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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER .- Maximum ten 54; minimum temperature, 47; pre , 48 of an inch. TODAY'S WEAATHER-Cloudy, with occaal light rain; cooler; westerly

PORTLAND, FEIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904

AS GOOD AS NOMINATED.

The more light is shed upon the Democratic objection to Chicago, the more is the party to be congratulated upon its preference for St. Louis Objection on the score of Chicago's newspapers is now narrowed down to the Examiner and American, the morning and even-ing papers owned by W. R. Hearst, of Francisco, New York, Chicago, Washington, Los Angeles and possibly some future time of Portland,

In running newspapers with his own money Mr. Hearst has incurred the odium of all who would run newspapers if they had money to found them, and in advocating such measures as he approves he has effectually allenated the affections of those to whom those measures are distasteful. His critics and his enemies have naturally increased in direct ratio to the number and vogue of his newspapers.

Democrats are emboldened to fear that Mr. Hearst's Chicago paper might influence the action of the National convention through the medium of extra editions, coplously illustrated, emphasized with wood type and emblazoned by the use of red ink. The point is well taken. The danger is real, And in approval of the National committee's decision we need only advert to a single circumstance.

When the Democrats met in National convention at Chicago in 1896, the silver en lacked 48 votes of the two-thirds majority necessary to control the platform and nominees. Bland had gone there with 235 votes, Bryan with 119, Pattison with 95, Boies with 85, Blackburn with 83, other candidates with 135, while the Gold Democrats adhering to Whitney and Russell, who did not vote. even on the first ballot, numbered 178 The concentration of 500 votes for W. J. Bryan on the fifth ballot was occasloned by these words:

You shall not press down upon labor this rown of thorns; you shall not crucify man-cind upon a cross of gold?

The intellectual acumen and pertinance of this utterance demonstrated to a certainty the eminent fitness of the Boy Orator for the Presidency. It is not strange, therefore, that with the recollection of 1896 fresh in mind the Democratic leaders feel certain that next Summer's convention would likely be stampeded by an extra issue of the American, bearing in red letters on the first page this injunction: VOTE FOR HEARSTIVOTE FOR HEARST

The antics of 1896 abundantly justify the committee in its conviction some such artifice as this would stampede the convention to Hearst. They who could not resist the cross of gold and grown of thorns-how should they withstand red ink and poster type four inches tall?

But he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day. Mr. Hearst will not thus be cheated of his prize. A trusted agent is already on the way to St. Louis with instructions to buy, lease or start a paper, regardless of expense Thus unwillingly has Colonel Knapp digged a trench for his own feet. Thu doth the Boy Editor improve even upon the Boy Orator. With his trusty Louis extras the delegates cannot escape him. We congratulate Mr. Hearst, therefore, upon his certain and easy victory. He is as good as nominated.

BUILT FOR SAFETY.

It will come as a pleasant surprise to most Portland theater-goers to learn that when Judge Marquam built the theater which bears his name he did not try to save money by limiting its precautions for safety. Undoubtedly there were others who should be remembered in the credit for those councils years ago-perhaps Mr. J. P. Howe, who first interested Judge Marquam in the venture; probably the architect who designed the building; likely enough the mortgagees who advanced the money However this may be, it is to the credit of Judge Marquam and may be remem bered by him with pride as it will be reviewed by others with sympathy. that with all his difficulties over the property, his kind old face need never wear a deeper line because of some act of penuriousness which would have put

peril human lives. country that egress from it is secured

surround the block in which it is con tained. Few owners of a theater site would be in the peculiar position of ownership by which they could control the approach to the theater from four ctions, especially in a city without alleys. Yet there they are, so that once out of the theater, the approaches are open to Morrison, Alder, Sixth or Seventh. It is true that the exits leading to these open approaches have not been open, but the defect has now been remedled; and the consciousness that they are in a brick building with exterior iron stairways from each floor will allay any apprehension of audiences and should make a panic in the Marquam forever impossible.

UNIVERSAL NEED OF ADMINISTRATION Some of the points made in the House against civil service reform in practice are well taken, but it would be a mis take for that reason to turn over the civil service unrestrictedly to the spoils

There is no denying that the civil service rules operate as a clog upon the efforts of efficient heads of departments to purge their payrolis of incompetents and political barnacles. Almost the first discovery a Cabinet officer makes is that his force is robbing the Government by collecting enormous sums in salaries for which it renders perfunctory service. Yet his plans to remedy the abuse are frustrated by the necessity of filing and supporting charges before the Civil Service Commissio

The Government is thus committed to a policy which no business man would tolerate for a moment. Nothing is more unscientific or unbusinesslike than to require results of a man who cannot choose his subordinates. An administrator's authority must be commensur ate with his responsibility. The civil service law proceeds upon the principle that the men in office are true and tried veterans, while the applicants are in experienced party "henchmen." The contrary is often the case.

