep the streets in repair and keep them free from filth will subject them to any loss of public esteem. The city ordinances are ample when enforced to keep our business thoroughfares free from flith and mossbacked rubbish, but the method of governing Portland seems to be by proclamation rather than performance.

Periodical notice is given that the police from a specified date mean to arrest all persons who empty slope into the street, who clean cuspidors on the sidewalk, who throw banana skins, orange peel and kindred refuse upon the sidewalk or the street. For a few days the notorious offenders practice ome self-restraint, but they soon see that proclamation does not mean performance, and they resume their habit of street and sidewalk decoration. So it is with the bicycle abuse. The police know perfectly well that there are a unbearable under such conditions, and scouts the very idea of comfort in conrate through the streets upon bicycles without a bell. To assume that the police do not knew it is to assume that the police are blind or never "on duty." If the police know it, the Police Board knows it, but these few bicycle fiends, who are some of them men old enough so they of course continue to be an unabated public nuisance. The law is could prescribe for white immigrants not at fault; the ordinances are not at fault; the people are not at fault; they The Chinese are not wanted here as are simply victims of the misfortune laborers; they are not wanted as citihabits of thought and life could live of having a police government whose executives do not seem to care a button it doesn't happen to them. If the filthy folk who continue to disfigure our streets and sidewalks after due warning were arrested and fined, it would be worth more than the periodical proclamation of intention to enforce the law. If the bicycle flends, who ride bell-less machines at high speed, were fined for non-compliance with the law, the vast

majority who make lawful use of the bicycle would be the first to applaud the vigilance of the officers of the law. There does not seem to be any reason why Portland should not be a clean, orderly city, if the executives of the police authority understood that eternal vigilance is the price of public order rather than proclamations of lawful intentions that are never executed. Speaking in a general way, a young Public cleanliness will need to become a habit in order to win public credit, lic sanitation are inflexibly and impartion is merely spasmodic, or if some offenders are punished while others are never disciplined, no reform will be possible, and we shall have, if possible, dirtier and more dilapidated streets in 1905 than we have today.

NOT A GREAT INVENTOR.

Referring to the monument to Rob ert Fulton, which was unveiled in New York City on the 5th inst., William L. Stone, who is excellent historical authority, writes the New York Sun that according to the testimony of Chancellor Livingston, who was Fulton's father-in-law, Fulton was a man of no practical ingenuity, no power of con-ceiving, much less of executing, a mechanical idea. Fulton was an excellent draughtsman, but in no sense a mechanical engineer. Chancellor Livingston told the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, that Fitch was the real inventor of the steamboat; that he (Livingston) came into possession by purchase of the plans, models and drawings of what was afterward the successful steamboat. Fitch had sold them to the American Consul at Havre when, a stranger in France and utterly desti-

tute, he had given up in despair. Fulton was an artist, in prison for debt in Paris. Livingston paid his debt and sent him to America with one of James Watt's steam bollers with which to realize Fitch's invention. Fulton proved incompetent, and not until Livlegston's return a year afterward was Livingston's idea brought to a successvote. Eleven of them, or one more than ful issue. William A. Duer, in his "New Yorker" confirms these facts. The workmen employed by Livingston and Fulton testified in 1837 that Fulton was a capital draughteman, and that was Livingston possessed a good mechanical brain, and it took him a long time to convince Fulton that the "starting-bar" of an engine should be made larger at the fulcrum end than at the

admitted that to Fitch, not Fulton, belongs the honor of the invention of the steamboat. Fitch, before he went to Europe, had run a little steamer on the Delaware, and exhibited his invention to Napoleon at Paris, and Thomas Carlyle claimed the honor of the invention of the steamboat for a countryman of his whose vessel anticipated in the date of its appearance that of Fulton's in 1807. Livingston evidently considered Fulton a worthless son-in-law whom he felt obliged to carry as superintendent and draughtsman.

SENATOR HOAR OPPOSED TO EX-CLUSION.

