# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably showers YESTERDAY'S WEATHER Maximum ten

Mature, 48; minimum temperature, 36; pro diplication, 0.11 inch.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 14.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

Every reader of the two opposing political platforms in this state campaign must have been imprecised with the striking correspondence existing in many points, such as flat salaries for state officials, election of Senators by popular vote, initiative and referendum, Chinese exclusion, river improvement, organized labor, land laws, trusts, Federal aid to irrigation, isthmian canal, On these and perhaps on other heads the two parties make professions that are substantially identical.

But parties are not to be estimated by their professions. They are not even to be judged by the things that come along from year to year, but by the whole course and tenor of their history, purposes and tendencies,

The whole course and tenor of the Democratic party for a generation has been contrary to the best interests of the country, and if its proposals had been followed throughout the past forty years, the Nation's course would have been one of humiliation and shame Such would be the result of following Its proposals now, as much as at any time in our history.

The Democrats were wrong about the great questions that centered about the involved in our Civil War. They

foreign houses they are sometimes called, whose home offices are in other states, or perhaps other countries. Many of them are making money rapidly while all are prospering, else they would not be here. Some of these "foreign houses have done all that could be expected of them, but what about the oth ers? One of these houses, which employs not to exceed a dozen men, as the principal handling of its product is done in the East, proposes to give \$200, and this after nearly five months' consideration of the matter. A home institution in the same line of business, which employs 100 men, gave more than ten times as much. Have these houses that are lagging behind no permanent interest in Portland, or are they here just to make what they can out of the mates without proper facilities for seuntry while the opportunity offers curing data, but the Government should and then to depart to some other field? abandon this careless method of jug-They should plainly understand that gling with figures. whatever advances the whole commu nity helps them in exactly the same censure that it helps any one else, and that they will participate in all the benefits to be derived from the 1905 fair. Portland is committed to a big fair for 1905, and the sooner the \$500,000 is "made

good" the sconer the site will be seected and work started. It now devolves upon some to make good their promises of an increase. It devolves upon others who did not give a fair share last November to do a bit of voluntary "leveling." It devolves upon the property-owner with the fat rentroll to turn the cornucopla upside down for once. It devolves upon the head men of the so-called "foreign" houses in Portland to write their home offices in Chicago, Omaha, New York and other laces urging liberal subscriptions, And it devolves upon all of us to get this subscription business out of the way, so that some other feature of the fair may be taken up.

#### RIGHT DOCK BUT WRONG DATE.

A body blow at Bryanism is that elivered by the selection for members of the Democratic Congressional Committee. These are the names:

There is not in all this list a man in favor of 16 to 1. There is not a Bryan man among them, though some of them, like Taggart, at heart sound-money men, put up with Brynn for the sake of party regularity and did not openly bolt the party, as Lamont and Oiney did. The committee will make no fight in this campaign for sliver or rag

money. If it has to say anything to anybody on the money question, its volce will be for accepting the "irrevocable events" of 1896 and 1900, for honest money, for the gold standard; against silver, against greenbackism, against Bryanism. There is no sympathy in this campaign committee for the programme of financial dishonor which carried the Democratic party to defeat in 1896, 1898 and 1900.

In 1880 the Democratic party nomi inted a gallant Union soldier for President. But it was too late. The war was over. In 1900 it comes down to the wharf of honest money with bands at play and colors spread. But it is too late. The gold-standard ship has sailed, It is in port. About 1908 the Democrats will be for expansion. They will get down to the dock just in time to see the gangplank disappear and the stern line crawl aboard.

#### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Government crop report, issued last Thursday, did not contain the expected figures on the yield in bushels of the 1901 wheat crop. With all of the

Chicago paused last week after a sheer | that island is concerned, has been shiftdrop of 13% cents per bushel, the fored to the shoulders of the "Yankee eign market was still taking Walla school marm." Upon her, he says, "the Walla cargoes at 28 shillings, a drop of most courageous soldier among all of but 4½ cents per bushel. Bearish re-Uncle Sam's brave volunteers, rests the ports have thus been very convenient burden of the great task we have underfor Chicago to use in hammering down taken in Porto Rico." Speaking of his values, but their questionable reliabilrecent trip through the island, Governor ity is shown in the refusal of a country Hunt continues: which is running on short rations to fol-The one sight, freighted with the great po low the declines to any great extent. tent, which every hamlet and village and city presented, was the ranks of school children lined up in orderly array, near and tidy in their personal appearance and under the perfect con-trol of their teachers. The Government crop report would increase its sphere of usefulness if it would deal more in facts and leave less to the imagination. Errors of from and brown recruits there was a trim, white gowned girl, moving about with the confident air of a General. When she gave the command 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels in the size of the Northwestern wheat crop have frequently been made by local advertisind her little forces sung "America" so brave ing geniuses who make annual estily, ending with a ringing cheer and a waving

A MEMORABLE WAR.

