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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904

#### GROWTH OF THE IDEA.

It is surprising as gratifying to note what degree of interest has been awakened in Congress by presentation of the claims of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to recognition and support Neither in Senate nor House is undertaking now received with coldness or disfavor. Presentation of the his torical basis of it, as one of the most Important of all events in the history of our National expansion, has won it the favor of many; but the main fact that obtains attention is the commer-cial position of our Pacific States and se of participation of the United States through our Pacific ports in the development of the vast commerce of the other hemisphere, Our project is received with interested attention, because it is seen at once that It may be made a great factor in promotion of a commercial movement of vast consequence to our National life.

Every one sees that forces which are to effect during the present century aplete transformation of the life and activities of man in the countries of Asia that border on the Pacific Ocean are in active operation. What this may mean to our Pacific States of America is an august conception, which no imagination can exaggerate. It is this that wins attention at the National Capital, the moment it is presented. No man, from any section of the United States, can be insensible to it. It opens at once a new vista, in the history and greatness of our country.

It is not probable that collision be tween Russia and Japan can be averted. This is but the prologue to the transformation of the Orient. The details cannot be predicted; but there is tainty in this, that the old life of the world, petrified and imme through ages, is now to yield to the newer influences of the newer time. Hitherto in our Pacific States we have looked chiefly to our own Eastern States as the main source of our help and growth. But in fact it now begins clearly to appear that our main development is to be within ourselves through participation in the commer of countries that border on this great est of oceans. The stir of Oriental countries, now so actively begun, will make this realizable to an extent

youd the reach of any prophetic vision

The theater of the world's new effor is now in Eastern Asia and Western America. The two hemispheres, heretofore in communication only across the Atlantic, are now rapidly developing an intercourse over the Pacific More than fifty steamships now sail regularly between our Pacific ports and the ports of the Orient, and of "tramp" steamers and sailing vessels a contially growing fleet. Aggression of Russla and resistance of Japan are setting forces in motion that will surely result in vast transformations in countries that hold one-half the human race England, France and Germany have their spheres of active influence in that same enormous field. We are in the Philippine Islands ourselves-an in parable station in the Orient for ob servation and commerce. Our own National participation in results that are to come from the transformation of the Orient will be had through the ports of our Pacific States. Of this mighty development, now just beginning to appear, we have the forecast in a commerce on the Pacific which will rival that of the Atlantic. It means mighty industrial and commercial progress fo our states on the western side of the continent. Where now are five million of our people there may be fifty mil lions by the close of this century, with every kind of intellectual and moral development comparable with the material prosperity.

Our Exposition of 1905, as an incident and an agent of this coming greatness, mmends itself at the National Capital to the representatives of every section of the Union. This accounts for the hopefulness of the prospect of recognition and support, coming from so many What Congress may do or BOUTCES. may not do never indeed can be fore told with certainty, for there is a possible slip in all attempted legis lation; but as such things go the indicutions in this case are all of highly

# UNPATRIOTIC GERMANY.

The opposition manifested by German meat-eaters and butchers to the imerial inhibition upon American and Argentine beef cannot be too strongly reprobated. It can only be ascribed to some dislike of William himself, or else some defect in the German sense of humor. The duty of protecting home industry, even to the point of prohibit

nest entirely for the benefit of the home producers argues a lack of patrior inadequate appreciation

The accepted theory in Germany Russia and the United States is that the consumption of articles imported from abroad is a mischlevous error the limitation of the market to the home supply is the summum bonum of government. It is for this that we levy high turiff taxes, beyond the require ments of revenue and calculated to build up the home producer. It is perfeatly clear that anything which falls short of the complete exclusion of the foreign product and a monopoly of the ome market by the home producer is a lame and impotent conclusion, leav-ing something still to be desired in the direction of punishment for the foreigner and emolument for the domesti onopoly.

Germans who go without meat, there fore, should rejoice at being counted worthy to endure such martyrdom for the sake of the Vaterland. They are to be reprimanded along with all Americans who wenr silks from China, gloves from France or worsteds from Scotland. Nothing should ever be brought into this country from abroad; and if the British were wise they would starve to death rather than sustain life American wheat. The hemp of the Philippines should lie and rot upon the plains of Luzon, the diamonds of South Africa lie undisturbed in their beds and the glass and marbles of Italy be left to bedeck the graves of a beggared and dying populace.

Just this will happen when Secretary Wilson and his able school of political conomy shall have brought the mind of man under their sway. Imports be ing universally recognized as evils, there can be no exports. Commerce will vanish from the seas and the man who liveth to himself alone will be the type of National greatness.

