The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

REVIRED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-Daily, with Sunday per month Daily, Sunday excepted per year...... Daily, with Sunday, per year..... Sunday, per year... The Weekly, per year... The Weekly, 2 months.

To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15e
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c
FOSTAGE RATES.
United States Cumada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariable "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscription or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and capmot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 45, 46, 45, 47, 48, 49
Tribune building, New York City; 409 "The
Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 745 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news

For sale in Los Angeles by B. P. Gardner, 59 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 106 So. Spring street.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Qo.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1615 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

Co., 77 W. S-cond South street.
For sale in Onden 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 For sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton & endrick, 900-512 Seventeenth street.

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Snow, probably part

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

It is given out at Washington that the reason why the Treasury Department hesitates to extend the coasting regulations to the Philippine Islands is that the Pacific Mail, and possibly other maritime corporations, would in this way be hard hit. The Pacific Mail steamships come here from Hong Kong, but the goods they bring from the Philippines have first been carried to Hong Kong in foreign vessels. Extension of coasting regulations, therefore, would interfere with the Pacific Mail's business, and hence we have the telegraphic instructions to San Francisco and Portland Collectors, ordering them to clear American cargoes for the Philippines in British ships. This illustrates the highly moral and

edifying character of our tariff and maritime regulations. Nobody cares anything about the trade of the Philippines, or whether or not they have any trade, but the Pacific Mall, or any other big corporation with a strong pull, must be taken care of. Of course, if the Pacific Mail were plying directly between here and Manila, the Treasury Department would look at the matter differently. Then the American line would have to be protected from British gold and the pauper labor of Europe, regardless of the industrial, agricultural or commercial needs of the islands. Then, if there happened to be no American vessel in port at Manila when cargoes were needing to be shipped, the cargoes might rot on the wharves at their leisure. Oregon lumbermen may continue to dispose of the product es so long as the interests of the Pacific Mail are conserved by that ruling. But little consideration will they get so soon as the Pacific Mail or some equally strong corporation puts itself in position to monopolize the trade between the islands and the United States.

The incident is illustrative of the disregard felt at Washington for consumers, whether here or in our new islands, The few who produce sugar must be supported at the expense of the many who consume sugar. The Dingley rates will be clapped on to Philippine products. They are domestic territory, thanks to the Supreme Court, until Congress declares them foreign. This will not be long. Closure will be resorted to in the House to make the islands a holiday present of the cold outside. Christmas is certainly an appropriate season to show the Filipinos how generous Uncle Sam can be when he really

OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The regular Army has obtained a good many recruits of excellent quality | would take good care not to say or do from Oregon and Washington, and to a anything that would render them liable young fellow who is desirous of seeing something of the world beyond the confines of his boyhood, Army service in opportunity not to be despised. The enlisted men of the United States Army are better paid and better provided for than American farm laborers, coal and iron miners, ordinary railroad employes, motormen and conductors on street railwaye, millhands or laboring men in the various other lines of employment. The dier throughout the year amount in the earnings of the clerks in country stores. Statistics show that at least three-fifths than the enlisted men of the United States Army. The original pay of the recruit is only \$13 a month for the first two years of service, or \$156.

But the scale of pay is so arranged by law that at the end of five years' service he is receiving \$16 a month, or \$192 a year. The pay proper is not large, but the soldier is not obliged to ernment cost. He pays nothing for travel; for medical attendance, hospital service or medicines, and-when sick is pay, clothing and subsistence allowlistment to his discharge from service. He can save every cent of his earnings if he chooses to do so. The situation of the soldier is quite favorable compared with that of a civilian wageworker, who has to pay his board bill, his clothing account, possible medical charges, out of a salary of say \$3 a day for the 26 dier becomes a non-commissioned officer, he gets an increase of pay; the pay of a Corporal is \$15 a month; of a Sergeant, \$18, and of a First Sergeant

\$95 a month. very best men who seek to enlist. No

men of intemperate habits can possi-bly pass the surgeon; no man of inferior intellect or gross illiteracy. At Army posts there are always Army opportunities for instruction for those who seek to add to their scholastic knowledge or their tactical education. Army life is a good experience for any young man who cares to make the most of an excellent opportunity to develop his outdoor brains and essential manhood. The report of General MacArthur from October 1, 1900 to July 1, 1991, bears eloquent testimon to the splendid quality of young men that compose our Army in the Philippines. The subdivision of the Army into an infinite number of small posts, from which small detachments have issued ceaselessly against insurgent guerillas increased individual responsibility. Of the conduct, of these noncommissioned officers and soldiers under very trying circumstances, General MacArthur says:

MacArthur says:
Incessantly trained by these means, the soldiers of this army have acquired in an unusual degree the true spirit of discipline and adventure, and at the same time have developed a high sense of fortitude, patient endurance, self-reliance and personal responsibility, and so have attained the very best characteristics of the military profession. Recruited from a hardy the military profession. Recruited from a hardy and valiant race, largely representing the self-respecting, robust and well-regulated young manhood of America, every demand upon their endurance and courage has been responded to with patriotic fidality. They are a credit to the Nation, and deserve the affectionate gratitude of the people of the Republic.