Yet it is equally clear that the desired end would not be achieved or brought nearer by throwing down the bars either to Secretaries or to Senators and Representatives. In the first place, the wholesale dispossession of aged and trustworthy clerks would be a National scandal; and in the next place the new men would be chosen for political pull as much as for ability. What Heath for example, would have done with the Postoffice Department if his rein had been free can readily be inferred; while custom-house, land office and postoffice appointments in every state indicate what we should have to expect from Congress.

The difficulty with the whole busines is that the freedom we covet with good men in office becomes invested with infirite mischlef the moment we get bad men in office. It is nothing but the irresponsible character of the average Alderman that has by steady steps shorn City Councils all over the country of their old powers. The considerations which originally led to the adop tion of the civil service law and enlisted the support of the intelligent and conest in its favor are still in unabated force; and the agitation for Consular reform is an indication of the trend of public opinion on the merit system.

The essential thing under any system of appointment that may be devised is "good men in office." The presence of sound and true man in the Presidency is the explanation of the reform wave that is sweeping over every department of the Government, notably the Post-office and the Interior. Another four years of Roosevelt will accomplish much in all fields of Governmental activity along ameliorative lines. There should be no change now. It would only operate in behoof of spotismen in Congress, and that is doubtless exactly why the present manifestation of un rest is so acute.

ABNORMAL SITUATION IN WHEAT. May wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at \$6%c, and the same option in the Liverpool market closed at 91c per bushel. The lowest freight rate obtain able between the two ports is about 12 cents per bushel, so that on these figures the Chicago market was about cents above the Liverpool parity. This remarkable differential has been in force for the greater part of the season, and for a brief period last Fall wheat was selling as high in San Francisco as in Liverpool, although at the same time ships were loading at the Bay City for Liverpool. Whether due to the general fear that the crop will be short of requirements or to the powerful support of Armour and one or tw other unknown bull leaders, the fact remains that the American market has been plunging along regardless of the action of the world's markets or of world-wide conditions.

The war scare has undoubtedly been contributing factor in the strength, but the action of the foreign markets necessitates search for some other cause. In case of war between Japan and Russia, the European wheatbuyers would be forced to pay higher figures as soon as Russia ceased shipping. The Liverpool market should then take the initiative in advancing prices, or at least should follow the advances in America, from which it would be neces sary to draw the additional supplies needed. And yet Liverpool has aston ished the American operators throughout the season by refusing to fol the hilarious strength shown in Chicago every time a fresh war rumor was sprung. The war scare started the May ption in Chicago at 75c and ran it up to SSc. It started the same option in Liverpool at 8916c per bushel, and the top notch reached since that time has been a fraction less than 93c.

It is much easier to locate the reason for the comparatively low prices in Europe than it is to account for all of the strength in America. The Argentine last season dumped on the European markets the largest crop of wheat ever grown in the Southern Hemisphere, and is now following it up with advance sales of a crop now being harvested which promises to equal if not exceed in dimensions that of last season. In dia has also been a very free shipper, last week contributing to the world's shipments some 1,312,000 bushels, compared with 1,300,000 bushels from Russia, while Australia, which last year was importing many million bushels of Pacific Coast wheat, is this year harvesting a good crop and last week shipped 580,000 bushels to Europe the face of this foreign statistical position of wheat, which in spite of the war news cannot well be construed than "bearish," throughout the United States "bullishness" in wheat is

rampant. The strange situation would indicate that the entire tribe of wheat men. It must be a unique situation for the from farmers to Board of Trade oper Marquam among the theaters of the ators, have unlimited faith in high prices, and are backing their opinion by he way of each of the four streets that retaining their holdings and endeavor-

ing to buy more. They are assisted it maintaining this position by a crop many million bushels smaller than the Government estimates. There is a limit, and some of the surplus of wheat from the United States must seek a marke abroad. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that when it does move it will sell abroad at Liverpool, and not Chicago

A REAL GRIEVANCE.

If the statements of stockmen in regard to the handling of livestock in transit upon railroads are correct, and there is, unfortunately, no reason to question them, not only have the own ers of stock just and ample grounds for complaint against the railway companies that engage in this business but omplaint may justly be added in the name of humanity in behalf of the voiceless victims of these methods. The ommon practice in vogue, say those who make complaint against the railroad companies, is to load livestock or any sort of trains and move the cars along just as it suits the convenience of the trainmen, sidetracking them upon occasion to allow empty cars to pass and delaying them upon any other pretext, regardless of the protest of the owners of the wretched, imprisoned brutes. When these abused creatures finally reach market they are shrunker in weight, feverish from thirst and ions nunement, bruised from rough con tact with each other, and as unfit as ossible for human food.