#### SLAV OR SAXON?

A war between Russia and Japan is regarded by many as the prelude to a reat world-struggle between Saxon or leuton, on the one hand, and Slav or Cossack on the other hand-a struggle nto which the United States may ultimately be drawn. How true this be-ilef is time alone can tell. Unforeseen influences or contingencies may arise to divert the channel of world history from directions now apparently inevtable; and at the present time the United States has the clear duty of entire neutrality between the contending

But the eventual union of Great Britain and the United States, in opposition to Russia, and in life and death strugfor ascendency of Angio-Saxon ideals, has taken firm hold upon the imagination of both British and American minds. Much of this feeling is due to the assidulty with which the British have sought to inculcate the idea of American union with British purposes and American interest in British ascendency. Before us is the latest bulle tin of the Library of Congress, giving a bibliography of books and magazine articles along these lines. Their tenor and the aims behind them may be gathered from a few random citations:

THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIL. THE ANGLO-SAXON PEBLI,
ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY,
ANGLO-SAXON IMPERIALISM,
AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE,
THE ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE,
ANGLO-AMERICAN FILIENDSHIP,
ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREGATION ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ANGLO-SAXON RESPONSIBILITIES THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTS. OUR SPECIAL PARTNER-ENGLAND OUR SPECIAL FARTNEH-ENGLAND.
CHRISTIANITY AND ANGLO-SAXONS.
ENGLISH-SPEAKING BROTHERHOOD.
BASIS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE
ANGLO-SAXONS AGAINST THE WORLD
A CENTURY OF ANGLO-SAXON EXPAN-

WHICH SHALL DOMINATE, SAXON OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE IN ITS THREE HOMES THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN AL LIANCE

THE UNION OF THE PLAGS (ANGLO SAXON).
PROPOSED FEDERATION OF ANGLO UNITED STATES OF IMPERIAL THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN

THE PEDERATION OF ENGLISH-SPEAK-ING PEOPLE.

SHALL SLAV. TEUTON OR ANGLOSAXON PREVAIL?

THE ANGLO-SAXON CENTURY AND THE
UNIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

From the British viewpoint the tenor of these publications, with the few exceptions where the Anglo-American alliance, entente, heritage, union or what not receives ridicule or oppo sition, is that in its age-long battle with Russia the reliance of Great Britain must be upon aid from the United States. From the American point of view the theory is that eventually we shall be drawn into support of Great Britain though necessity of resisting not so much Russia as what Russia stands for. In this view the grandest struggle the world ever saw is prepar-

ing on the following lines: AUTOCRACY AGAINST DEMOCRACY. DESPOTISM AGAINST LIBERTY. BARBARISM AGAINST CUNIJZATION. ABSOLUTISM AGAINST CONSTITUTIONS

How captivating this view is to the thinking mind is plain if we consider the nature of Russian civilization There is nothing in modern life, not even the benighted condition of Ch which corresponds to the rule of Russia. Its like can only be found in the dark records of the Middle Ages, in its prototype and progenitor, Scythian power which swept down upon the civilization of Southern Europe and all but extinguished it. The events that have shaped and disciplined the Teutonic peoples of Germany, Britain and America, evolving constitutions self-government, public opinion and a literature of freedom in which each rising generation is formed in turn upon the accumulated knowledge and power of its predecessor—all these are in Russia things unknown and unamed. There is in Russia neither liberty nor public opinion. Mongolian s not farther from Caucasian than Slav

from Saxon. This might still be borne as it has been borne but for the energy with which the Russian people is advancing. Its long infancy seems to have operated to conserve the bounding vitality of early years. While other peoples have grown to maturity and passed their zenith, the Cossack power is in the vigor of its lusty youth. The Latin races are slowly but surely lagging behind in the race. Spain, Italy and Austria have seen dominion slip from their nerveless fingers. German advance ems limited by colonial inefficiency and Continental boundaries. Ever Great Britain's statesmen are quarrel ing among themselves as to the cause and cure of British decline. And all this while Russia steps steadily forward over Asia, intrigues to the discomfiture ing imports altogether, should be suffi- of Turkey, encroaches step by step upon marck and unwillingness to go without | and extinguish Japan. It is not a

to be stopped by Russian forbearance or European diplomacy. Nothing car p it but the armies of a superior foe, hurled against the Cossack power with patience and unwavering fortitude. Into this struggle the United States may some day be drawn, and the day may be nearer than we think. It will not be until the British people themselves have first gone forward in Japan's support and measured their strength against the Cossack hordes. menace of Russia to Britain is direct, but to the United States it is re mote, speculative, and may be averted But if Slav is to triumph over the ideals represented by such words Shakespeare and Milton, Burke and Mill, Magna Charta and the De tion of Independence, it will have to be over the ruins of English civilisation in the New World.