MANILA AND SANTIAGO!

The country will indorse Admiral Dewey's professional estimate of the technical points at issue in the Schley case, and will heartily ratify his tribute to Admiral Schley's gallant conduct off Sentiago and glorious leadership in the great victory of July 3. It is enough for the public to know that Dewey does not follow the conclusions of Benham and Ramsay in several counts, and that he has sense and spirit enough to rise above hair-splitting to the level of net achievement.

The essential thing in matters of this kind is not, as certain naval authorities seem to think or perhaps to pretend. a minute and slavish subservience to the text of orders, but it is first th THE FILIPINOS' CHRISTMAS GIFT. right purpose, and, second, results. Suppose Schley thought he ought to go to Key West and coal, and suppose he was wrong-is he to be censured cause he didn't go counter to his best judgment? Perhaps so, in some narrow, technical sense, but not in any large sense involving the conduct actual war. A man often has to disobey orders, military and naval annals are full of such violations, which time has abundantly approved.

Besides this popular rough sense the requirements of public policy, there is widespread resentment at the remarkable display of injustice to which the Navy Department has been accessory. They told Schley that Cervera was at Cienfuegos-why has nobody been questioned as to this? They told him that Cervera was positively not at Santingo-is no blame to be assigned for this? Sigsbee gave erroneous information and Sampson issued wrong orders; but the only activity displayed by them has been in derogation of the man who won a victory in spite of

them Congress should probe this anti-Schley conspiracy to the bottom. Meanwhile, what is more fitting than that the two men who fought and won the war with Spain should be found standing together? Your Uncle George is all right.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF AN-ARCHISTS.

The debate in the Senate over the enactment of legislation against anarchsts shows very clearly that Senators Burrows, Vest and Hoar have not thought much to the purpose. Senator alien anarchists be examined for marks which would identify them as anarchists. Senator Burrows seems to have forgotten that there were no "marks" on the assassin of McKinley; he seems to have forgotten that anarchists who desire to enter this country will not be likely to have any "marks" to aid the process of identification. Senator Hoar exceeded Senator Burrows in absurdity in his advocacy of an island to which the anarchists of all nations should be deported where they could "fight like devils for conciliation and hate each other for the love of God." The New York Evening Post reaches the nerve of the whole matter when it says that "men who try to overthrow all governments are really either lunatics or criminals, and should be treated as such." Anarchy island is an absurdity. The anarchists who commit crimes would promptly be disposed of by the existing laws for the punishment

of assassins, and all other anarchists

to exlic. Nobody can tell by looking at a man whether or no he is an anarchist, a the Philippines at present furnishes an presumptive assassin or incendiary the moment he obtains a worthy opportunity for action. You could not prove that a suspect was a proper subject for deportation unless he confessed, which he certainly would not do, or unless you few weeks, and is generally understood deported him upon "information and belief," a process that would not commend itself to public favor. The troupay and allowance of the American sol- ble with all these schemes is that dangerous anarchists are never legally deaggregate to more than the average tected until by their deeds they disclose upon themselves, and when that is the case "Anarchy island" becomes an inof all the wage-earners in the country ternational luxury. It is like an operamer hotel without boarders; like a jail without any prisoners. The appointment of an international commission to decide upon the most effective method of dealing with anarchists probably would not do any harm, but it is not likely that any more effective means to put men under 21 years of age in the for hunting them down could be defield," he makes an assertion that his vised than those adopted and put in subsequent statements in regard to the pay out of it one cent for maintenance; force by Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain early disablement of boys under that he is fed, clothed and housed at Gov- and France. The Spanish Minister to age for service, either in camp or field, the United States bears testimony in have abundantly proved. Boys from 17 the current number of the North Amerloan Review that Spain has found it relieved from duty, and while sick his impossible to devise any scheme or law But they do lack judgment in the simthat will prevent assassination or se-