The stockmen do not complain about this last feature of the abuse to which livestock is subjected in transit upon slow trains. It is the duty of stock inspectors and health officers to look into that, but they do complain, and fustly at the loss in weight and general condition and appearance of the range product that results from unnecessary delay in the movement of cattle trains Protest and complaint in this matter are alike useless. Compulsion by means of legislation is necessary in order to correct this grave abuse. Men who are looking after this business from a financial standpoint are in favor of the enactment of laws requiring rallroad ompanies to load cattle in train lots and make with these trains an average speed of 15 miles an hour between the oint of loading and that of delivery, These requirements are certainly no unreasonable, and the demand for them should be strongly seconded by all hu

nane societies, state and national. Under the best conditions possible vestock suffers greatly in making long urneys by rall. Crowding, overheating, hunger, thirst and freight are ele ents in livestock transportation that are literally and hopelessly a part of business. All of these conditions are aggravated and increased by delay to an extent that makes such delay when unnecessary a crime against humanity. The financial loss that it induces is a separate consideration, and it is perhaps but natural that men to whom stockraising is a business should make their plea for relief upon this basis. Self-interest governs in this ar n other commercial transactions, and it may be added that legislation urged com this standpoint is much more likely to receive favorable consideration than if it were proposed in the name of pity for the sufferings of the voiceless creatures that live and die for the

THE CAUSE OF QUARREL.

A good many persons seem to be igorant of the physical and politica facts that are precedent to and involved in the impending war between Russia and Japan. Japan is an island empire whose 147,000 square miles of area are inhabited by about 45,000,000 of people. Japan disputed with China the quesion of control of Corea, a peninsular country on the mainland, once tributary to China. Corea has an area of \$5,000 square miles inhabited by about 11,000,000 of people. Japan desired to colonize the overflow of her ple in Corea, but China objected to any Japanese jurisdiction in Cores, and China and Japan went to war in August, 1894. Japan was quickly victorious, captured Port Arthur and occupied the whole Liao Tung Peninsula, Russia saw her chance and promptly interfered to save China from spoliation, and was supported by Germany and France. Great Britain declined to interfere, so Japan was forced to sur-render Port Arthur and evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula and content herself with the payment of a money in demnity, which China paid through a foreign loan floated in Europe through the help of Russia. All this took place in 1895. Russia, as compensation for her intervention to save China from severe loss of territory to Japan, obtained the gift of Port Arthur, a fortified seaport, as a terminus for a railway connection through Manchuria with the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railway, whose terminus at Vladivostok is more or less icebound in Winter

Had Japan in 1895 succeeded in her purpose to annex Port Arthur and the whole Liao Tung Peninsula, she would have shut the door in Russia's face and prevented her from gaining an entrance to Chinese waters. She would then have gathered Corea and China under her fostering care and would have been in a position to resist the eneroachments of Europe. But Russian statesmanship interfered successfully to prevent the arrest of the expansion Russian empire on the Pacific Germany extracted her compensation from China in her occupation of Kiao Chou Bay, in the Province of Shan Tung. Japan since 1895 has been persistently getting ready for a settle nent with Russia. Japan must expand; she was forced to let go of the mainland of China in 1895, and so she seeks to settle her overflow in Corea, which for centuries was under the dual guardianship of China and Japan, now the influence of Japan predominating over Corea and then that of China. To the extinct Chinese influence Russia has succeeded, and the Emperor of Corea is a mere puppet who dances sometimes in obedience to the hand of Russia and then to that of Japan Japan controls the railway from Seoul to the scaport of Fusan, and Japan is insistent that Russia shall have no seaport in Corea and shall not colonize Corea. Japan places her demand upon the ground of self-preservation; that without expansion her empire must die of repletion and decay, and that without marine control of the coast of Corea Japan cannot defend herself from naval aggression.

On the other hand, Russia is in Manchuria because she was granted a conession or right of way for a railway from the Trans-Siberian line to Port Arthur. Nominally China is still sovereign in Manchuria, for it is under treaty with China that its ports have just been thrown open to the United