There is unofficial news that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms of peace. This news is likely to be confirmed, for it is well understood that the Transvaal has been ready for peace for some time, and with its submission the Orange Free State could not long hold out. This war, which began October 12, 1899, with the Boer Invasion of Natal, ought to have ended with the proclamation of the Transvaal as a part of the British Empire, September 1, 1900. Since that date the conflict has been guerrilla warfare, for success in which the Boers were admirably fitted by their habits of life, by their knowledge of the country and by the friendliness of the inhabitants. Every Boer is a sharpshooter, trained from youth up to shoot with a rifle at moving objects-game and birds. The average Boer will bring down an antelope in full jump at a distance of 1000 yards, or even more.

It is not exceptional for even a young er to make from 95 to 98 out of a possible 100 at 1000 yards. The Boer ranks included many lads from 16 to 18 who could perform this feat of marksmanship.

The Boers by their mode of life, were masters of the art of scouting. They were masters of the art of building field trenches which give almost perfect shelter from rifie fire. The Boer displayed extraordinary mobility in battle or on the march, because he was encumbered with nothing more than his gun, his ammunition belt and his water-bottle. The Boer horse carried about 250 pounds with his rider and all equipments; the English cavalry horse carried 450. The Boers, therefore, by superior mobility could escape pursuit or execute surprise attack. The Boer artillery was excellent, and was admirably handled. In range, effectiveness and accuracy of alm it was greatly superior to the British during the earlier stages of the war. To meet this formidable guerrilla warfare Lord Kitchener was furnished an army of 200,000 men, but the blockhouse

system and lines of communication ab sorbed one-half of this force. The railway line from Cape Town to Pretoria is 1040 miles long, from Ladysmith to Pretoria is 320 miles, from Port Elizabeth to the Orange Elver is 328 miles, from Komatipoort to Pretoria 337 miles, and from De Aar Junction to Mafeking 369 miles

The area of Orange Free State is 45,326 square miles-a territory exceeding the area of Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Tennessee, Kentucky, or Indiana, or Mississippi, and nearly equal to that of Louisiana.

The Transvaal has an area of 119,139 square miles-an area exceeded only by Texas California or Montana, of our American states. When we remember that after providing men for his blockhouses, his lines of communication and

# MILES AND HIS ALLIES.

#### Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Democratic members of the Senate committee on the Philippines are follow-ing the lead of General Miles. They charge the Secretary of War and Governor Taft with suppressing or withholding from the committee a report referred to by General Miles in his letter of March 24. They intimute that this report is an indictment of the Secretary of War and a condemnation of the President's war pol-

loy, and has been pigeon-holed in the in-terest of the Administration, A plain statement of facts will show the animus of these charges. In his letter of February 17, General Miles declared "the warfare in the Philippines has been con-ducted with marked severity." In his re-ply under date of March 5, Secretary Root said: "It is not a fact that the warfare in the Philippines has been conducted with marked severity; on the con-trary, the warfare has been conducted with marked humanity and magnanimity on the part of the United States Army." In his supplementary letter of March 24 (written 18 days after the President approved the conclusions of the Secretary of War), General Miles said:

Referring to that part of my communica-tion which states that the warfare in the Philippines had been conducted with marked severity, and to the remarks of the homorable Secretary on that point, it is proper to say that I had in mind such information as is conveyed in the letter of Governor William H. Taft, addressed to the honorable Secretary, dated Washington, February 7, 1902, as well as to other communications which have been referred to these headquarters or reby me.

This letter, it must be remembered, was written after the Democrats in Congress, at the Instigation of General Miles, had introduced a resolution calling for the correspondence between Miles and Root. It was written, presumably, with purpose to give the Democratic members of the mittee the opportunity they were seek. to impeach the War Department, Senators Culberson, Patterson, and Raw-lins were quick to follow the lead of Gen-eral Miles and attack Secretary Root. But they evidently did not read carefully the Secretary's plain, blunt answer to the Lieutenant-General. In his letter to the President, of March 25, Secretary Root the prominent Republicans who happen to be in the city, and when there is anything of a crisis in political matters the sald:

latter of Governor Taft to the Secretary of War, dated February 7, 1962, is to a letter just above the "amen corners," that the Rev. Dr. Burchard made the celebrated transmitting, for the purpose of investigation by the military authorities, a report by the civil Governor of the Frowthee of Taynbas, containing, in general terms and without eventfloating. specifications or names, serious charges against the military administration in that province and against the conduct of the army generally in its relations to the civil govern-Oregon's friendship for the St. Louis