sination could be stamped out. Any man responsible for bomb-throwing was executed or sent to prison for life; anarchist societies were declared illegal and the government empowered working days of the month. If the sol- to dissolve them when found. Newspa- accustomed rations, speedily throws a per editors were severely punished who advocated or condoned bomb-throwing. Trial of anarchists was made by courtmartial, but all these measures had no effect, for almost on top of them came repeated new attempts at bomb-throw-

cure immunity from individual homi-

tic measures in the hope that assas-

of Canovas in 1897. The Spanish Minister says that the penalty of death for creatures who are bent on assassination and perfectly willing to die for what they term their "cause." In February, 1892, three bomb-throwing anarchists were convicted and executed at Xeres. In June, 1893, two bombs were exploded under the horse of General Martinez Campos, at a military review. The General was severely wounded. Th thrower of these bombs, a cigar-maker made no attempt to escape, but stood his ground and gloried in his crime. He was tried by court-martial and sho October 6, 1893, but within a month, on November 7, came the massacre in the theater at Barcelona, when thirty peo ple, all innocent spectators, were killed by bombs. Another bomb was exploded November 15, and another explosion of dynamite took place at the barracks a w days afterward at Villaneuva. e

Hundreds of anarchists were arrested and tried by court-martial. There were but few executions for lack of evidence, but hundreds among the extrem anarchists were transported. At this time, December, 1893, the Spanish Government asked the governments of the world for international action. England, the most prolific breeding-ground of anarchists, was not represented at the conference which followed at Rome She declined any concerted action of the ground that a course might easily grow out of such an action that would abridge the personal and political liberty she had always maintained. 1894 the anarchists attempted the life of the Governor of Barcelona, Six of them were shot by court-martial. In 1894 President Carnot of France was murdered in the midst of a cavalry regiment; in June, 1896, a bomb was exploded under the horse of General Despujole, at Barcelona, and eight pers were killed. Three hundred and eighty anarchists were arrested and eight were executed by court-martial. The assassination of Candvas followed in August 1897 International action has accomplished nothing in Europe, for the anarchist assassins of the Empress of Austria, the President of France, Minister Canovas, King Humbert, like the murderer of President McKinley, had never been heard of before they committed their infamous crimes.

SMALL POLITICS AT WILSONVILLE.

It has always been something of a nystery why a number of newspaper of the Inland Empire should simultaneously have undulged, as they re cently did indulge, in an outbreak against the Oregon delegation in Congress, charging it with being the cause of the Government's failure hitherto to open the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo. But an explanation of the mystery is afforded in a circular sent out to the newspapers of the Inland Empire, consisting of an attack on the Columbia River, with incidenta whacks at Portland and the Oregon delegation in Congress, and also of a brief, introduction, reading thus:

Make appropriate comment along line of this P.-I. editorial QUICK, if you think advisable, and send marked copies of your paper with ame to following: POST-INTELLIGENCER, SEATTLE

COMMERCIAL CLUB, LEWISTON. A few papers fell into the trap, whose bject was the injury of the Columbia River and the political rehabilitation of John L. Wilson in Eastern Washington. The editorial in question has been exposed in these columns heretofore, and of it which deprecated all improvement in the Lower Columbia as "not of the Columbia," was, of course, in the inter- is easily understood. est of Puget Sound as against the Co lumbla River and every producer in its basin in Oregon, Washington or Idaho. Burrows proposed that the persons of The solicitude expressed for the producers of the Upper Columbia and the professions in favor of an open river were as has been said, political in their aim. Everything that can be done is being done to augment the serviceability of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as the instrument of ex-Senator Wilson's polit-

ical ambition. The fact about the improvement of the Upper Columbia was recorded in The Oregonian's Washington advices of yesterday morning, to-wit:

yesterday morning, to-wit:

There is a much more marked sentiment among the Washington delegation this year than ever before in favor of overcoming the obstructions in the Columbia River between The Dalles and Ceillo. It will be recalled that heretofore all of the effort for obtaining appropriations for this work has been on the part of the Oregon delegation. This year some considerable assistance is expected, not only from Washington, but from Idaho. It would seem, from talks with members of the Washington delegation, that they have heard during the past receas from their constituents in the eastern part of the state, particularly those interested in securing the benefit of a cheap water rate from the Island Empire, or that portion of it in Washington, to the sea, by way of the Columbia River. In fact, it is presumed that this influence has, for the first time, assumed greater proportions than the influence from Puget Sound, which has operated against this protects. get Sound, which has operated against this

How earnestly and assiduously Port land and the Oregon delegation in Congress have worked for the improvement of the Upper Columbia has been set out in these columns pretty fully the past now in the three states interested, a much so that the newspapers that fell into the Wilson trap are ashamed of their error, and some of them even go so far as to deny having made it.