Nevertheless, Russia will always claim the right to occupy Man-churia with her troops in sufficient numbers to protect the railway and its traffic. For this reason, if for no other, Russia is sure soon or late to be the real ruler of Manchuria. Russia naturally does not want to give Japan unqualified control of the ports of Cores, because that would make it possible to interfere with the naval munication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. These facts explain why Japan and Russia are drifting into war; they are both anxious for unrestricted expansion. Japan must colonize her overflow in Corea or suffocate in time, and Japan must hold the coast line of Corea to protect her own shores from ultimate naval aggression. Russia in her vast scheme of Siberian development must have Port Arthur to obtain supplies by sea for some years to come, until her Trans-Siberian Railway is enlarged and improved into a railway line of supply of ample ca-

pacity. Russia desires to control Corea a that her line of naval communication between Siberia and Port Arthur cannot be broken, and because she does not wish a possible hostile Japanese invasion of Manchuria from Corea. When two boys want the same thing and cannot agree on terms of purchas or peaceful barter, they are quite apt acquire a title with fists and heels, and it looks as if Japan and Russi would soon or late go to war. Japan, even if victorious in the first rush, ould not apparently carry the war into Manchuria and oust Russia from that province. Russia would only pull herself together and renew the onset Napoleon at St. Helena said that "Rus sia is the power that marches the most surely and with the greatest strides toward universal domination." Rus. sia's weakness is her navy, and Great Britain, if she saw fit, could force Russia to a settlement with Japan by threatening her with her Pacific squad-Russia's fleet is comparatively small, and it cannot be quickly increased. Left to their own devices. Russia would soon wear out Japan, but with Great Britain for a naval ally Japan would rule the sea and win the day.

The determination of the Czar thoroughly to Russianize the Finns is shown in the latest imperial order to the Governor-General of Finland. This officer is directed to dismiss at once all Finns employed in the state or municipal governments who evaded military service during the past year, and to refuse them foreign passports for five years. Students of the higher schools who have not performed military service are to be expelled for periods exceeding a year. A proclamation will be issued announcing that all Finns not presenting themselves for service will be drafted. It is clear that nothing but submission to the imperial will is left to these people. Opposition whether by petition, protest or evasion of government orders, is not only unavailing, but it increases greatly the hardships of their condition. Escape by immigration is cut off until the required military service is rendered. The constitutional provision by which the Finns were exempt from foreign military service was one of the dearest rights of these people, and the opposition to its abrogation has been bitter and persistent. This opposition was futile from the first, and with the example of Poland, was unwise. Brave people before the Finns have submitted the inevitable without sacrificing their dignity, patriotism or self-respect. It is left to these people to follow this example, looking to it that they do not bring necessary suffering upon themselves and their country by further opposition to a power against which they cannot hope to contend successfully.

Corporal Tanner, who was turned out of the office of Commissioner of Pensions by President Harrison at the request of Secretary of the Interio was recently promised the Registership of Wills of the District of Columbia by the President, but the general protest against him as an utterly incompetent man has induced the President to hold up the appointment. Corporal Tanner draws a big pension, having lost his legs during the war, but it has been reported that his severe wounds were not received upon the firing line, but that he was hit by a chance shot at the rear of his command, whither he had retreated without orders at the first opportunity. He is past master of thrasonical eloquence and "old soldier" blatherskite. Tanner was turned out of the office of Commissioner of Pensions after he had in two or three months made the Pension Bureau a rendezvous for pension sharks and pad ded the pension roll with doubtful veterans at the expense of the United States Treasury. It is said that the President may appoint him Railroad Commissioner, Corporal Tanner, whose wounds were obtained while he was seeking shelter at the rear, is a beautiful successor for the shoes of General Longstreet, who was wounded on the firing line.

Testimony in regard to the efficacy of the anti-mosquito campaign against malaria comes from all parts of the world, even the Malay Peninsula furnishing its quota. It is related in an official report from this quarter that malarial fever became epidemic in 1981 among workmen who were engaged in draining a swamp. Systematic destruction of mosquito larvae was undertaken by a sanitary commission. It was carried on chiefly by sprinkling with crude oil, and malarial fever speedily declined. In 1901 there were 52 deaths in this district from malarial fever. In 1902 only nine deaths occurred, and the number of cases showed a diminution of 67.37 per cent. The uniform success attending pre ventive measures of this character gives ground for the belief that when the United States undertakes the con struction of the Panama Canal sani tary science will be able to reduce the death rate from malarial fever among laborers to the minimum.

The New York Sun's Washington dispatch of the 9th says that the House committee on agriculture will shortly take up for consideration the Brown low good roads bill, which calls for an appropriation of \$24,600,000-\$8,000,-900 annually for three years-for the purpose of constructing country roads. There is a good prospect that the measure, although a radical departure from strict constructionist views, will be favorably reported to the House and consideration given it. The measure purposes to expend the money under the direction and supervision of a good roads department of the Department of Agriculture, and to apportion the \$24,006,000 among the states according to their population.