> The Secretary then states that the report was sent to General Chaffee under date of February 19, with instructions to make careful inquiry as to the truth of the statements, and to apply the neces-sary disciplinary and administrative measures to correct the evils, if such should be found. There was no avoid-ance of the issue. There was no attempt to suppress the facts. The Secretary of War simply referred the report in the ordinary way and instructed the General in command to ascertain and report the facts. After explaining to the President that General Chaffee had not had time to make investigation and report. Secretary Root added: Satholics were distributed in front of

highest rank in the army should assume the truth of charges reflecting upon the army in advance of the investigation which has been ordered, and without giving General Chaffee, withholding Major Gardener's report is upon whose particular command the charges reflect, an opportunity to be heard. Governor Taft's letter shows that the civil Governor of the Philippines was unwilling to accept that the accusations were referred back the charges as true without an investigatio But this was not all. After referring to the fact that General Miles' memo. adequate. The department's apparent randum was not written until after the introduction of the resolution calling fo the correspondence and papers, the Secre tary of War added: frankness, moreover, is in keeping with

Philippine affairs. He will not suffer The putting into those papers of the specific reference to the letter transmitting the charges plainly evinces a design to procure the publication of the charges, and of the Lieutenant-General's acceptance thereof as true in advance of the investigation of their Run General McClellan was a guest of the hotel, and in his room he received the first word of the great disaster which had oth, and of a report thereon by General

the lobby was full of men frenzied with What Secretary Root said would hapexcitement. About one of the "amen corpen has happened. Senator Culberson and his associates are demanding the publi-cation of the charges under investigation. The sturdy pa-triots who still believed that the Union

# IN THE AMEN CORNERS.

# Chicago Tribune.

The graduates of Senator Platt's "Sun-day school," who gave a bangust in his honor the other night, include most of the big politicians who have figured in New York State and National politics for more than 20 years. The "amen corners." which these "Sunday school classes" meet, are small recesses on either side rotunda of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in each of which stands a large plush sofa.

It is on these sofas that the "easy boss' and his friends sit to discuss matters of politics. Senator Platt has made his home at the

hotel for more than 20 years. But even before he moved in the hotel, and the "amen corners" especially, were the recognized headquarters of Republican politics in the Empire State. Here is a little story which illustrates

political reporters go straight to the cor-ners in search of the news.

It was on the second floor of the hotel,

"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech

'amen corners" were frequented by such

come upon the Union forces.

leaders of the Legislature for the legis-

lation which resulted in the creation of Greater New York. It is there that the

admitted, but the newspaper men walting

'amen corner" and give out all the in

bands, and bend over on the table, appar-ently shaken by sobs. Finally one of the managers of the hotel went over to him

and asked why he was crying. "Because," he said, "my father was foolish enough to sell this land for \$15,000."

Land and building sold in 1898 for \$4,225,

An Escalator for an Elevator.

A moving stairway, which is to take the

place of elevators, has been placed in Sie-gel, Cooper & Co.'s store. This is the first

escalator installed west of New York City

The new muchines have been working will success in the East for several months.

The escalator is an endless chain of steps that runs from one floor diagonally

to the next, like a wide belt.

Chicago Chronicle.

Meantime

Vailey,

hotel.

how thoroughly it was recognized that the "amen corner" was the center of political interest. One day many years ago John Department. F. Smyth, who was the head of the Re-

ublican machine in the Hudson River falley, outside of the metropolis, was General MacArthur has faced too many epending a few days at a hotel in Chicago Filipinos on their native heath to be When he came is from a call one after-goon the clerk handed him a telegram. It afraid of those in Congress.

Minister Wu has at lest been advised was from Senator Conkling, and it read simply: "Meet me tomorrow evening." "But," said a Chicago friend, "Conkling that his mission is not the management of the Government of the United States.

does not say where he wants you to meet him. Perhaps he's coming out here, him. Perhaps he's coming out nere. "If you were a Republican," answered It is queer how much more righteous wrath there is in the bosom of the turned-Smyth, "you would know that 'Meet me tomorrow evening' means 'Meet me at the "amen corner" in the Fifth-Avenue Hocise.

> Chicago had 17 incendiary fires in six hours the other day. No wonder the people there want to abate the smoke nul-

theory seems to have received a knockspeech, he stopped at the hotel, and ever out blow. It rained yesterday, but Easter It didn't.