BOY SOLDIERS.

The communication published yester day from David Vickers, a veteran of the Civil War, and Inspector-General at Southern camps in the Spanish War, contains statements in regard to the enlistment of boys for military service that are well worthy of consideration. When he says it is the "extreme of foliy to 20 years of age are not lacking in patriotism, in enthusiasm or in courage, ple but all-important matter of taking care of their bodies. This is a fact cidal anarchists. After the Barcelona known of all men, and especially all outrages Spain adopted the most dras-military men. Plainly stated by this military men. Plainly stated by this correspondent, "they have not learned by worldly wisdom and experience to take care of their appetites," and this lesson learned in camp, with its lewd followers, or in the field with its hardships of marching, exhaustion and unvery large percentage of boy soldiers into hospitals, from which many of them emerge physical wrecks and many not at all.

Parents of the watchful class know how very prone to the bumptiousness ing, culminating in the assassination and self-sufficiency of inciplent man-

hood even the most tractable boys are during these pivotal years. It require an attempt on a ruler's life makes ab-solutely no difference to these deluded and mothers especially the former, who were once boys themselves-that it is folly that may easily prove ruinous in both a moral and physical sense to enlist boys during these peculiarly susceptible and self-conscious years in the Army. It may be hoped that the knowledge of this fact will cause the rejection of all boys under 21 who apfor enlistment in the National Guard and the weeding out of the ranks of the already enlisted before the state troops become an "emergency force" auxiliary to the regular

Army. The eager desire of the boy to be a man without waiting the maturing processes of the years, and his consequent misinterpretation of manly characteristics, is noted in the declaration of young Wade that he "does not want anybody to be sorry for him." evidently made a great point of his ability to stand alone-to take care of himself and choose his own associates. The mers he has made of it is not on the whole to be wondered at, though it certainly is to be deplored, since it has

cost at least two lives. The Commissioner of Pensions, in his late report, calls attention to the fact that seven years after the close of the Civil War but 6 per cent of the soldiers of the Union Army had filed claims for pensions, while at the present time, three years after the close of the war with Spain, about 20 per cent of men who enlisted in that war have claimed pensions. This may readily be explained. The pernicious activity of pension agents, as disseminators of pension fever germs, is a matter of record

in every community. It is impossible not to feel a sense tion of pity for the boy, Wade, who approaches his 21st birthday under the awful doom of the murderer, The youth scarcely older than himself, however, James Morrow, who was the victim of Wade and his seemingly more hardened but also youthful confederate is the real object of pity, and the thought of his tragic fate is sufficient to stifle any desire that leniency be exercised toward those who conspired to rob and ended by killing him.

Snow gives a pledge of an abundant harvest in Eastern Oregon, just as rais gives a similar pledge to the husbandman of the Williamette Valley. For this reason the snowfall of the present week over large areas of wheat land and pasturage in the Eastern section was velcomed, even as the rain that has fallen at intervals throughout the western section of the state has been welcomed by sensible people for a month or

more. Is there any reason why the Multnomah County Court does not offer a substantial special reward for the appre hension of the ubiquitous Fulton highwayman? Since the authorities seem able to do nothing, perhaps private enterprise, stimulated by a moderately fat purse, will take the gentleman in the court in hand. Similar action by the Morrow case brought speedy and satisfactory results.

And now the wonder is that George W. Davis did not steal twice \$30,000 while Clerk of the State School Land Why, since he was without Board. scruples of honor, he should have need not be reprinted now. That part stayed his hand at this sum, when he could easily have doubled it and got away with the booty, is inexplicable slightest benefit or advantage to a sin- The rest of the transaction, by the light gle producer in the entire valley of the thrown on it by the tardy investigation,

Colonel Russell B. Harrison is strenu ously opposing the petition of his cousin-stepmother, the young widow of the late ex-President Harrison, for a pension of \$5000 a year. For once, Russell is on the right side of a question, though, as a matter of taste, he might well refrain from voicing his senti-

ments in this matter. It is expected that the great Northern Manchurian Railway will be opened to traffic in the early Spring. When this is accomplished, the only break in the journey from Moscow to Vladivostock by rail will be Lake Baikal.

ITS AMPLE HISTORICAL BASIS.