United States Senator Hoar was opposed to the original Chinese exclusion act, and his views on that subject are unchanged today. He opposes present law (which was originally enacted by his own party and is sure to be extended for a term of years) upon the ground that it is a violation of "the principles upon which our government is founded" and is an inadequate and clumsy means to the end in view. Mr. Hoar would leave the whole matter of immigration, under the limitations of law, to United States inspectors, who should subject the immigrants of all races and nationalities to a uniform test as to their fitness for American citizenship. To the plea of the Pacific Coast that the Chinese in any considerable numbers are a great potential danger to skilled labor because of their imitative capacity Mr. Hoar replies that he would not exclude a foreigner because of his industrial capacity, and furthermore he does not believe that American labor has any need to dread the competition of any class of foreigners who may enter this country. does not concede the superiority of the Chinese in economic competition; he does not believe that any foreigner of whatever skin who is an efficient economic unit ever injured any country.

Mr. Hoar's criticism of the present law as a violation "of the principles upon which our Government was founded" was to be expected of a man who holds our occupation of the Philippines as an act in contempt of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Hoar is not content with the Federal Constitution and the judicial interpretation of its powers. He would limit the development of our country by what he calls "the spirit of the great Declaration." This great Declaration was correctly defined by Rufus Choate as a string of "glittering generalities." No people on earth could ever govern according to the terms of a broad proclamation of general principles. When we seriously set to work to erect a scheme of government, we reduced the vague spirit of the great Declaration down to an exact statement in the Federal Constitution, and under that instrument we govern. The Supreme Court has by its decision established our constitutional power to admit or deport any alien, Congress being the sole judge of the cause. We deported the other day an immigrant solely on the ground that he was a consumptive. Whether we shall always maintain our present policy of Chinese exclusion may be a fair subject for discussion, but there is no doubt as to our right under the Federal Constitution to admit or deport any allen,

Congress being the sole judge of cause. Mr. Hoar's substitute policy would be for United States inspectors to examine Chinese proposing to come to this country and pass upon the question of their fitness for American citizenship. This is a chimerical scheme. It would either prove a farce by the so-called agents arbitrarily excluding all Chinese, or it would open the door for thousands, for no ordinary rules of fitness that we would exclude the bulk of the Chinese. zens; they are undesirable as voters. In dress, religion and moral atmosphere what happens to anybody, so long as the Chinese, wherever they go, remain isolated from the white race. In the Philippines, according to Major-General MacArthur's report, Chinese exclusion has become necessary. General Crowder, the Military Secretary, says that the Chinaman never identifies himself with the foreign country in which he goes to seek fortune, further than to hasten the time when he has saved money enough to lead a life of ease in his native land. This is true of a certain low class of immigrants from Southern Europe that work in the mining towns of Pennsylvania, but this type of immigrant, whether a Hun or a

Mongol, is not wanted in America. General MacArthur writes that while "individually a Chinaman represents a unit of excellence that must always command respect and win admiration. nevertheless in their organized capacity in the Philippines the Chinese represent an economical army, without allegiance or attachment to the country, and to a great extent beyond the reach of insular authority." He further shows that "they are bent on commercial conquest, and even restricted immigration would represent a serious menace." General MacArthus not only advocates Chinese exclusion but favors a policy looking to gradual decrease of the Chinese now in the islands. To our Government the Chinese question as presented by the Pacific Coast is a practical question, but to Sonator Hoar it is purely an academic question, to be looked at through the lens of the Declaration of Independence. Senator Hoar would have had us turn over the Philippines to an oligarchy of Malay pirates to govern after we had assumed the responsibility for their fate by purchase from Spain. A man whose philanthropy is of this purblind sort would, of course, deny our right to exclude a Chinaman from the United States purely and simply because he was a Chinaman, with all that his racial traits and taints imply. Senator Hoar is not a statesman; he is a political sentimentalist.

THE END OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Murphy's portrait of Wade, printed yesterday, discovers not a bad face, nor yet a weak one. For all that is disclosed in the young man's looks, speech and bearing, he might just as readily have been a useful factor in business and an ornament to society as to be on trial for his life. Nor can we altogether blame his parents. great extent, Wade has raised himself. He chose his companions, his employment, his way of life, and he chose badly. He took the road that led down ward, and there is no room for surprise to him that he now finds himself so soon at the bottom of it. He spent his time, when not robbing railroads of transportation and innocent pedestrians of their purses, in saloons. He and his pals drank hard. They were always drinking. The abuse of alcohol is the Livingston's application of Fitch's natural concomitant and promoter of

clety's records are full of such instances. There are many hereabouts. James Green, the man who was hanged at Stevenson last Friday, was not, in some ways, a bad fellow. He was a hard-working man. He loved a woman, and was jealous of her. That is nothing against him. It was because of his drinking that the woman had grown hopeless and discouraged his attentions. When he shot Benjamin he

was not himself. He was drunk, The other day a man died at the La Fayette lodging-house, A bevy of dirty loafers had carried him around, used him to extort money from the landlord, and left him to die. Friendless and alone, he died a wretched death in a squalld apartment. He was but 35 years old. He might have been a credit to himself, an honor to his family, a joy to his friends. But he passed away unconscious even of his miserable end. Nobody knows who he was or where he from. Somebody, somewhere, waits for tidings of the absent, but will wait in vain. The doctors said his death was due to alcoholism. He was