# is certainly competently handled.

A minstrel show takes long chances on being mistaken for a lecture by Mark Twain when it attempts to use jokes not to be found in the patent medicine advertisements.

which, it is generally believed, defeated James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine and his fam-"Mr. Brown," said Mrs. Brown, "I should like very much to see "The Tamlly were living at the hotel during the ing of the Shrew."

campaign, and the candidate had beer prevailed upon to meet a delegation of "Do, by all means," replied her husband, omptly, and immediately dug down into clergymen who wished to express their his pocket and produced the price.

> The glass hospital for consumptives which is to be erected in Philadelphia will be modeled in its general plan after the one in London, which has satisfactor. lly demonstrated the effectiveness of gunshine in the treatment of that fell disease. Each patient occupies a small room of glass, into which air having an excess came out Gorman's eyes of oxygen is pumped. This gives actual relief to the sufferer, and rapid improvenent is made by selected eases,

Emil Andres, a retailer of oil, has put the Standard Oil Company to rout in Jeffersonville. Ind. He used to buy his supplies from the Rockefeller concern, but lately changed to an independent company in Louisville. Then the Standard proceeded to ruin him in the usual waycutting prices below the profit line-but the citizens stood by him, preferring to pay the higher figure. He charged 10 cents a gallon, though the Standard vainly offered it at half that price.

The records of the male students of the olored high school of Richmond, Va., who were graduated in the 10 years, 1883-98, have now been added by the Richmond Reformer to those of the graduates of the preceding 10 years. There were 70 men in the later period, 11 of whom have died. The others are found to be in various respectable occupations, doing creditably in the world. No criminals or paupers among the entire lot are reported. In view of these facts, the Reformer, an or-

In charge of every squad of these little black

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1902.

a person with a grain of patriot

ciety. To add to her unused abundance

itage of her heirs-at-law, who have not

bounty. Yet it is easier to concede a

point of this kind than to contest it. It

except in the most limited way by prece-

dent, it is a matter of small moment

relatively speaking. The abuses suf-

The cordial tone of the letter written

by President Corbett, of the Lewis and

Clark Centennial, to President Francis,

of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,

cannot fail to impress Missouri with

World's Fair and its offer of assistance

in the matter of a postponement to 1904

if that shall be necessary. Sixty years

ago about all the civilization of any

moment the West possessed was in Mis-

souri and Oregon, or on the plains be-

tween the two regions. The settler for

Oregon started from Missouri, and when

he got here he looked to Benton and

Corbett does well to recall to Mr. Fran-

cis the old ties that bound Oregon to

Missouri. His letter will make a warm

spot for Oregon in the hearts of Mis-

sourians, and St. Louis will reciprocate

when Portland applies to Congress for

The War Department's excuse for

to him for specifications and evidence.

and meanwhile also to the accused offi-

cers for their version. The reason is

pertinent, and seems almost if not quite

Secretary Root's uniform course

to fight for him in Congress. Mr.

not the place to begin.

Linn

help for its fair.

his make-up.

ored by their work.

the flag. It was a sight that could not fail This is a deserved tribute to an en ergetic class of empire-builders, the members of which are known and hon-

Both houses have now passed the bill granting Mrs. McKinley the usual \$5000 per annum allowed to the widows of Presidents. Congress can do no less than allow this pension, though there is neither necessity nor justice in the abstract behind it. Mrs. McKinley is a wealthy woman, a semi-invalid, who leads both from necessity and inclination the life of a recluse from so-

by pension is merely to add to the herthe slightest claim against the Nation's would in fact, be both ungallant and unpatriotic to contest it, and as the case is not one that is likely to be followed fered from departure from the original pension idea and intent should be corrected, but Mrs. McKinley's pension is

The reference in the memorandum to the

support. Dr. Burchard, the spokesman, stood on the stairway leading up to the third story of the hotel, and delivered his famous speech. At the foot of the stairs, within a few feet of the speaker, stood Arthur P. Gorman, then, as now, a shrewd and far-seeing politician. He was one of the managers of the Cleveland campaign, and he was evidently waiting for the reverend speaker to make some kind of "a break." When "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" flashed, and he hurried away to the Dashed, and he hurried away to the end of a telegraph wire. The epech was delivered on a Saturday and the next day, Sunday, thousands of pamphlets set-ting forth Dr. Burchard's affront to the Cothers and Marchard's affront to the

It is to be regretted that the officer of the Catholic churches all over the country. During the War of the Robellion th statesmen as Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and here they sat on the big plush sofas and discussed the events of the war with the newspaper men, just as Platt and his followers talk today of political battles to be fought and won. On the wall at the side of one of the "amen corners" was, in those days, a big bulletin board. Directly across the lobby from it was a telegraph instrument, and the lobby was, during the exciting days of the war, crowded with people eager to hear the intest news from the front. On the day of the first battle of Buil

the good name of the Army to be aspersed without first affording it an opportunity to defend itself. This attitude is one that puts Geenral Miles and his Senatorial abettors in an unpleasant light. It is to be regretted that the War Department's course in

the mater of Pacific transports tends so

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Belgium is getting ready to feel all cut UD.