#### IT HAS COME TO GRIEF.

It is clear that the bottom has been knocked out of Democratic opposition to the Panama policy of the President Shortly after the opening of the regular session of Congress an effort was made by Senator Gorman to unite the Democrats of the Senate in opposition orman made a bitter speech, it he asserted that there were to be no "White House Democratic Senators" from that time forward. He was supported by Bailey of Texas, and the assault was continuous till the holiday adjournment. But the effort failed pietely. Gorman has not renewed During the recess he learned, unistakably, that the Democratic party ould not be united against the Presient on this issue. The Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi requested the nators from those states to support he Panama treaty. The Senators from Florida were known to be friendly to Recently Senator Sim

North Carolina, and Senator Clarke, of have delivered elaborate speeches in support of it. So it seems that there are "White House Senators on the Democratic side"-Gorman and Balley notwithstanding. There remains no question that Panama will stand as an independent state, that the treaty will be ratified and that construction of the canal will begin this year. For cover of retreat Mr. Gorman and

his associates, who have asserted that an outrage has been committed on Colombia, by recognition of the independence of Panama and by negotiation with Panama of a new canal treaty ow say that we ought to inde Colombia for her loss; and it is suggested that the proper figure will be six to ten million dollars, to be paid to Co by the United States. It is not at all through any sense of justice, or anything due to Colombia, that this proposal is made. The object is to cover the retreat of the opponents of the Administration from an untenable position. To these robbers there is othing due from us. We owe nothing whatever, and should pay them othing. Besides, whatever we may pay will not reach the public treasury Colombia-not one dollar of it. whole sum will be appropriated by these bbers, individually, for themselves They have no sense of obligation to their country, no spark of patriotism.

But, since we want the canal and must have it, perhaps it may be thought best to buy off the opposition of Mr. Gor-man and others in the Senate by approprinting a sum of money for the Co-lombian robbers and charging the additional sum to construction of the canal. It would be regrettable, however, to see this done. But these Senators may talk in opposition down to the close of Summer, unless some arrangement to shut them off shall be made. One thing, however, is certain. These assaliants of the Administration on its Panama policy have gained o advantages for their party by attacks; and the hope of such advantage was the inspiration of their effort. Schemes to "make capital for the party" in this country lay many heavy another. The tender conway and science of Mr. Gorman and his political confreres is a very thin and gauzy cover for this one

# THE SERVICE PENSION BILL.

A service pension law of some sort is likely to be enacted by Congress, and legislation of this sore is to command the earnest approval of President Roosevelt. The Dolliver-Calderhead bill, which was introduced in both the House and Senate last week, proposes to give \$12 a month to every Inion soldier who served ninety days n the Civil War, but not until he has reached the age of 62. The pension is also to go to the soldier's widow if they were legally married prior to June, 1896. Deducting and marines and allowing for thousands of men who listed and are therefore counted twice. it is estimated that 2,122,341 men served as individuals in the Union armies. Deducting deaths and deserters, 476,775, enves 1,645,566 as the estimated number of survivors at the close of the var. The military authorities believe that enormous frauds in the state enrollments to fill out quotas under the various calls and drafts for troops, professional bounty-jumpers, etc., foisted upon the rolls at least 150,000 fictitious names of persons who never served a day. This assumption would reduce the approximate total of survivors at the

se of the war to 1,495,400 According to the records of the Pension Office, the number of Civil War soldiers on the pension rolls June 20. 1903, was 703,456. The estimated number of survivors for 1903 was 894.585 which would indicate that all but 191,129 of the surviving soldiers and sallors of the Civil War are already borne upon the pension roll. It is believed that the earlier estimates of the death rate were too great, and the Commissioner of Pensions has expressed the official opinion that the number was not less than 200,000, and possibly reached 225,000. If this proposed service pension bill becomes a law, it will not mean that every soldier of the Civil War will at once come upon the pension rolls. It is probable that a good many of the survivors will never apply for a pension, because they are in such prosperous circumstances that a petty allowance of \$12 a month is entirely unneces sary to them. Then there were 42,323 officers and men who served less than ninety days, who are not covered by this bill, which is restricted to this length of service. A large number of these men who served for thirty days in 1863 and sixty days in 1864 must be represented in the survivors of the Civil War. Excluding these classes and allowing for deaths meanwhile, it is estimated that the proposed law will ultimately add to the pension roll about 100,000 names.

soldier of the Civil War will have dir- dition.

orced but a natural growth. It is not appeared by 1945; but thousands of widows will remain, as there are now about 250,660 on the pension roll. It is esti-mated that there will be "war" widow: of this class on the pension roll as late as 1985, forty years after the extinction of the last Union soldier. At the end of the last fiscal year there were still five widows of Revolutionary sol diers on the pension rolls, and the pensioned widows of the War of 1812 nu bered 1115. This bill is the result of the meeting in Washington of the commit-tee on pensions of the G. A. R. This ommittee had an extended con with the President and with Pension Commissioner Ware. The bill does not interfere with existing pension regula-tions, and it provides in plain terms that no soldier or widow receiving pension under its provisions shall be entitled to a pension under any other law. If no more than 100,000 names are added to the pension rolls by the proposed act, the additional annual expenditure would probably not exceed \$15,000,000.