Daniel K. Howe, a bookbinder, died about two months ago in the room of a woman in the Laporte lodging-house, 1701/2 Third street. He died of alcohol-

ism. He was drunk. There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death. It may be in the 50-cent bed of a cheerless lodging-house, it may be on the gallows, it may be in the agonizing close of a misspent life, when early memories come trooping back, every gentle admonition a lash, every fond recollection a scourge. Why is the world so full of these heartrending fates? What is the use of such dismal stories? Well, they are of no use unless they point a warning to some who yet have time, though tempted, to stand; though in the way of weakness, to summon up fortitude and be strong. The young man who is importuned to start in the path these shipwrecked lives have gone should put such tempters far from him. Their feet go down to death. Their steps take hold on hell.

Edward John Eyre, famous as the Governor of Jamaica from 1862 to 1866, died recently, aged 86. He put down a negro insurrection in Jamaica in 1865 with so much severity that he lost his Governorship. He tried by court-martial and executed George William Gordon, a wealthy negro, under circumstances so unjustifiable that he was superseded, and was all his subsequent life held in great public disfavor, being known as "Butcher Eyre." His case divided all England, Carlyle, Charles Kingsley, Tennyson and a number of eminent Englishmen of letters champloned Eyre, perhaps because he was the son of a ciergyman of the Church of England. The real explanation of Eyre's extravagant severity probably was that he lost his head through fright. The so-called insurrection was a small affair, and there was no decent evidence that Gordon had any guilty knowledge of or connection with it.

The inflammatory speech made by William Redmond, M. P., at a Wexford County meeting of the United Irish League will not probably be resented by the English Government. It is a cheap political trick to invite arrest and then pose as a political martyr, and the English Government is not likely to gratify Redmond's passion for notoriety. Since Parnell's fall the Irish Home Rule party has been without any leadership that stood for the brains of discretion. Tim Healy has plenty of wit and talent, but no leadership, and Redmond is nothing but an Irish terrier barking at the tall of the British lion.

Pensions asked for Indian War veterans and their surviving widows who have not remarried represent as just a pension demand as any that is made upon the Government. The survivors of these wars, from 1832 to 1856, inclusive, are all old men, and many of them are poverty-stricken and infirm. Pension relief, when given to men of this class, who in their young manhood bore the brunt of civilization on the border as Indian fighters, duly enlisted for that purpose, cannot go far astray from justice nor tax the generosity of the Government for any great length of time.

A more than ordinarily valuable Government publication is the Treasury Bureau of Statistics' monthly summary for October, which contains Chief O. P. Austin's study on colonial administration. The paper is the result of more than a year's careful work, and is exceedingly useful and convenient. There are a summarization of the studies and conclusions, a table of contents and a cross-index, all of which render it a convenient work for reference. It is a far cry from these most illuminative discussions to the barren waste of "Pub. Docs." of the old days,

The War Department has decided that General Crozier's term as Chief of Ordnance with the rank of Brigadier-General will not last until his retirement in 1919, but will hold only for four years, when he may be reappointed or another officer given the position, in which case Captain Crozler will revert to his former status on the relative rank-list of his corps. This ruling has done much to reconcile the corps to General Crozler's appointment.

Major Van Tets, of the court of the Queen of Holland, was recently reported to have been kicked in the stomach by the Queen's consort. There is a titled family in England that takes pride in the fact that its founder was so intimate with George IV that he was kicked downstairs on one occasion, propelled from behind by the royal boot.

An old-fashioned Winter is prevailing in New England. Snow fell in Southern Vermont so early in November that correspondent under date of November 30 writes: "We have had three weeks of good sleighing this month." Snow to the depth of more than two feet fell about Brattleboro.