Unfortunately, none of the stumpspeakers ever ask leave to print.

There are other citizens beside these 12 who are running for office.

Any old place they can get a few votes is home, sweet home, to the Democrats.

General Miles hasn't been reprimanded for several days. He must be on his good conduct.

Enter the torchlight procession and the brass hand. It will be a strenuous campaign.

Aguinaldo is about the only American General who enjoys the favor of the War

down candidate than in that of any one

Ever since back in the '40s the hotel has been recognized as the Republican headquarters, except during two years, and in each of those years the campaign was dissetrously lost by the Republican party

### When Abraham Lincoln went to New York to make his famous Cooper Union The rain-on-seven-Sundays-after-Easter

ance it has been known as the President's Among the Presidents who have reviewed parades from its balconies are Lincoln, Heyes, Arthur and Harrison. On the plush sofas in the "amen cor-ners" may be found any evening most of A Chicago University professor has been

making an attack on the wedding ring. The advertising department of the school

were wrong again on the great questions gathered about the issue of honest money against disbonest money

Today the Civil War is behind us and the money question is behind us. The great questions before us for solution are those growing out of the Spanish War, and again the Democratic party is wrong. It insistently arrays itself against the patriotic impulse, against the National honor and grandeur, against the extension of the National sovereignty, against the enhancement of our political and commercial position on the Pacific Ocean and its shores.

These large questions must be considered in estimating the claims of the parties for popular confidence. No contiderable body of intelligent public opinion could be brought to say that the proposals of the Democratic party are any more deserving of acceptance today than they have been heretofore.

Oregon will either go Republican in June or it will go Democratic. If it goes Republican it will declare for expansion, progress and greatness in National affairs. If it goes Democratic it will declare for isolation, littleness and stagnation. It will either yield to "the craven fear of being great" or else respond to the virile impulse of National assertion and pride.

#### IT'S "UP TO" ALL OF US.

Portland organized itself into a committee of the whole last November for the purpose of financing the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and in two days subscriptions were procured to \$395,000 of the stock, which were increased, when all the returns were in, to nearly \$240,-000. Politics and the activity in busihess have to a certain extent temporarlly obscured the exposition project, as is evidenced by the meager addition to the stock subscriptions as a result of the recent recanvass. The subscriptions now stand at a little over \$344,000, leaving, in round figures, \$156,000 to be raised to complete the capitalization to \$500,000. It is just as much Portland's duty to see that the remaining \$156,000 is put up as it was in the first instance to make good the original capitalization of \$300,000. That this will be done, and before long at that, admits of no doubt, The only thing is to find a way of doing it without again calling our business men into the field to canvass

Here a thought suggests itself. The canvassing committees last Fall met many a person who said: "I'll give so much now, but if the fair needs more, I'll stand a raise." One of these was a young East Side manufacturer. Recent events, he says, convince him that "It is up to him," and he voluntarily adds 50 per cent to his subscription. No doubt men like Mr. Sharkey will keep promises made by them and take \$4 cents in Chicago, and at the same more stock. But the responsibility really rests upon many other people What about that class of whom Portland has more than all the other cities in the Northwest combined, the property-owners with large incomes, whose names are rarely seen except on the rent accounts of their tenants? Have they no interest in the exposition, no expectation of benefit from It? Again

facilities for obtaining accurate information as to shipments and stocks on and military depots, Lord Kitchener had hand, the Government seems unable to give out these figures until they are too inte to be of any service either to the farmers or to the trade. The percentage figures, however, were more "bull ish" than anything that has appeared from that quarter for a long time, and their significance was reflected in an immediate advance of nearly I cents per bushel in the Chicago market.

Dealing as they do with a crop that is yet to come, these percentage figures are less subject to criticism, the vulnerable points, if any, being difficult to detect. Their value would be greatly mhanced if they were accompanied by figures showing the actual out-turn of wheat last year. We are told that the crop condition April 1, 1902, was 78.7 per cent, compared with 91.7 for the have against Kitchener. same date in 1901. The Government has not yet enlightened us as to the results of a 91.7 per cent condition a year ago and as trade statisticians have figured those results all the way from 625,000,000 to \$00,000,000 bushels, according to the bullish or bearish nature of the complier, we are still in the dark as to just what resulted from a 91.7 per cent condition one year ago. If the Government had supplemented the percentage figures with a statement that 650,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced last year, it would be an easy matter to figure out what might be expected from a 78.7 per cent condition on the corresponding date this year. The season Colenso. has now worked around to a point where the dimensions of the 1901 crop in Oregon, Washington and Idaho can from starvation, for their whole loss be quite accurately gauged, and it would be interesting to know whether or not the Government has again overestimated the yield, as has been the case for the past three sensons. The Government figures on the yield of these three states for 1900 were over 6,000,000 bushels greater than the actual outturn of wheat, and as the crop of 1901 was about 6,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1900, a corresponding increase in the size of the error may be expected when the final announcement of the 1901 crop is made. It is this freeand-easy manner of juggling with figures without regard to fact that has caused the Government reports to have a comparatively inferior standing in the