Minneapolis Tribus No American exposition since the Co lumbian has had a more romantic historical basis than that which is to be held in Portland in 1905 to commemorate the centennial of the Lewis and Cark expe dition from the Missouri River to the Pa cific Coast. The purchase of Louisians was an act of statecraft; the exploration of the new and mysterious additio that doubled the area of the infant Re public was a deed of adventure. That was an important event in the history of the country; this is an interesting event and human sympathy never falls to dis

criminate in favor of the latter. Though the place chosen for the expo-sition lies outside of the Louisiana Purchase, it has been wisely selected. The Oregon Country was the goal of the expedition, and this was the first of a series of westward adventures, Government and private, that finally knitted the early American discoveries on the Pacific Coast together with the Louisiana Purchase itself, into organic oneness with the matured Republic. It was 40 years before the political Union was completed, and nearly 40 more before quick commercial communication was established. Portland was not dreamed of by Lewis and Clark; but for near half of the 80 years it stood a lonely outpost of American civilization on the North Pacific Coast; awaiting the mevitable. It is distinctly the place for

the Centennial Exposition. Interest in this event will be most keen and immediate in the old Oregon Country west of the Louislana Purchase, which now includes two great states and part of two more; but the trans-Missouri region still retains the common interest with this which the Lewis and Clark expedition gave it. The region over which these bold adventurers marched should welcome the opportunity to join with that in which they rested, in commemorating the first real event in the history of either as

Broke His Circuit.

American territory.

Michigan Lyre.

The shades of the goose and the turkey were discussing the circumstances which had attended their respective takings off.
"Did you offer any objections when first
the cruel farmer laid hands on you?"
sympathetically inquired the gobbier.
"Yes," replied his gooseship, "I cried
out, 'Hello, what's this?"
"What did you say part?" inquired the

"What did you say next?" inquired the low thoroughly interested fowl, "Oh," the goose replied, "I did not say anything more; just then I was wrung

SLOW, BUT IN LINE AT LAST.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Trade between all parts of the United States and territory subject to its juriadiction should be free. This proposition is now universally recognized in this country, except that some are determine to make commerce with the Philippine Archipelago the one solitary exception. It seems impossible that any American statesman should be so blind. It seems impossible that they should be so unjust as to propose to sacrifice a country which we have selzed by conquest and are holding by military power, for the benefit of a foreign country like Cuba, for which we have already done more than enough. We should like to have any one point

out a single object which we could have had in conquering the Philippines except the benefit of trade with their inhabitants. We should like to hear what pos sible advantage we can ever hope to rive from that acquisition except that trade. Then why not get it? We are not getting it now. In the nature of things, with so many Americans in the islands demanding American commodities, we must send there more than we used to send, and we do. We sold, in fact, inst year 72.4 per cent more than we sold the year before, but the total was only \$2,855,685, - as against \$27,423,721 imported from other countries. We do not even equal the percentage of increase gained by other countries, for Great Britain's gain for the same period was 76.3 per cent, and Germany's gain 78.5 per cent, while France, with almost no trade der Spanish rule, sold goods to the Islands valued at \$1,683,923-a gain of 246.7 per cent. In the matter of imports from the lelands, our trade actually decreased by 27 per cent, while that of other nations increased in proportion. Is not that utter nonsense, when the remedy is in our own hands, and will benefit the Fillpinos as much as ourselves? 'Is 'it not just that the islanders should trade with their own countrymen and pay their share, as soon as able, of the enormous cost of the "good government" which we promised and are

giving them? Trade is the essence of modern civiliza tion. Where trade goes there is peace and friendship. Nothing maintains the United States as one Nation but free trade between the states. Nothing but that will ever make loyal Americans of the Fittpinos. President Roosevelt said in his message that there was no longer a Porto Rican question. Does he not see that what put an end to the troubles in Porto Rico would as quickly put an end to the troubles in the Philippines? And yet there are Americans who suppose themselves to be statesmen who are deter mined to snatch from the unfortunate Filipines the blessing of free trade with us one way which a beneficent decision of the Supreme Court has given them.

THE ARGUMENT FOR PANAMA.

New York Evening Post. The Panama route in the better. It is shorter, safer, cheaper. It has natural harbors at either terminus, while an entrance to a Nicaragua Canal can be kept open only by continuous dredging. All these facts are brought out clearly in the report of our commissioners. One of them, Mr. George S. Morrison - whose name, we may say without disrespect to his associates, carried the greatest weight among engineers squarely declares for the Panama Canal, even if the cos buying it as it stands be \$109,000,000. colleagues think this price prohibitory, and turn to the Nicaragua plan only because, as they say, the "terms offered by the new Panama Canal Company" unsatisfactory. At a satisfactory figure-say \$50,000,000-it is clear that they would all agree with Mr. Morrison, and recommend the Panama route.