Daniel Webster once said that a case for our interference under the Monroe Doctrine in the affairs of another American State "must be danger to our se curity, or danger, manifest and imminent danger, to our essential rights and our essential interests."

alienation of the Philippines, because of their sugar plantations. Yet the tariff, we are to understand, and gleefully, is not a local issue.

Great is the rush for franchises-and opportunely. They will not come as easily if the new charter is adopted.

PHILIPPINE WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

MANILA, Dec. 11,-The Woman's Peace League, organized under the leadership of Senorita Poblete, a Filipino, has transmitted letters, with the permission of General Chaffee, urging peace upon the insurgent General Malayar and other Filipino chiefs. These letters remind the Filipino leaders in the field that the war s destroyed innumerable homes and dev astated large territories, all of which while it abundantly proves the tenacity of the insurgents and their faith in their cause, does not remove the fact that the operations of American soldlers throughout the Islands dally demonstrate the resolution of the people of the United States to make their sovereignty supreme throughout the archipelago. The league urges the leaders to make peace to avoid received a cablegram to the effect that General Lukban, who is in Samar, b

General Funston will sail for the United States December 16 on Warren on sick leave. 16 on the transpo Governor Taft will sail for home on the Grant, Decem He says that the rumors to the ber 20. He says that the rumors to the effect that he will not return here are

No Interference in Read Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Root has refused to interfere in the case of Capt. J. C. Read, formerly a volunteer subsistence officer, who was convicted by court-martial of complicity in alleged commissary frauds in the Philippines and sentenced to dismissal and imprisonment for three years. Several important legal points are involved in this case, the chief of which are whether a state of war existed in the Philippines at the time of the trial and whether an officer of the volunteers can be tried by a court com-posed of officers of the regular service, ounsel for Read contending that war did ot exist in the Philippines and that the trial was illegal. Secretary Root decided that a state of war existed in the Philip. pines, but has not finally passed on the other question involving the legality of the trial of a volunteer by a court com-posed in part of regular officers, as that question is now pending before a Western court in the case of another volunteer officer named Deming.

What Guerrillas Must Expect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-In his annual report made public a few days ago, General Chaffee, Military Governor of the Philippines, assigned as one of the principal factors in the prolongation of the warfare in the Philippines the terrible vengeance visited on any native who is even suspected of friendliness to the American cause. In passing upon the case of a Filipino recently tried by courtmartial for such a crime, General Chaffee

"As guerrilla and all other bandit chiefs have no shadow of lawful authority to take the lives of the inhabitants of these Islands and as it is the duty of the United States to protect all in the enjoyment of their lives and property, the warning often given will be repeated until all shall heed it that both the chief who orders and the followers who obey their orders to do murder, must upon conviction thereof expect to suffer the extreme penalties of the law."

Cannibalism in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Cannibalism has appeared in the varied list of crimes charged against Filipinos by American military courts. According to the record

of a court-martial convened in the Department of the Visayas, P. I., which has been received at the War Department, Raymond Fonte, a native, found his working companion, Liberate Benliro, sleeping in his (Fonte's) boat. Fonte became enraged, killed the slumbering man with a blow of an oar, cut off his nose and ears according to his own confession, cooked and ate part of the body. He was sentenced to be hanged at Capiz, Panay, on the 13th inst.

WORK OF THE BREVET BOARD. Its List Contains Nearly One Thousand Names.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Army Board, which has been for several months preparing a list of officers who shall be eration of gallant services in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, has com-pleted its work, and the report will be submitted to the Secretary of War in a This list is to take the place and withdrawn before action. Notwithstanding that this board began with the purpose of very much restricting the begtowal of brevets, they have been unable to keep the sum total of names much be-low 1000 in number. It is said that President Roosevelt's name will be on the brevet list with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Hutin's Letter to Roosevelt.

PARIS, Dec. 11.-M. Maurice Hutin, esident of the Panama Canal Company, who has just returned here the United States, publishes a which he sent to President Roosevelt No-vember 30, reviewing the negotiations with the United States for the purchase of the canal. M. Hutin says that thus far he has maintained silence, but as Congress is now about to discuss the matter, he considers it his duty to publish the letter, which constitutes the basis of the discussion about to open. The letter concludes

The company, confirming all anterior promises and declarations, requests to be allowed to establish the real value of its properties before one or several per-sons invested with official quality and power to discuss the various valuations of the company, and submit to arbitration all points which may not be determined by an emicable understanding. The prices thus fixed will bind the company, out do not pledge the President nor Congress. This mode of procedure is to furnish a certain, equitable and true basis upon which the relative value of the two routes for the United States could be esfor the United States could be estimated,