A FORGOTTEN LOUISIANIAN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the entry of the journal of Lewis and Clark of November 11, 1891, are these words, among others: "We received a visit from two squaws, prisoners from the Rocky Mountains, purchased by Chaboneau." This was while the explorers, on their way up the Missouri on their journey to the Paclfic, were Wintering with the Mandan Indians, in the present North Dakota Chaboneau was a French half-breed, of whose record, as chronicled sporadically in the diary of the explorers, nothing good can be said except that he married one of the squaws referred to. This was Saoafawes, the Bird Woman, Sacalawes, a Snake or Shoshone Indian, captured several years cariler by the Minnetarees, was purchased by the half-breed, was married to him and had a baby in February, 1805. three months after she enters this record. Though only 16 years of age at the time, "she contributed a full man's share to the success of the expedition," which she accompanied to the Pacific and back again, besides taking care of her baby." The words in quotation marks are those of the late Dr. Elliott Coues, editor of Lewis and Clark's journal.

Clark's journal.

This tribute only faintly expresses the value of her service to the explorers and through them to the people of the United States. Sacajawea was a woman of wonderful courage, industry and intelligence. Her name occurs two-score times in the half record which tells the story of the baid record which tells the story of the perils and labors of that 600 miles of a journey along the Missouri from the Man-dan village to that river's headwaters. across the Rocky Mountains, down the tributaries of the Columbia into the main stream, onward to the Pacific, and back again. In every instance she figures in a litable way. Early in her connection with the expedition, when one of the boats upset in a storm on the Missouri, and when her worthless husband was struck helpless by terror. Sacajawen reacued from the river many of the valuable papers and eserved them to the world, while also ving her child. As a mark of the exerers' appreciation of the value of he rvices, even in the early stages of her unnection with them, they named one of he tributaries of the Musselshell, up in the present Montana, Sacaiawen's River a name, unhappily, which has long since been forgotten, the stream figuring on the present maps as Crooked Creek. It was when the explorers neared the big mountains that the Indian woman's aid to the expedition was indispensable. Partly from recollection and partly through instinct, she told the windings of the streams near their sources in the highlands. She pilloted the expedition across the roof of the world where the waters which flow by

way of the Mississippi and its tributaries into the Guir of Mexico are separated from those which flow into the Pacific and into the Guir of California; interpreted among Indians with whom her husband, who was paid for doing the talking, could not con-verse; obtained a welcome and horses for the party among her own people, the Shoshones, west of the divide; gave up arti-cles of her own in barter with other in-dians for the use of the expedition; and, though stricken with serious illness once twice from exposure, exertion and in sufficient or improper food, she rallfed quickly, and bore all the hardship, includ-ing those attending the care of her child, cheerfully and courageously. When, in August, 1906, the expedition reached the land of the Minestarees, in the present North Dakota, on the way back to civilization, and only a month distant from St. Louis, Sacajawea and her husband left the explorers, as they could not longer be use-"She has borne with a patience truly dmirable the fatigues of so long a route, neumbered with the charge of an infant, who is even now only 19 months old." These are the miserably inadequate words These are the miserably innequate words with which the explorers take leave of the woman without whose aid the expedition would have failed. Chaboneau was paid \$500 for his work, but nobody in that age of the world scemed to think that this of the world seemed to think that this squaw was entitled to anything. The Government, neither then nor afterward, paid her a cent. In erecting at the St. Louis World's Fair monuments to the memory of most of those who figured conspicuously in the discovery, purchase, explora-tion and development of the region on the Alleghanies' sunset side, as the heads of the Fair are contemplating, some memorial ought to be set up to this heroic Sho shone, Sacajawea, the Bird Woman, who piloted Lewis and Clark, the first of the

Southern Iron and Steel. Baltimore Sun. The Engineering and Mining Journal

wider West.

pathfinders, through America's wilder and

comments appreciatively upon the fact that the Southern blast furnaces are continuing to produce iron at an almost undiminished rate and with profit, most undiminished rate and with profit, while the furnaces of other parts of the country are reducing production or going out of biast. At present prices, owing to their many favorable circumstances, the Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee furnaces are doing a remunerative business and are full of orders for the present of for the near future. "We can all," says the Journal, "remember the times when No. 2 Alabama foundry sold at \$6.58 per ton at furnace, while gray was placed as low as \$5.75. prices the ironmasters claimed that they were at least losing money. That this claim was true was abundantly proved. Costs of all kinds, including wages and fuel, are higher now than they were in 1894 and 1896, but \$9 or \$9.50 for No. 2 foundry, though it see ow after the boom, is 50 per cent over the price of five years ago, and should afford at least a small profit. At this, too, the furnaces keep up their organ-izations and their full working forces, and are ready to take business when it It looks very much as if the old claim of the Alabama fronmasters that they could keep at work when no one else could without losing money would be renewed, even if the depression should prove to be deeper and more lasting than we now anticipate." The expediency of neeping at work ven at a small profit the Journal thinks incontestable. The depression in trade is believed to be temporary. No new boom is to be expected soon, but "the country is not poor and the chances are that a great deal of con struction work will be done next year." There is some criticism upon the policy of the Southern ironmakers of sticking to foundry iron of their product in its simplest form"instead of seeking the larger profits
of steelmaking. The steel works and
rolling-mills at Ensley, it is observed, are the only exception. These works make rails from basic steel and are the only plant in the United States that use open-hearth steel for rails. would be wise, it is suggested, to inundertake to convert home-made steel into finished products instead of importing these from the North

The Olympian Joe Miller.