The Panama route may yet be adopted. There have been important happenings since the report of our commissioners was drawn up. M. Hutin, president of the Panama Company, has denied that he in-tended to fix \$100,000,000 as the sum his corporation would demand for the transfer of all of its rights and titles. He appears to have mentioned some such amount merely as a basis for chaffering This was was a great mistake, as he himself later perceived, since he called upon the President on Tuesday to make a for-mal offer of the Panama property to this Government. The price was presum much lower than that reported by commissioners—at any rate, it should have been. M. Hutin must see that it is, with his company, a case of reasonable sale or absolute ruin. President Roosevelt, it is certain, has not shut the door upon an advantageous offer. His message speaks only of an "isthmian canal." There is no official commitment to the Nicaragu route. Surely, the facts being as they are, it ought not to be impossible for French lucidity and American "horse sense" to get together to prevent the squandering of millions, and the choice of an inferior capal.

A Harvard Man's Glory.

an inferior canal.

Chicago Record-Herald. The value of the higher education has again been demonstrated, this time by W. S. Merrill, of the Harvard class of '64. Mr. Merrill won a bet of B one night last week by eating three steaks and two mutton chops with pens, and drinking two pints of apolinaris water and two cups of coffee at a sitting. The conditions of the wager were set forth in the following notice posted in Memorial Hall before the performance took place:

The human cetrich, the wonderful acrohatic eater, the Rockland wonder, W. S. Merrill, '64, will cat 45 worth of extra orders tonight at table 31. Doors open at 5.

An eye-witness describes the great soph

omore's achievement thus:

According to the terms of the wager, he could order anything on the Memorial bill of fare, so his first choice was a fat, juicy steak valued at 75 cents. This one was casy. The next steak was more difficult. When Merrill had finished it he was decidedly logy, and table members were betting 5 to 1 that he would never pull through. But he was not that sort, still a third steak fell under his eager fork and knife, and when he had finished these substantials he turned to the more dainty and tempting viands—mutton chops. Two of these were devoured by the ambitious youngster. Peas were the side dish which came with the chops. These were comparatively easy, for they were washed down with a quart of apollinaris water. Then, just to show that a little thing like that didn't "phase" him, Merrill completed his performance by washing his throat with two cups of strong, black coffse. omore's achievement thus:

Whether this gifted young man shall manage to graduate with or without hon-ors can make little difference after what he has done. Such a performance as his, if it were pulled off by an liliterate stockyards hand, might be regarded as glutton ish, but when done by a college man-and a Harvard man at that-we can regard it only as a triumph of artistic endeavor. Mr. Merrill might almost be justified in lecturing about it.

Salt Lake Herald

"I notice in the morning paper." re-narked Newton Benedict at the breakfast table. "that there has been found the skeleton of a mastodon which had teeth weighing nearly 10 pounds each. I can't see what the beast would want with such large food-grinders."

"Why not?" queried Mrs. B. "I understand it was a large animat."

stand it was a large animal."
"Yes," answered Newton, looking moodliy at a plate of home-made biscuits, "but
you must remember it lived many thousand years before cooking schools were
even thought of."

AMUSEMENTS.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" was the bill pre sented by the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Com-pany at the Baker Theater last night, and one of the best houses of the week enjoyed the old familiar airs, which many knew by heart, but nad never heard sung on the stage before, so long has it been since this tuneful skit has been given in Portland. Forcet Ruff in the role of Captain Corcoran added to the laurels he already has won, W. H. Kohnle made a good Deci Deadeye, although he had the smallest opportunity which has yet been given him, J. F. Abbot sang the songs allotted to Jack Rackstraw acceptably, and Miss Kin win was Josephine. The play was taste-fully costumed, the natty uniforms of the sallors making a pleasing appearance and the mounting was all that could be de-aired. It will be repeated tonight and this

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

afternoor

'Old Jed Prouty" at Cordray's.

No actor has made a greater reputation as a dilineator of quaint character than Richard Golden, and no play takes higher rank as a rural drama than "Old Jed Prouty," which Mr. Golden will pre-sent for a week at Cordray's Theater, beginning Sunday night. The now supporting Mr. Golden has been es pecially engaged for the production and the members are said to be fully up to the demands of the play, which are great Golden has received complimentary notices wherever he has been seen, and his Western tour has been fully as suc-cessful as his long engagements in the

Last Week of Opera.

With the matinee Sunday will begin the last week of the engagement of the Wil-ber-Kirwin Opera Company at the Baker Theater. The usual attractive specialty features will be given with each perform Following is the repertoire for th week

Sunday matinee, Sunday and Monday Sunday mathree, sunday and aronday nights—"Grand Duchess."

Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee
—"Eobemian Girl."

Wednesday and Thursday nights—
—"Chimes of Normandy."