Torpedo Directed Without Wire. NEW YORK, Dec. 11. - Commander Clover, United States Navy, attache of the United States Embassy at London, v with his family, arrived here on the stramer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last night, to spend the holldays, will report to the Government on an exhibition of a working model of a torpedo operated by the Marconi system of wireless electrical transmission before he returns to his post on December 28. The inventor is a man named Gardiner. By means of the appli-cation of his idea, Commander Clover said the inventor believed that he could start

stop, start again, steer and fire a torpede

from a keyboard on a ship or on land

using the Marconia wireless system in conjunction with his device, which is the

apparatus on the torpedo. Commander Young Relieved WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-As a result of statements made in recently published interviews regarding the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves, which have been deemed indiscreet, Lieutenant-Com mander Lucien Young has been relieved by Secretary Long of his present post as Cap-tain of the Port of Havana. He has not tain of the Port of Havana.

yet been assigned to other duty, nor has his successor been selected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The Red Cross Society held its annual meeting today and unanimously re-elected Miss Clara Barton president of the society; John M. Wilson was elected vice-president; Mrs. John A. Logan, second vice-president; Lyman J. Gage, treasurer; Richard Ol-ney, counsellor, and S. W. Briggs, secretary. The treasurer's report shows re-celpts for the year of \$500 and expendi-tures \$6999. Plans were partly formed for the extension of the society by means of

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Kruger has taken possession of his new home A plasue death occurred at Sydney, N. S.

Charles M. Schwab will leave for Europe shortly after Christmas. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company may ab

sorb the Victor Fuel Company. A block of 17 business houses was bure Sweetwater, Tex.; loss, \$150,000.

South Manchester, Conn., silk weavers struct McGovern will meet Sullivan January 30, before the club offering the best terms,

Murmons have made 3000 converts in mountain, counties of West Virginia. Geldsmith & Co.'s housefu

Burglars robbed a bank at Shreve, O., but unsuccessful at Felicity, in the came

Major-General MacArthur has been order a assume command of the Department of the Colorado. Ex-Judge George A. Madill, president of the

Calon Trust Company, died at St. Louis of beart fallure About \$175,000 of the \$225,000 needed for the new Princton gymnasium building has

New York City, was incorporated with a cap-ital of \$3,759,000. The lower house of the Mexican Congress has approved a bill providing for the free exercise of all professions.

The Nipper Consolidated Copper Company, or

Francis Iveagh, an editorial writer York paper, was shot by Alex Horr, a cokbinder and printer. The eighty-third anniversary of the admis ion of Illinois into the Union as a state was

celebrated at Springfield. Pallip Gerst, City Treasurer of Buffalo, acknowledged his books were short \$57,000, and Manx Congress.

Right Rev. Thomas F. Gambon. of the diocese of Louisville, died suddenly at Louisville of heart disease. The failure of the publishing house of Butler & Algernon, of New Haven, is announced; Ha-& Algernon, of New Haven, is bhilties \$51,000, agrets \$17,000.

The directors of the principal trans-Atlantic stemmship lines held a meeting at Cologne, in order to reach a traffic agreement.

At a conference of the iron masters of Ber lin and Stettin it was decided to reduce the price of bar iron by 50 pfennigs. John E. Redmond, Thomas O'Donnell and

Patrick A. McHugh, Irish Nationalists, railed for Europe from New York yesterday. The final arguments of counsel were begun in the trial of Mrs. Bonine, charged with the killing of Census Clerk Ayres, at Miss Margaret Johnson died of pneumonia at Denver. She was the fourth member of the family to die within six days of the same dis-

eame. drew up the capitulation papers after the battle of Panama, died of typhoid fever at Chor

The British Board of Trade officially issued its award in favor of the Yerkes system of electrification for the London Underground Rallway. Nicholas Kessier died at Helena of Bright's

disease. He was a pioneer of Colorado and Montana. He left a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. P. C. Steinmann, head of the New York jewelry firm of F. C. Steinmann & Co., com-mitted suicide at Chicago by cutting his throat

with a knife. Harry M. Clark, ex-cashier of the First Na tional Bank of Bridgeport, O., indicted on the charge of making false entries, was acquitted after a second trial.