> ing Presidential campaign.
>
> The New York Sun, which is the leading anti-Roosevelt journal of the East, makes this proposed service pension bili the subject of a column of most vigorous editorial denunciation, pleading that it might carry the annual expenditure for pensions up from "about \$140,-000,000 to \$160,000,000, or even \$200,000,-00." The Sun says that "Mr. Roosevelt favors this bill as a zealous candidate for nomination," and calls the bill "a most stupendous campaign fund, an exessive price to bear for the continuance of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States for four years nger." The Sun is unjust. For the history of our pension legislation, both parties are about equally responsible. Both parties have yielded from time to to the appeals of the veteran soldiers of all our wars. The Sun is never weary of commending Grover Cleveand, but it was Grover Cleveland who n 1887, when he was a candidate for re nomination, signed the Mexican War service pension bill, about forty years after the close of the Mexican War in 1847. It will be forty years in April, 1905, since the Civil War collapsed with

the surrender of Lee and Johnston. Mr. Cleveland probably signed the Mexican War service pension bill as an act of sound public policy, and Presiient Roosevelt probably feels that in face of the precedent created by the Mexican War pension bill it will be impossible for Congress to resist the presare of the surviving Union veterans for a service pension bill, and as an act of public justice it is quite as ec ical and far fairer to pass this bill than to refuse to enact it and remit the coun try to the unsatisfactory spectacle of seeing every session the veterans whose claims are turned down by the Pension Bureau obtaining a larger pension by a special act when they have political "pull" enough to succeed. The average unnual number of private pension bill introduced into the House of Repre-sentatives is 5000; into the Senate, 2000. The passage of a service pension bill would be far better than this gradual placement on the pension roll through private pension bills of the large maority of the claimants rejected by the Pension Bureau. President Roosevelt is not responsible for the history of our pension legislation of the last thirty years, which has been written beyond his power to obliterate or correct, and he probably thinks with most fair-minded men of both parties that the best way out of the evil situation is to enact once and for all a service pension bill.

It is certainly high time that the question of bridging Sullivan's Guich should be decided. Our local financiers should not find it impossible to meet the very apparent necessities of this the property in the district to be assessed for the improvement. Two steel bridges are not to be thought of under present conditions of taxation and of development in the part of the city that must bear the expense of construction. A practical man and large property-owner in the district, Mr. E. H. Virgil, some time ago suggested that two good covered wooden bridges be substituted for one steel bridge, giving it as his opinion that such bridges could be built for \$10,000 or \$15,000 each, very durable, sufficiently commodious to ac commodate traffic for many years to come. The idea was not indorsed by the authorities, and, so far as we know, was not considered by them, but it tion, and that of the brave deeds of the found favor with many taxpayers of men who reflect honor on the state. An the practical class. The question has appropriate way to do this would be to see assumed an acute form, and immediate relief is demanded. Let us have covered wooden bridges if that is the best that can be done with proper consideration for those most vitally concerned and with due regard for the conven tence of the general public. Let us have something.

Should one sleep soon after meals? This is a question which American Medicine answers by saying that if one has enten heartily of heavy food he will best not sleep for two or three hours after eating. An old English saw runs: "After dinner sit a after supper walk a mile," this being much like the older Latin saying, Postepulas stabis vel passus mille meabls." In Italy, where meals are lighter than in the north of Europe, the saying prevalls: "The supperless man tosses all night"; but Anglo-Saxon; think digestion halts during sleep. Much, however, depends, our medical ontemporary thinks, on the kind of food eaten before sleeping. The aged man digests with difficulty, which fact is expressed in the Spanish proverb; Who steals an old man's supper does him no wrong." But habit has much to do with the question of safety in eating on retiring or not long before.