New York Sun.

Mara was considering the situation.

"No," he remarked, "I don't pariez Japanese or Russian. The cannon's mouth is good enough for me" Leaving word at the deak to be called anything happened, he turned in for the night.

Diana was boasting of her prowess in "As for that," returned Venus, "when Vulcan comes home from sitting up with a sick friend, I can smell a rat myself." Hereupon they changed the subject to discuss the family that had just moved in.

Neptune gazed enviously at Bacchus. "It's perfectly awful to be the god of water," he exclaimed. "Simply think of having to keep your resolutions all year!"
With a sign for the inevitable, he be-

gan to toy with his trident.

A NEIGHBORLY NOTE OF GOOD WILL

The American-Asiatic (Sentile.) From time to time we have noted the progress at the central port of the United States Pacific Coast of preparations for a great Exposition to be held in 1966. This Exposition will in great part be of distinctly inter-oceanic character-the first ommercial Exposition to mark the greatnames of the commercial association of the American Pacific country with the wast interests oversea. The Exposition will mark the passage of a hundred years from the date when the explorers, Lewis and Clark, after crossing the Rockies, first saw down the Columbia the expanse of the Pacific. A century ago the first trail was cut overland by these Government officers to the great ocean to which the American-Asiatic has the honor of devoting its pages. An assured private and state fund of \$1,300,000 is so far in hand for the 'Lewis and Clark Contennal and American-Pacific Exposition, and Original American-Pacific Exposition, and Original Contennal and American-Pacific Exposition, and Original Contennal and American-Pacific Exposition, and Original Contennal Contenn and American-Pacific Exposition and Ori-ental Fair." Now the Federal Congress is considering a bill for about two millions and a quarter. Congress in 1991 paid its servants Lewis and Clark for their wonderful two-year voyage across the conti-

nent.

It would be peculiarly fit if Congress today illustrate by its support the practical success of that truly American ploneer enterprise of a century ago as today told in the busy ports of the Pacific, with their important ocean commerces, and their promise in another hundred years of greatness not second to even the Atlantic—a century's work done and a century's work to be done, every link tury's work to be done, every link of the chain of it all surely traced back to that day when the American Government started Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi 2000 miles litto an unknown world. No text fitter to these pages could be written than that of the "Portland Exposition." To us the greatest satisfaction is that the conception of the work is well proportioned to the magnitude and dignity of the event which it marks, and to nity of the event which it marks, and to the responsibility which it aims to repre-sent. Those who have not yet grasped the great and grave subject of the Pacific Ocean development and Pacific States de-velopment, will at this Exposition have that subject magnificently illustrated. This Exposition is today existent—but it is in every port of the Pacific, from Papeete to Petroauliouski, there in Portland there to Petropaulovski—there in Portland, there in San Francisco, at Seattle, at Tacoma, at San Diego, at Singapore, Hong Kons. Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Vist. vostok, Honolulu, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Auckland, Guayqull, Valparaiso in every port of the Pacific are the acni-tered elements which will collectively be displayed in the commemorative event of

his exposition. Every single interest of the Pacific Coast seems to us is bound up in the Portland Exposition. The State of Oregon has voted half a million towards the funds, and private individuals of the state con siderably over that; California, Utah, Idaho, have also voted funds, and Wash-ington shortly will. The press of every state is in harmonious concert over the event. There could be but concert on this question-the concert of united tribute by the states which owe their life to that germ of Lewis and Clark's great over-land voyage, the annals of which are a lassic on this Coast not less than the

annals of Cook and Vancouver In another column we exhibit the trib-ute of the most responsible financial and commercial authority to this Pacific logateto the logatee of the Columbia discoverers. The bank clearings of the Coast clearing-houses in 1902 were the Coast clearing-houses in 1902 were the large sum of \$2,129,714,000; the foreign ex-ports \$4,835,000; the Pacific Coast export-ed more wheat and flour than New York by 5,090,000 bushels in the fiscal year of 1903, the Coast total being 42,641,675 bush-els, or over one-fifth that of the entire United States exports of wheat and flour. "With these evidences of past growth before us, is it too much to expect that future growth will be equally and possibly more rapid?" asks the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle. "It is idle to prophesy, but considering the which are so conspicuous on every side, the efforts making to build up every vacan't section, the springing up of new conters of population, the multiplying of steamship facilities, the acquisition by the United States of the Philippines and Ha-wail-in view of all these things is it so sanguine to expect that 50 years he he Pacific Coast section will have as sumed an even more advanced position in the march of commerce and trade? Given such conditions can anyone speak too confidently of the possibilities of the Pacific Coast States?