The suit against John Alexander Dowle by Samuel Stevenson, Dowle's brother-in-law, to force a receivership for the Zion Lace Indus-tries, began at Chicago. In replying to the speech from the throne

the lower house of the Japanese Diet declared there were indications of a disturbance in the The note received by Chile from Argentina

will be answered Priday by the Chilean Minis-ter of Foreign Affairs. They will settle the trouble on a friendly basts, Henry County for killing a man named Dan-

zey, her divorced husband. Dick Tittle was shot and instantly killed at Shawnee, O. T., by Berry Griffin. The trouble

eject Tittle from a hotel. issued under difficulties, and the Leader with the assistance of operators,

E. L. Powell, manager of the brokerage business of Murphy & Co., of New York, has disappeared from Wilson, N. C., and is reported \$40,000 short in his accounts. The strike of Pensacola, Fla., fishermen has spread until 800 men are out. All the smacks

have been dismantled. The fishermen of Mobile have gone out in sympathy. The State Department has been informed that the prohibition against the exportation of rice from Corea was withdrawn, with the consent of the King, to take effect November 15.

Buchanan Keith, who owned and managed the Western Lesgue baseball team in Omaha for two years, declined the offer of President Hickey of a franchise for Omaha in the Amer-The Alabama Board of Registrars

under the provisions of the new constitution, which is the beginning of the disfranchisement of the negroes.

The criminal proceedings against Attorney Robert A. Anmon, growing out of his relations with William F. Miller, of the "520 per cent Franklin Syndicate," were dismissed by a New York Magistrate. The departmental trial of Police Captain Dis-

mond, for neglect of duty, was concluded be-fore Police Commissioner Murphy, at New York, but no decision was announced. Murphy York, but no decision was announced will dismiss Diamond from the force The City of St. Louis and the Board of Edu-

cation will bring a mandamus suit jointly against the State Board of Equalization to compel that body to raise the franchise tax of the United Reliways Company and other St. Louis corporations.

Submarine Boat Raised.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The submarine torpedo-boat Fulton, which sank at her dock at New Suffolk, L. I., on Monday, was raised today. The only damage done the boat was by the water that poured into her through the open forward hatch. Her bottom was not damaged. After her machinery has been overhauled cleaned the vessel will be as good as ever. The accident happened while her commander, Captain Cable, was in New York, on account of the illness of his wife. In order to repair an exhaust valve the crew raised the atern of the Fulton under a derrick in the air. of the forward hatches had been left open, and as the stern was raised and the bow was submerged the craft filled with water. By the time the stern was lowered the boat sank in about 15 feet of water.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-Miss Roosevelt Scovel, daughter of Chevaller Scovel, and her mother, Mrs. Rooseveit Scovel, were voyagers on the recently ar-rived North German Lloyd ateamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They trav-eled 4000 miles from Florence, Italy, to be present at he social debut of Miss Roose. velt Scovel's cousin, Miss Alice Roose-velt, the President's eldest daughter.

Senator Blackburn Weds. II. - United

WASHINGTON, Dec. II. - United States Senator J. C. S. Elackburn, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Mary E. Blackburn were married here today at the rectory of St. Paul's Church by Rev. Father Mackin. Only a few relatives were present. The bride's first hus-band was Judge Blackburn, a distant reiative of the Senator.

Captain Leary Wants to Retire. BOSTON, Dec. 11 .- On account of III the rank and pay of Rear-Admiral

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning! Did you shut the water off last night? A touch of Winter-Lend me & to get

my overcoat out. A verdict that could be found in 10 min-

utes didn't require much bunting. This is the time of year when the Sunday school census will be worth the tax.

This is a great country to live in. Not a mosquito or a fly his been seen for

It is understood that King Edward will not refuse the crown, reluctantly or otherwise. Why doesn't Carnegle buy those Danish

West Indies and give them to Uncle Sam for a Christmas present? Croker is going back to England for a rest. Perhaps he is even more in need

of arrest than he is willing to admit, It is suspected that the President is at work on an extra strenuous magazine article on the Army-Navy football game, Why make so much about a man who

steals diamonds when youths who pur-

loin hearts are not even thought worth

arresting?