The expedition that is being planned y the local branch of the An Institute of Archaeology, of Sait Lake City, to make a scientific investigation of the ruins of tweive or fifteen cliff dwellings recently discovered in what is known as Nine-Mile Canyon, Utah promises to be exceedingly interesting These dwellings are about forty-five mlles northwest of Price, and are farther north than any before discovered Revelations of eld, deeply imbedded in what we call the "New World"; silen records of a vanished race and a prehistoric age carved in the rocks revealed in the implements that an unknown people used and the dwellings they inherited, await the investigation of scientists in these almost inaccessi ble wilds. The public cannot fail to be It is estimated that the last surviving interested in the findings of this expe-

#### THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

Louisville Courier-Journal. The people of Oregon, with commendable ride, propose to hold in Portland, the stincipal city of that state, from May 1 to principal city of that state, from May 1 to November 1, 1995, an exposition commem-orative of the centennial of the arrival of the expedition of Lewis and Clark at the western terminus of their exploration in 1895. For this purpose the Legislature of Gregon has appropriated \$500,000, the peo-ple have raised by subscription a sum nearly as great, and eight of the other trans-Mississippl states have responded with liberal anorogration. The ettizens trans-Mississippl states have responded with liberal appropriations. The citizens of Portland and of the State of Oregon generally have entered into the project with zeal and energy the organization of the Exposition company has been completed and the preparations for the coming fair are being prosecuted under the most favorable circumstances, foreshadowing success. Beautiful grounds, comprising 185 acres, have been secured and the initial acres, have been secured, and the initial work of grading for roadways and preparation for the structural work is well under way. In addition to this local interest and enterprise, Congress will probably respond to the would probably not exceed \$15,000,000.

It is reported, and probably correctly, that the Republican leaders in both Senate and House, with the approval of the Administration, will make the passage of a service pension bill part of the Republican policy in the approaching Presidential campaign.

There is good reason why the whole There is good reason why the whole

There is good reason why the whole country should respond to the call of the State of Oregon and unite in making this commemorative exposition on the shores of the Pacific a great National success. It will be the first of the kind ever held in that important portion of our distant territory, and upon its extreme Western confines. The great problem of the current century will find its solution in that region, which is to be, in a sense, the battle-ground for the commerce and trade of the world, if not indeed a seat of arts and manufactures, and a civilization rivaling, if not excelling, that which has now its highest expression on the Atlantic Coast. With China and the other teeming countries of the state of truth in payment suggests a measure of truth in if not excelling, that which has now its highest expression on the Atlantic Coast. With China and the other teeming countries of the Orier, awakened to the call of civilization, with open ports for trade and the possession of the Philippines and Hawall we shall enter into competition with the other nations of the world with advantages which cannot be overestimated. These are, by reason of trans-continental railroads, niready such as will enable us to outstrip all other contending rivals in furnishing our products of field and factory at rates which will command the reciprocal trade of these teeming millions, now bungering for our commodities. It is, therefore, an auspicious time to give them an object lesson in the resources of our imperial domain, extending from ocean to ocean, and to let them see that while they have been accustomed to regard the sent of our commercial power as on the Atlantic coast, our Pacific front for near 000 miles presents equally as good field for handling the world's commerce.

This is the incentive for a National as well as a general state interest, in the

success of this important undertaking. But while it appeals to all the states and the people, there are especial reasons why Kentucky should take to herself in such memoration. It is true that neither Lewis nor Clark, who headed the exploration to the Pacific, was a Kentuckian, but the latter was closely identified with the state through his brother, George Rogers Clark, who may well be regarded as the civil founder of our commonwealth, as he was of its principal city. It was at Louis-ville that Captain Clark made the main preparations for the journey and the or-ganization of the expedition, and it was here in December, 1800, a few months be-fore he started up the Missouri, that he was joined by Captain Lewis, and they thence proceeded to St. Louis, it was their intention to start at once up the Missouri, but the territory west of the Mississippi had not then been formally transferred to the United States and the Spanish com-mandant was under instructions not to permit the passage of strangers through I. They, therefore, walted on the east side of the Mississippi until the transfer was effected in May, and on the 14th of that month started on their long and successful journey, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia in November, 1995. In this expedition, equally great in its conce execution and results, there were uckians who bore an honorable The party," says the original narrative in describing its members and equipment onstated of 9 young men from Kentucky 14 soldiers of the United States Army who volunteered their services, 2 French watermen, an interpreter and hunter, and a black servant belonging to Captain Clark, named York," So that of the 30 who made this beginning toward the ex-Purchase and the acquisition of the Pacific territory to the extent of 250,000 square miles by right of discovery, nearly one-third wero Kentuckians, recruited by Captain Clark at Louisville. They all returned to share with their leaders the honor of the great deed performed, except one — their Sergeant, Charles Floyd, nephew of Colonel John Floyd, one of Kentucky's most distinguished who met his death at the hands of an Indian in ambush near Louisville in 1783.