It is the foundation for this eulogy on which rests the Portland Exposition. We repeat the commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial has no grander conception, no fitter place in the minds of men of things, than in the marking of a great epoch of human progression by a commercial monument of 1965 on the Columbia. In 1805 two Americans stood on the briak of the Pacific—today twice two millions. In 1806 the sign manual of American commerce on the Pacific shore a nioneer's came near the City of Poet. repeat the commemoration of the Lewis pioneer's camp near the City of Port. and on the Columbia-today the Hon of man is below the task of the full picturing of it—but the greatness of it all could not be more fittingly monumental-ized than in the Exposition of 1905.

A Great Northwestern Fair

Baltimore News. The Portland Oregonian, in its issue of January 1, published an elaborate review of business in Oregon for the year, and of business in Oregon for the year, and was filled from cover to cover with intensely interesting information ditions in that section. Probably the most important feature of the issue is the publeation of designs for the buildings of the Lewis and Clark fair, which will as sume final shape this year, the promoters of the enterprise now waiting for definite ntormation as to the extent of the Gov ernment's proposed participation. This sair, which The Oregonian has steadily boomed from the inception of the idea, s to commemorate the exploration of the Oregon Country by the Lewis and Clark expedition, under instructions from Presi-dent Jefferson—an expedition which made cossible the tremendous developm the great Northwest. Already a fund has seen raised by Oregon and neighboring states reaching a present total of \$2,000,000 for the centennial celebration, and a bill is now before Congress contemplating the appropriation of a sum small in compariappropriation of a sum small in compari-son with the amount appropriated for other similar purposes. Mr. H. W. Scott, editor of The Oregonian, who is at the head of the movement, believes it will be an entire success.

Portland will not compete with Chigance and cost of its exposition, but the event to be commemorated is no less im-portant to the people of that particular section than the Louisian Purchase is to the people of the Valley section. The cause is a most worthy one, and there seems to be no good reason why Congress should not comply, without unnecessary delay, with the rather modest requests of the celebrating Oregonians.

The Oregonian in the Schools.

Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

In the advanced division, or seventh grade work, we lay particular stress on our own state. If any of the pupils have traveled any, let them relate to the class, or write compositions on their impressions of different places and either. impressions of different places and cities Let them read The Oregonian about their own state after mastering the contents of their geographies While I am not an agent for The Oregonian, I believe very much in it as an educator, and think that it, with the Hible and Shakespears, ought to be in every Oregonian's home. They ought especially to be in the hands of the teacher. Children ought to be able to draw a map of their own county, and locate every town, river, mountain or place of interest or importance. They should know all about the stages and railroads. The principal productions and occupations should be at their finger tips.

NOTE AND COMMENT,

More Army Correspondence. The case of Mr. Webster's buggy, rently referred to in The Oregonian, shows that red tape is not the exclusive posssion of the British army. The buggy in question was damaged to the extent of \$6 by a soldier on June 18 last near Camp Thomas, Ga. After a lengthy correspondence the matter of compensation to Mr. Webster is now being considered by the

claims committee of Congress. From Captain Jackson to Colonel Wayne, June 1: I have the honor to report that Pri-June 1: I have the honor to report that Private Smith, while practicing on the rife range today, accidentally sent a bullet through the pants of Bill Jones, a boy of 9, who was standing in the vicinity of the target. I respectfully recommend that the boy be provided with a new pair of trousers.

From Colonel Wayne to Captain Jackson, June 5: Respectfully returned with bill.

From Captain Jackson to Colonel Wayne, June 7: Respectfully returned with bill.

unyted states Army dr to bill Jones 33 cents fur I pear pants.

From Colonel Wayne to General Bones, commanding the Department of the East, June 17: Respectfully referred. I recommendation of Captain Jackson be favorably received.

recommendation of Captain Jackson be favorably received.

From General Biones to the Quartermaster-General, June 2T. Respectfully referred.
From the Quartermaster-General to General Bones, July 7: Respectfully returned, Are those trousers long or short?
From General Bones to Colonel Wayne, July 17: Respectfully returned for answer to above

From Colonel Wayne to Captain Jackson, uly 27: Respectfully returned for answer to

shove question.