Hall Caine has joined the church. He evidently wanted to make some atonement for becoming a member of the

The attention of gentlemen who contemplate embarking in the business of highway robbery is invited to a little event which took place at the Court-

house yesterday. It was not a messenger boy you saw sleeping by the roadside when you came down town this morning. It was a plumb-

er's apprentice on his way back to the shop after the tools, Portland is on the map, but, unfortunately for the Oregon metropolis, the map is very large and that town is 'way off in the corner.-Kansas City Star,

You'll be able to see it more plainty in 1906. Sparklin' frost along the walk, Wind a whistlin' by, Stars a snappin' clear an' bright, In a jet black sky, Cats a pickin' up their feet 'S if they walked on tacks;

Birds all tucked up in their wings, Shakin' in their tracks: Chickens roostin' high till late, Lookin' sick an' gle

Ever since the Forth bridge was opened -11 years ago-painting has gone on continuously., Beginning at the south end workmen take three years to cover the entire length of the bridge, and, as three years represent approximately the life of the paint, no sooner are they finished than the men have to begin again, In this way every square inch of steel comes under observation at least once in three years. The staff of men employed varies in number from the maximum of

One of President Roosevelt's Century Club friends went with him one night to a vandeville entertainment, says the New York Times. On the programme was an Governor Jenka, of Alabama, granted a parole | imitator who gave impersonations of noted Mrs. Nancy Cheek, recently convicted in mon. Mr. Roosevelt was vastly amused by the representation of himself. Then he turned to his friend and asked it the imitation was at all like the real originated from the attempt of the landlady to thing. The friend answered that it was an excellent impersonation. Mr. Rooseveit The printers' strike at Marietta, G., affected threw back his head and laughed, "Well," three papers. The Register and the Times were he said, "If I'm like that when I talk, I must be one of the funniest things earth to see.'

Ex-Congressman Cable, of Illinois, has a charming young daughter, who is receiving her education in France. she was several years younger her father took her on his knee one day and said to her: "Today a man asked me if I would not sell little brother. He said he would give me a whole room full of gold. Shall I let him have little brother?" The child shook her head. "But," persisted her father, "think how much money this room full of gold would be. Think how many things you could buy with It. Don't you think I'd better let the man have little Registrars in 15 counties to register voters brother?" "No." said the daughter, "let's keep him till he's older. He'll be worth more then."

> It will be pleasing news to the people of the state to know that Gilbert Parker, the celebrated author, has achieved a high opinion of the intellectual qualities of the residents of Oregon. Mr. Parker recently arrived in New York from England. An interviewer asked him his opinion of the Boer War, and at the same time told him that the British had almost captured Dewet. He said: "This man Dewet seems to be almost too clever for them. He must have come from Oregon," Enviousminded persons may possibly contend that the novelist was simply trying to crack a feeble joke at the expense of the moist climate of this region, but all others who have read the "Right of Way" and other great Parker stories know that he is too good a writer to perpetrate so bad a pun, Any suggestion that Parker is an Englishman, and therefore probably guilty, may be safely rejected in this instance,

Springfield Republican.

There was one great advantage in President Roosevelt's method of permitting his message to be mailed to the news-papers in advance. The boiler-plate papers in advance. The boiler-plate syndicates were enabled to get it up and sell their product by the yard to news-papers that are willing to use that sort of thing. Very few dails control themselves of the privilege, however.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Uncle-Yes, Charles; I laid the foundation of my fortune by saving cab fares. Spendinrift Kephew-I didn't know you ever drove one, uncle!-Punch.

Often Been Executed .- "What's that the be just played?" "The Dead March." (th, I see. Was it any liveller before they murdered it."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

From the Automobilist's View.-Pirst Chauffour-Have any bad luck during your trip yes-terday? Second Chapters (%) erday? Second Chauffeur—Oh, I ran over a man, but I don't think I hurt the machine any—Ohlo State Journal. A Practical View—Struggling Fastor—The

one have fallen off terribly. Practical Wife-It's that new vestryman who passes the plate. He never watches what people put in.— New York Weekly. A Delicate Choice of Terms.—"I am told," said the friend, "that the manager you have

left was paying you a fabulous selary I" answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "ne lous; imaginary."—Washington Star. Heading Him Off.—Biggs—I want to give you a piece of good advice. Diggs—All right; but first let me give you a piece. Biggs—Well, what is it? Diggs—Follow the good advice you are going to give me.—Chicago News.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—On account of ill health. Captain Richard P. Leary, first Governor of Guam, who is now on sick leave at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, has asked to be retired. Having served more than #9 years, he can be retired with the service of Person Admired With the service of Person Admi