foreign market to that enjoyed by them in Chicago, where they are given the "glad hand" along with the Hessian fly, the chinchbug and other similar factors which serve to infuse "ginger" into a tame situation

Corroboration of this lack of Euro pean confidence in these reports is shown in the course of the markets for the past few weeks. A little over sixty days ago May wheat was selling up to time Walla Walla cargoes advanced to 29s 6d in Liverpool. Under the influence of very bearish crop reports in February and March, Chicago hammered the market down to 70% cents, Had the European market accepted those reports as trustworthy, every slump in Chicago would have been followed by a responsive decline in Eu-Past experience, however, had

rope.

the necessary garrisons for the towns

not more than 45,000 men for the mobile Judge Boise has a plain, commoncolumns, whose field of operations is nearly as large as that covered by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the two Virginias, Kentucky, In diana and all New England, it is not remarkable that the Boers were difficult to run down, or that his troops were not seldom surprised. This field of opera tions had been stripped of all local sources of supply; every inhabitant was a spy for the enemy. The States of Oregon and Washington, filled with a race of brave, ignorant marksmen, like the men who once peopled the mountain border country of Kentucky, Tennessee West Virginia and North Carolina could wage quite as baffling a warfare against an enemy as Dewet and Botha

The remarkable, the memorable thing about this Boer war is not, however, the guerrilla warfare which has charac terized its jast year, but the fact that its first year of conflict was fought under new conditions of warfare. The improved rifles and field artillery and the universal employment of field entrenchments operated so entirely to the advantage of the defensive that they are sufficient explanation of the repulse of Methuca at Magersfontein and of Builer before Ladysmith. Against the Boer field entrenchments the British artillery, the best in Europe, was ineffective at Ensila, Modder River and At Paardeberg 4000 Boers were bombarded for ten days by a hundred field guns, and surrendered was but 170 killed and wounded, half

of whom fell by infantry attack before the bombardment. At Spionkop the Boer artillery, directed against the British, unable to entrench themselves, put out of action 1300 men; but in the Transvaal War the severest artillery fire never drove the Boers from their entrenchments, which from the use of smokeless powder are invisible to the enemy. In every instance the frontal attacks, whether made by Boers or British, were repulsed.

The Boer War has convinced Europe that the frontal attack as a method of offense is sure to pass out of practical warfare. The day of cavalry is over, and its place is taken by mounted infantry, which was really all the cavalry

that Sheridan, Stuart, Forrest, Wheeler or Hampton employed in our Civil War The long range of modern magazine rifles and cannon has created a new condition of war which is decidedly to the advantage of the defensive. Milltarism has been heavily shaken by the events of the South African War, for it has been proved that with improved modern rifles and cannon and invisible field entrenchments through smokeles

powder the frontal attack is doomed to repulse, and cavalry in the form that Europe has hitherto employed it is become obsolete. France, Russia and Germany no longer fear successful invasion, and because of this there is likely to be a long peace.

Governor William P. Hunt, Chief Ex. cutive of Porto Rico, says in effect that we have firms and corporations here, made the foreigners wary, and when the "white man's burden," as far as the better for all concerned.

dence in it that would otherwise prevail.

effectually to prevent that full con

Chaffee, sense way of putting things upon occasion. Witness his decision that the amount of compensation allowed receivers of banks in which the savings or funds of a large number of persons are involved cannot within the jurisdiction of his court be fixed until all business connected with the receivership is closed up, when they will be reasonably compensated for their services accord ing to the showing made, and also be allowed reasonable amounts for clerk hire and attorney's fees. A decision of this kind as applied to at least one bank receivership in this city in recent years

In

would have largely increased the dividends of depositors after allowing the various receivers and attorneys conected therewith all that they earned legitimately in conducting its affairs.