It is well to recall these facts of history which have become dimmed by time. It is well to let Kentuckians know that they have a right to share in the pride of this historic work, carrying with it the duty

to do their part toward its commemorathat Kentucky is properly represented at

The Anti-Roosevelt Enterprise. It is very well to suggest Judge Taft as the is an happens that Mr. Roosevelt has Taff bot-led up as the coming Secretary of War. Mr. Faft will not be a candidate if he can help t. He will be loyal to his chief.—Springfield Republican (Ind.). When the Chicago Inter-Ocean intimates that

nnecticut is doubtful for Republicans if osevelt is nominated, it misrepresents— Rosevett is nominated, it is missing either purposely or through complete ignorance. No other man in the United Status could to day get as many votes in this state as Theodore Rosevelt can get—and will get.—Hartford

Courant (Rep.). Discussion of Judge-Governor-Secretary Tatt as a possible Republican candidate for Presi-dent should take in more than the fact that he lives in Ohlo, the home of Presidents; it should ives in Ohio, the home of Presidents: It should include consideration whether the coming Secretary of War would permit himself to be the agency through which the Hanna factions "turned down" the President in whose Cahinet he will serve.—Providence Journal (Ind.). We get a pretty good idea of the value of all these reports via Washington concerning a deep and dark compiracy against President Rocseveli from this latest one about Massachusetts being in it. There's about as much Republican party in Massachusetts with Sen-tor Lodge and ex-Governor Crane at the heim is there is of a volcanic eruption.—Boston

# Child of Earth.

Phoebe Cary. His bands with earthly work are done, His feet are done with roving: We bring him now to thee and ask The loved to take the loving. Part back thy manile, fringed with green, Brostered with loaf and blossom, And take him tenderly to sleep, Dear Earth, upon thy bosom. Thy cheerful birds, thy liberal flowers, Thy woods and waters only, Gave him their sweet companionsh And made his hours less tonely. Though friendship never blest his way, And have dealed her bilmes. No dower concessed her face from him, No wind withheld her kinses. Nor man hath sighed, nor woman wept, To go their ways without blm, So, lying here, he still will have His truest friends about him, Then part thy mantle, fringed with green, And lay him tenderly to rest, Dear Earth, upon thy bosom,

#### DISRAELI AND SALISBURY.

New York Evening Post. The editor of the Quarterly has dis-closed the identity of one of his anony mous writers. He has printed a list of the articles which Lord Salisbury con-tributed during many years. The total is about 20. Among them the most famous is about 30. Among them the most famous are those in which Lord Salisbury, dipping his pen in gall, wrote freely about the politics and politicians of the day. It was no great secret. The style, which was of the very man, revealed him. Thus Disraell was twitting on facts when he made his biting remark in the Commons: "I know that my noble friend attacked me before he was my colleague, and has attacked me since he was my colleague. I do not know if he attacked me when he was my colleague." Alas: now that he was my colleagus." Alas now i the vell is lifted, we find that it v indeed, the late Marquis who descri the way in which Disraell made him the leader of the Tory party: Alast now that

His tactice were so various, so flexible, so shampless, the net by which his combinations were gathered in was so wide, he had so admirable a knack of enticing into the same lobby a happy family of proud old Torica and foaming Radicals, martial squires jealous for their country's honor, and manufacturers who their country's honor, and manufacturers whad written it off their books as an unm ketable commodity, that, so long as ble pa Retaile commodity, that, so long as one party backed him, no government was strong enough to hold out against his attacks. Opponents were wont to speak almost with envy of the laudable discipline of the Tory party. They little know the deep and bitter humiliation that was masked by the outward loyalty of its votes.

payment suggests a measure of truth in the saying that Lord Salisbury could have supported himself by his pen. Doubtless Abraham Hayward had a large income as the most indefatigable of Quarterly viewers. For many years he never missed having an article in each number. With his "morbidly accurate" memory, and wide acquaintance with prominent men in England and on the Continent, he really

in this country we have never had just such a weapon in terrorem as the Quarterly was in its pristine vigor. The North American, as it was before the flood, and possibly the Democratic Review, faintly discharged the same function; but the daily newspaper soon proved itself too superior as an instrument of flageliation As Lowell wrote, there was nothing for the quarterlies to do but to creep off into the swamps and die like so many megatheria. The same process has gone on in England, though the quarterlies obstituately refuse to give up the ghost. But the emphasis is transferred to the daily press. Imagine a man, in these days of nstant publicity, with a secret to or an enemy to exceriate, waiting three months!