Friday night "Carmen. Saturday matinee and night-"Merry

Grau's Opera Company.

Theater-goers will have next Thursday, at the Marquam Grand, an opportunity of seeing the young comedian Mr. Ed Eagelton, of Grau's Opera Comthe best theatrical properties in America Mr. Grau will also present, Friday, "Dorothy"; Saturday matinee, "Wang"; Sat-urday night, first time in Portland, "Rip

NEED OF WATER-DRINKING. People With Unhealthy Nerves Should Consume Large Quantities. Youth's Companion.

A well-known nerve specialist has said that "all neurasthenics-that is, people with unhealthy nerves-have desiccated nerves and suffer from an insufficiency of fluid in the tissues of the body." probable that we all, in more or less de gree, even when not conscious of any definite symptoms, are suffering in some part of our system for the lack of enough fluid. We know that so nicely is the human body adjusted and adapted to its uses that one part cannot suffer without all suffer ing. If the nerves are desiccated, or dried through lack of fluid, then it that other tissues are also suffering from the same lack, and that the wheels of the wonderful machinery are being clogged by reason of waste matter which

is not washed away.

We see by this that water floes for us a three-fold service. It feeds, washes and it carries away the cinders of the body furnace; and through the want of it we are exposed to many of the great danger The tissues become too dry, the blood thick and its flow sluggish, and the retained waste of the body sets up a condition which the doctors call "autoin toxication," or self-poisoning. This condition may give rise to almost any known symptoms, from a pimple to heart failand is really respond is largely peopled.

To obtain the best results from waterdrinking, certain rules should be observed. People do not all need the same amount. and it may take a little experimenting to find out just how much should be taken in individual cases. It has been stated by some physicians that five or six pints should be taken during the 24 hours. Of this only a moderate quantity should be taken with the meals. It is a mistake to take no water with a meal, but it is perhaps a greater mis-take to wash food down with water, especially ice-water.

The best time for water-drinking is at night and early in the morning. It is well to form a habit of slowly sipping, dur-ing the bath and while dressing, two or three glasses of cool-not ice cold-water Two or three more may be sipped at bedtime, and again two or three glasses an hour or two before luncheon and before

In a very short time the value of this habit will become apparent in the resul-tant general improvement in digestion, temper and appearance,

Misplaced Philanthropy. Milwaukee Sentinel. A kind-hearted East Side young woma

who has some rather Quixotic notions had an experience the other evening that her intimate friends are still smiling about One of her pet theories is that it is a young woman's duty to give up her seat in a street-car to any elderly man who appears to be fatigued, particularly if he is a workingman. About 6 o'clock one evening last week

she boarded an Oakland-avenue car after a hard afternoon's shopping, and had hardly gotten comfortably seated in the last vacant seat when an old, slovenly looking chap with Hibernian earmarks shambled aboard. His appearance was so unprepossessing that the young woman had about decided to abstain from putting had about decided to abstain from putting her pet theory into practice when she no-ticed that he carried a tin dinner pail. With a mental sigh she spurred herself on to do her duty, and, rising, offered the ancient individual her seat, smiling be-nignantly as she did so. He seemed un-able to comprehend her menning at first, but finally settled into the seat which she had abandoned with a puzzled expression on his weather-beaten countenance, while on his weather-beaten countenance, while she hung on a strap.

When she went out on to the car plat-form to get off at Belleview Place the old codger, whom she had noticed eyeing her in a queer way during the trip, remarked to the conductor, with evident satisfaction, and in a distinctly audible tone:
"Arrah, me boy, the ould man ain't ou

of the running yet. Did you see the mash I made on the purty little gal?" Since then the young woman has been less demonstrative than usual in her ex-pressions of sympathy for the oppressed laboring man.

His Private Opinion

Some months ago the father of a young man who had recently entered the marries state had occasion to dispatch his faith ful but somewhat outspeken old servant to his son's residence.

When he returned, eager to learn the old man's opinion of the lady, he asked:

"Well, you saw the bride, Thomas?"

"Yigh, Aw seed her."

"She's a year rich lady. Thomas."

"She's a very rich lady, Thomas."
"Yigh, so she is, Aw've yerd."
"Well, then, what's your own private
opinion, Thomas, eh?"

"Aw thing she's a reyt bonny wench to tawk to, as weel as bein' rich and cliver; but, maister, iv beauty's a sin, she wain't

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If this is a sample of Winter, we shall of place any large orders.

It seems that Sauta Claus will be able to come in a cisigh this seagon.

Let him who has been praying for snow

The weather is not so much, but what would conversation be without it?

come forward and own his suit.

is blind.