#### Thus observes the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

The Commercial Cable Company is making the path of the subsidy hunters a rocky one. Before they can get through Congress a bill for Federal aid, this soulless corporation is like to have a cable put down at its own expense. Such things are a pain to the en-lightened legislator, who knows no stimulus to enterprise like a round cash bonus. It would doubtless pain the Post-In-

telligencer a good deal to tell the truth so frankly about the subsidy-hunters of the shipping fraternity, the soulless corporations who are building our new merchant marine at their own expense and the enlightened legislator who knows no stimulus to shipping enterprise like a round cash bonus,

#### The St. Louis postponement, which now seems highly probable, has an important lesson for Portland. There is no time to lose in getting ready for the 1905 fair here. It would look shabby indeed if, after remonstrating against the St. Louis postponement and then acquiescing in the expectation of bringing the St. Louis exhibits of 1904 here for 1905, we should have to postpone

our own fair to 1906 and helplessly see the St. Louis exhibits melt away before our eyes. Delays are dangerous. The first thing is. to complete the \$500,000. Then other things can be begun, notably the choice of site.

Southern members of Congress are reported in distress over Chinese exclu-They hate to offend labor, but ston. they want cheap cotton transportation. A group of statesmen who can vote for Bryan though they want the gold standard, and for scuttle in Asia, our great cotton market, ought not to be worried about a little thing like the Chinese bill

> Belgium is about the only European power that has long suffered the igno miny of newspaper oblivion. The riots will remedy this equality. The price of celebrity, which is high, must be paid.

There is little profit and much loss of time and good feeling in this prolonged debate in the Senate over Chinese exclusion. The quicker the bill is passed

They accuse the Secretary of War of suppressing a report which he stated officially two weeks ago he had sent to General the opposing forces was narrowly averted Up on one of the upper floors of the otel Senator Platt now has as Conking Up

General Miles stands in the position o an officer instigating charges against his had before him, a suite of rooms in which own troops, and urging their publication important political conferences are held and decisions reached which often affect before investigation, and the Democratic members of the Philippine committee are state and even National issues. It was up in the room of the "easy boss" that Sena-tor Platt arranged with the Republican intriguing to get the charges before the people as soon as possible, because serves their purpose better than hard facts.

#### Accidents on Railroads. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Statistics show that the danger of being killed in a railroad accident in the United States while traveling is five times as great as in Germany, while the danger of being crippled or otherwise injured is 10 times as likely. As for the employes, they rnu 13 times the risk of death or mutila-tion in America as they do on the Continent of Europe. This is not due to the fact that the latter reads are operated by the government, whereas in this country they are operated by quasi-private com-panies, for a comparison with the English ines shows much the same condition of affairs. It is true that in France the showing is slightly favorable to the public as opposed to the private railronds, one out of every 12,000,000 passengers be-ing killed on the former and one out of every 5,000,000 on the latter, the private system being more than twice as dangerous, as far as killing passengers is concerned, and more than four times as dan-gerous in the matter of accidents.

These matters of ownership, however, have no connection with the killing and wounding of passengers and railroad em-ployes. The loss of life in this country is the result of neglect and carlessness in most cases, of a false economy on the part of the railroads. Congress has so recognized by passing a law requiring the reliroads to take greater precautions for the protection of human life, and to dopt certain mechanical devices that reduce the slaughter from coupling and un coupling cars. The answer of the railroads to this law and their frequent appeals to Congress to be relieved from its obligations for a longer time, for financial rea-sons, is an explanation of the entire trouble. It is cheaper to operate the cars at the expense of human life than to make improvements in the cars that will prevent accidents or worse than murder.

## At the Church Gate

William Makepeace Thackersy. Although I chter not. Yet round about the spot Oftimes I hower; And near the sacred gate. With longing eyes I walt, Expectant of her.

The Minster bell tolls out Above the city's rout And noise and humming: They've hushed the Minster bell;

The organ 'gins to swell: Bhe's coming! she's coming!

My Lady comes at last, Timid and stepping fast

And hastening hither, With modest eyes down-cast; She comes-she's here-she's passed. May beaven go with her!

Kneel undisturbed, fair Saint! Pour out your praise or plaint Meekly and duly! I will not enter there To sully your pure praye

With thoughts unruly. But suffer me to pace Round the forbidden place,

Lingering a minute! Like outcast spirits who wait And see through heaven's gate

Angels within it,

ers, and about the other the sturdy pa-triots who still believed that the Union gan of the colored race, pertinently asks would win. On both sides men were mak, ing speeches, and a pitched hattle between if "education spoils the negro?"