The venom which surcharged many of "tartarly" articles of yore we may well spare from modern public discussion—even when it must be after the anonymous habit of journalism. Those slashing reviewers too often acted in the spirit of John Foster's theologian, who valued the arguments for Christianity "as an assassin values his disager, and for the same reason." Yet the authority, the apecial information, the saturation in natter which the review-writers of an older day could boast, are qualities which the world that debates, as well as the world that s'amuse, cannot do without. They are not often to be encountered in individual; but in the collective periofical, the well-organized newspi they may still have their impersonal none the less powerful effect,

# Democratic Views of Bryan.

No Democrat who allows Bryan to affix the stamp of his approval on him will stand any show of an election to the Presidency with the people of the United States in the brisk and breezy year 1904.—Uthen Chapture.

Bryan's friends want to know how Judge Parker stood in 1896. If he voted against Bryan then, he will occupy practically the Bryan then, he will occupy practically the same position Bryan held in 1892, when he olted the Democratic candidate and voted for the Greenbacker, Weaver.-Troy Press,

One thing which entermed Republican con-temporaries fall to note is that Mr. Bryan is saying it all. Nobody seconds the motions. So far from unanimous consent, it comes neaver to unanimous dissent. Men who have stood by him through thick and thin are expressing their regret that he should exhibit such nar-row Bourbonism, and destroy his chance for future unefulness. Albany Argus. It did not need any poll of Democratic Rep-

ntatives in Congress and State Legislatures or of leading Democratic newspapers and citparty to have anything further to do with Bryanism as set forth in the Kansas City platform. Mr. Bryan's own antics show that he understands the situation. He is "going it" accordingly in an audacious but impotent effort to keep himself in the public sye.—Phil-addishis Record. adelphia Record.

His European trip has had such an exhil-arating effect on William J. Bryan that one is forced to suspect that either Boss Croker or Minister Cheate must have conferred on him the accolade of knighthood, and sent him forth on a mission to kill the ogre Democracy. Without some such elevating mission, one canno understand how a political adventurer who has twice been rejected by the people even assume to control those whom he had so even assume to control those whom ne mid so nearly destroyed.—Trenton True American. In plain English, this means that Mr. Bryan intends to take personal command of his wing of the Democratic party, and, if possible, con-trol that convention. He has the undoubted

legal right to try this and to accomplish it-it an. His leader thip of the party dates from he can. His leadership of the party dates from his nomination in 1896—as only one of the re-sults of that leadership we may recall that when the 54th Congress assembled in the Sen-ate were 25 Democrata, 6 Populaits and 44 Re-publicans, there being one vacancy—Lexington Herald.

The present business is to find out how to win. For that purpose votes must be attract-ed, not repelled. Harmony is indispensable, free discussion is in order, but wrangling over past differences is the one thing which is em-phatically not desired. However favorable may phatically not desired. However tavorable may seem the prospects, we are certain not to have a walkover. We have a hard fight before us, against a party strongly intrenched and desperate. We have no time and no strength to spars for factional fights. To include in such nonsense in the face of the enemy is the way not to do it.—Louisville Courier-Journal. The Democratic party is sick and tired of

Mr. Bryan's domineering tacties. It is not alone the gold Democrats and the moneyed interests of the country that are weary of him, but hundreds of thousands of the men who gealously followed his banner in 1808 and 1800 demand that he should take his grip off the party's neck. None but a simpleton or one and the party's neck. None but a simpleton or one and in Massachusetts with Senwho expects to profit by clinging to his continuous transfer or the party's neck. None but a simpleton or one mor Crane at the heim tails has any further patience with him or his dictatorial policy. He has fewer supporters in dictatorial policy. He has fewer supporters in Tennessee than he over had. He will not be allowed to dictate the platform or the non-tines, however foudly be may talk. If he does, the Presidency is already lost.—Nashville

#### Silent Noon. Dants Gabriel Rossetti.

Your hands ile open in the long fresh grass-The finger-points look through like rost

Your eyes smile peace. The pasture gleams Neath billowing skies that scatter and amass All round our nest, far as the eye can pass, Are golden kingcup-fields with sliver odge Where the cow-pursies skirts the hawthorn

hedge.
"The visible silence, still as the hour glass. Deep in the sun-search'd growths the dragonlike a blue thread loosn'd from the

sky-So this wing'd hour to dropt to us from above. Oh! clasp we to our hearts, for deathless

#### NOTE AND COMMENT, "Hokku."

Yone Noguchi, in the current number f the Reader, makes a "proposal American poets." The proposal is that they should take up "Hokku," which are or is-a 17-syllable poem. "The Hokku poet's chief aim is to impress the reader living," says Noguchi, and he quotes from

A cloud of flowers! Is the bell from Uyeno Or Asskura?