From Captain Jackson to Colonel Wayne, fully 30: Respectfully answered—short. I ly 30: Respectfully answered short. I onfined to his bed until he repants.

pants.
From Colonel Wayne to General Bones, August 7: Respectfully returned.
From General Bones to the Quartermaster-General, August 17: Respectfully returned.
From the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary of War, August 27: Respectfully re-ferred. There is no appropriation for supply-

ing damaged trousers.
From the Secretary of War to the Speaker,
September 27: Respectfully forwarded.
Referred to the committee on claims, Oc-

From the Speaker to the Secretary of War, April 30; Respectfully returned. An appro-oriation of 35 cents has been made to supply Bill Jones with a new pair of pants, or

trousers (short).
From the Secretary of War to the Quarter-master-General, May 30: Respectfully returned.
You are to purchase a pair of pants or trous-From the Quartermaster-General to General Sones, June 30: Respectfully returned. pair pants or trousers (short), enclosed.
From General Bones to Colonel Wayne,

July 31: Ditto.
From Colonel Wayne to Captain Jackson,
August 15: Ditto.
From Captain Jackson to Colonel Wayne. August 19: Respectfully returned with one pair of pants or trousers (short). Bill Jones has now grown too big for short pants.

It's a pity-Patti.

A man has been saved from hanging by the bacillus diplocapulatus aerogene And he probably will never have the chance to thank his deliverer.

The inquiry into the safety of our churches is a good idea. Whatever proection religion affords against fire in the next world, it fares no better than folly before a blaze in this.

A Portland weman sues for divorce be-

ause her husband smokes in bed. And yet how many patient women silently endure worse treatment. How many uncomplaining wives have husbands that In the Amalagamted and Heinze cop-

per war a gorgeous melodrama is ready to the hand of an enterprising manager Millionaires and miners, trials in court and underground murders, explosious and arrests, all kinds of characters and scenes are waiting to thrill the public.

The following paragraph is from the Herald, published in Boston for Bostonian reading:

Caroline H. Dall, with true womanly fervor and sympathy, pitches into the author of one of the new books for children for writing about a hen sitting on eggs. Hens don't And just as the hen had been set at rest in Oregon.

If a man may not take his ease in his nn, or the restaurant, its modern equivalent, where is he to find peace? Regard for a moment the sad case of A. E. Jones. who sought to gratify his palate and nourish his body with a piece of pie. Entering a restaurant near one of Portland's most prominent corners, Mr. Jones asked the waiter for the pie his heart onged for. He specified apple pie. The waiter brought a piece of mince, and Mr. ones objected that he had ordered apple. Grieved beyond his expression that judgment should be doubted and his nince ple slighted, the waiter procured a revolver, and threatened gravious dam. age to Mr. Jones, who sought the aid of a policeman. It seems strange that a man who can look unmoved upon restaurant ple should falter before a revolver, but there is bravery of all kinds. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"'Tis better to have loved and lost-" I can. 'Than won!' interrupted the stranger ship. From this remark I inferred that he d alimony.-Puck.

Mrs. Gramercy-Has she gone South this Winter for business or pleasure? Mrs. Park-I really couldn't say. You see, I don't know whether her two marriageable daughters are with her.—Town Topics.

Hojax—I thought you intended to marry Miss Coldcash? Tomdix—I thought so, too; but her family objected. Hojax—What did Miss Cold-cash say? Tomdix—Ob, she's one of the fam-ily, you know.—Chicage News. Mr. Jinks-I see the editor of the Trumpet in

having trouble with his wife. She wants a divorce. Mrs. Jinks-I don't wonder. He was always printing articles about housework le-ing healthful.—New York Weekly. Mrs. Noobride-The surest proof that a man over his wife is when he buys her everything she wants. Mrs. Elder-Not at all. The surest

roof is when he buys her everything she wants and doesn't growl about it.-Philadelphia "Who is this man who is telling us that he who is this man who is telling us that he has found a way of exterminating mosquitoes?" "He's the same man who last July was exulting over the fact that he had found a cheap substitute for coal."—Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the visitors, as he paused at the humorist's desk, "It is your business to be funny," "Not at all," replied the laugh-provoker. "H's my business to extract bread and hutter from the smiles of the multitude."

-Chicago News. "We had known each other slightly," said Miss Evry Walte, "but never to speak to un-til one day while out skating I fell down quite near him and." Ah! yes," replied Miss Peppery, "that broke the ice, of course."—

Philadelphia Prom. "When it comes to cake." she said, tilting her none ever so slightly, "a man's ignorance is coloused. What do you know, for instance, about angel food?" 'I think I know the kind that the only angel of my acquaintance likes," whispered young Spoonamore, handing her abox of fudges.—Chicago Tribune.

Patient—Is it because I'm better or worse that you changed the prescription last time? Doctor—Neither my dear, sir. My friend, the druggist, was all out of one of the things called for by former prescription, and, of course, I thought it no more than right to put in something instead that he did have.—Boston Transcript.