We have got the message about half rend through. How far along are you?

Queen Wilhelmina made a love match.

and she is now willing to admit that love

Will the Mongolien pheasunts have to own hundries in order to stay in this

It is too late to avoid the rush, but there are still a few Christmas presents

on mile. Aguinaldo says he wants something to

do. He might find work an interesting and novel employment. When the exclusion law is re-enacted.

couldn't the courts be given power to declare all aparchists Chinese' Blanche Bates has recovered, and her

press agent has given up desk-room in the hospital where she was ill, Fourth-of-July firecrackers look like Rabcock extinguishers when compared

The Sultan has just celebrated his birthday. Some of the powers ought to have brought proceedings to attach the cake. When the snow is driftin' downward

with Sunday school Christmas trees,

In great downy, fleety takes,
Then we know it's time for annage,
Not to mention buckwheat cakes. Mrs. Roosevelt is going to entertain at the White House today. Will Mrs. B. T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., be among

those present? The Government is going to sell its old monitors. Why not keep them and save the paint on the new warships in the

event of another war with Spain? A small boy who has been reading the Illustrated London News says he would like a coronet for Christmas. His father

has written to King Edward for one. Now that whisky is to be made from watermelons, the W. C. T. U. ought to enjoin Congressmen from distributing watermelon seed among their constitu-

The "handmalden of protection" has . already made her debut in Washington, and as she will be ardently courted by many members of Congress, she is no doubt looking forward to a most enjoyable season.

London, Dec. 4.-Editor Note and Comment; I have this day shipped you C. O. D, one poem entitled "Reautiful Snow," which should be due in your city about December 22. If you find the same satisfactory, please advise me by wire. If not available, please forward it to the War Cry. Yours trustfully.

RUDYARD AUSTIN.

Once upon a Time there was a Man who had very Little to Do, and so be put in a couple of Days thinking. The third Day he said: "I notice that no one I know has ever had any New Year's Resolutions that will keep. I believe could invent some such Resolutions," 89 he spent a few years operating his Mind and finally devised an indestructible New Year's Resolution. "Now," he said, "I shall get Rich, for I have something everybody will want." And he went into he market place and cried his wares. At everyone who passed that Way wanted to look at his Resolutions. But after each person had satisfied himself that the Resolutions really would keep, he laid it gently back on the Truy where it was on Exhibition and went on his Way. And when the night fell, the Inventor had not disposed of one single Resolution

Moral: You may think people want to reform, but they don't,

A correspondent of Law Notes sends it the following unique petition: "This is to certify to the Honorable Supreme Court of Mississippi, at Jackson, Miss., Greeting. I pray send Honorable Court on Examination of an applicantion for admission to the Bar at ---, Miss., on October 28th, 1901 to please excuse my bad work for I was sick all the time while I wear thear at work with a fever. I also father pray sead Honorable Supreme Court that thay may recamend that I be licened to practises Law in the State of Mississippi as the Law directs, thear wear one othe person examined at the same time. My work incorporated the questions in the examination like this X (1) What is Rais property. Rale property is any property that is permanent fixed and immovable and cannot be carried out of its place. I

father remain yours truely frind, J. D." A new small boy has just been introduced to the Portland school system, and this is what he says happened; Being sent to the blackboard, the teacher

called out rapidly "Put down thirtyfivetwentyfoureighteen thirtythreet.wenty!woseventeenthirtythree-fourteentakeawayseven." The teacher's rapid-fire methods naturally greatly confused the little fellow, and he falled. What lightning calculator could have told without previous careful coaching what the problem was, anyway? Was it meant to add all these numbers together and subtract seven from the total, or was it desired to take away seven from each of these numbers? And if she meant elther, or both, or neither, why didn't she say so? It may be chronicled as remarkable testimonial to the aptness and intelligence of the class as a whole that they had somehow mastered the intricacies of their instructor's system and wrote down answers that satisfied her.

Soon a reading class was called. The teacher read: "The boy gave his apples to his brother and to his sister." The class repeated the sentence after her. The boy gave apples to his brother," said the teacher, "and to who?" "To his sister," responded the class. "Correct. Now, altogether, to who?" No wonder the young American idea sometimes has difficulty in learning how to shoot along gram-

matical lines. The other day the youth's instructor called a spelling class. She gave out one word twice, and he faithfully wrote it twice, each time correctly. The teacher rigorously marked him down, despite the fact that all other words were accurately written and spelled. Now, the parents of this youth are anxious to have their son grow up with complete respect for the great American school system, but they have to confess that they are encountering obstacles. The youth's version, by the way, has been largely verified from