# Smooth Coins Legal Tender,

Philadelphia Press, A citizen of St. Louis has recovered \$2000 from a street railway company of that city because, after tendering a smooth nickel for his fare, which was refused, he was ejected from the car. He had no other coin about him, and he was not obliged to tender it if he had. His smooth 5-cent nickel was a good legal tender, and the company got off cheaply by the payment of \$2000 for the mistake of its agent. Such mistakes are probnomination of practically every Repithil-can Governor of New York State has been agreed upon and arranged for, from Folably induced by the rule that compels conably induced by the rule that compets con-ductors to make their returns in first-class money. If they receive abraded, smooth or bad coins, they must get rid of them or stand the loss, as the com-pany demands the best and will take none ger to Roosevelt. To these conferences in the upper rooms, of course, none but the "ensy boss" and his political allies are below know that soon Platt or some of his lieutenants will come down to the other. It is the passenger's privilege to give them the worst so long as it is legal tender, and it is dangerous to refuse a formation they wish to make public. The old hotel was owned in 1859, when coin merely because it looks as though it has seen hard service. Coins that have the country round about was mostly un-settled, or at least poorly built up. It stood on the site of an older roadhouse, been plugged or purposely inmpered with are thereby rendered uncurrent. People must use their eyes, as they accept such and was patronized chiefly by the owners of fest trotting horses and men fond of similar kinds of sport. In 1978, just after coins at their own risk. But it is the policy of the Government to take care of the coin worn in the service. It accepts the hotel had been leased for a term of 12 years at an annual rental of \$200,000, a them in business if trolley companies do not. It ought to redeem them at their face value as a matter of course, for as strange guest created much excitement at the hotel. Some one recognized him as the son of the man who had owned the site the Government makes a large profit on the issue of pennies and nickels and sil-ver dimes, quarters and half dollars, it of the hotel in the early '50s. He seemed to be laboring under intense emotion. Every few minutes he would put down his knife and fork, bury his head on his ought to stand the entire loss by abra-

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

sion.

Moving

The world does not amount to much to the man whose wife is his whilow .- Boston Transcript.

A Winner .- Gladys-I love him for the en-A winner. - date. Ethel-How did he make them? Gladys-Cornered the wheat market coastully .- Judge,

How He Worked It.-"So you won't take money for your vote?" "No, such But ef you is wise, you'll lose some whar I kin find t easy?"-Atlanta Constitution.

A Parthian Shot.-He (after a quarrel, bit-erly)-I was a fool when I married you, She ( quictly, about to leave the room)-Tes; but I thought you would improve.-Punch. The Froud Father.-"He's a beautiful little oby," the visitor said. "You must be proud of him." "I am," replied the father. "He never said a bright thing in his life."-Chiof him. cago Tribune.

Smart Dog -- Binzer-Simpkins has a smart dog. Bunzer-What does he do? Binzer-He doesn't do anything that Simpkins tells himthat's what I mean when I say he's smart .-Ohio State Journal.

An Interrupted Narrative.-The Bouhrette-I met a man who saw you once in tragedy. The Comedian-What did he say about it? The Soubrette-Oh, I cut him short. I don't care for hard-luck stories .- Puck.

A Match.-Mabel-Blanche, are you going to accept Mr. Oldboy? Blanche-Yes, I think so. Mabel-But he's three times as old as you. Blanche-But he down you. Blanche-But he does harmonize so lovely with my antique furniture.-Judge,

Nothing to Lose.-Mamma-Wby, Willie, you'll make yourself sick. Just as sure as you eat another plece of that ple you'll be lick tomorrow. Willie-Well, I don't care: comorrow ain't no holiday .- Philadelphia

Parson (who has just arrived for the first time at his new country living)-I sky, por-ter, my arrival seems to have caused a great deal of excitement in the village. Forter-Yes, sir; but it's nowt to when the dancing bear was here yesterday .-- Tit-Bits.

Bear was neve restorance. It-bits Enterprise in New York. "Is this as up-to-date hotel?" he asked. "Bure!" responded the New York proprietor. "We have a seize mograph in each room to tell you when the next enrichquake-I mean subway disturbance with the set of the terms from Name -will take place."-Chicago Daily News.

banisters follow the steps, and all one has to do to ascend is to step aboard, seize the railing and stand still until the next floor is reached. There one must step off or be pushed off gently by a stationary cowcatcher. The escalator in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store has a capacity of 75.009 persons a day, or greater than the combined capacitles of all the elevators in the place, There is no waiting for the car, for a step, on which two persons can stand without

crowding, appears every second. If the innovation proves a success it is probable that the other floors will be connected in the same way, and the elevators abandoned. The present machine does not carry passengers down, but a system for that purpose may be added.

# Something in This,

San Francisco Bulletin Having noted that 50 per cent of the failures in class work were by students who frequent billiard-rooms, the faculty of the State Agricultural College of Ore-gon has prohibited students from playing billiards; but if the faculty expect the prohibilion to diminish the failures there is going to be a disappointment. The student who does not like to study docsn't peed a billiard table to tempt him to idle-