Commenting on this, Noguchi says: Tes, cloud of flowers, of course in Makajima, the odorous profusion chutting out every prospect. Listen to the bell sounding from the distance. Does it come from the temple of Uyeno or from Asskuss?

The Hokku poem is not so bad. It certainly would be a great thing for the public if American poets accepted Noguchi's proposal and abandoned the quatrain, of which, by the way, another author in the Reader says:

Four lines with but a single thought, Or maybe without any, Two rhymes that render one distraught-

A peem for a penny. The Hokku forever, if only because it is horter than the quatrain. Noguchi gives some of his own atempts in the 17-syllable verses.

My girl's lengthy hair Swung o'er me from Heaven's gate: Lo, Evening's shadow!

Lo, light and shadow

Journey to the home of night: Thou and I-to Love! It will be seen that the Japanese has ot quite caught the colloquial significance of "my giri" or the inelegance of "lengthy," but Hokku (what a name!) are ahead of many magazine "gems."

Hoch the Hokku! The cook's lengthy hair Trails from the pot of butter: Lo, cuss-words galare!

# Octosyllable Epics.

Gaz Leuku; Lass Seeks,

They campaign to ragtime in Hayti,

When the insurrection in German Southwest Africa is over we shall be able to say: "Sic transit gloria Swakop-

Jimmy Britt declares that he will rend through an encyclopedia in an effort to acquire learning. Don't do it, Jimmy; a new edition will be out before you get through A-Ba.

Apropos of Marie Corelli's defeat of the Carnegie library proposal at Stratford-on-Avon, Andrew Lang wittily remarks that the Capitol has once more been saved by a bird not usually esteemed by strategists.

Once, after a matinee, Jospeh Jefferson was persuaded to take behind the scenes several pretty girls who had just watched his portrayal of Rip Van Winkle from a box, says the Argonaut, "Ob, Mr. Jefferson!" exclaimed the prettiest of the girls, while he was showing them around; "we enjoyed your performance so much; but; do you know, we could hardly hear a word you said." The omedian smiled good humoredly. "Well, I should say that was very strange," re plied he, "for I distinctly heard every word you young ladies uttered!"

According to the Yokohama Observer. the Emperor of Corea is not destitute of humor. It apepars that he maintains : large bear pit in the grounds of his palace at Seoul for the purpose of indulging in bear-balting, a sport to which he is much levoted. Among the 50 or 60 bears in captivity there are some of various dispositions, and these the Emperor has named after the principal nations that are looming up on his troubled horizon. The biggest and most powerful bear in the crowd is named Russia, and one that is disposed to question its supremacy is Ja The United States is represented by a bear of sleepy habits that others care to disturb. This story reminds one of Miss Corelli's famous sigeons. She has a large number of the birds, and most of them are named after well-known reviews. It is well known that no love is lost between English reviewers and Miss Corelli, so there is nothing flattering in her selection of particular birds to hear the names of the greatest reviews.

WEX J.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Englishwoman-Have you been to Westn er Abbey yet? Fair American-No; but I hear it highly spoken of!-Punch. Clars-O, hum! I wish the Lord had made

"Now, then," said the professor at the dental college, "what are the last leeth that come?"
"False teeth," replied a bright freshman.Philadelphia Ledger.

only you haven't found blm yet.-New York

Aunt Jane-I hope you enjoy your denoing lessons, Freddy? Freddy-Surs, Aunty! When I get in a fight now, I can side-step twice as good as I used to.-Puck.

The Empress of China-What is that strange noise I hear? The Minister of the Interior-It is the bottom dropping out of the New York stock market, Your Majesty.-Life.

Mrs. Bacon-What was the matter with your last cook! Wouldn't she mind you? Mrs. Egbers-Mind me! Why, she wouldn't even mind the alarm clock!—Youkers Statesman.

mind the slarm clock!--Indees statements.

Mrs. Guinness--is Mrs. Cumso really as philanthropic as she pretends? Mrs. Garnoyie-I
should my no. Why, the even invites her
poor relations to her receptions.--Town Topics.

Henestman--I had to discharge my confidential man today. He didn't know enough for
the position. Crookedchap--I discharged mins
also. He knew too much.--Cincinnati TimesSur. Spacer-Why was the borse editor fired?

Scribbler-He was sent to report an automo-bile race, and he spoke of the fellow who came in ahead as winning his spura.-Phila-feiphia Record. "Many a man would give a great deal for

your opportunities, and the earnesty amou-tions man. "Of course," answered Schator Sorghum, "I had to give a great deal for 'em myself."—Washington Star, "Did you eat any horse while you were in Pariet" noted the New York woman. "Oh, I

suppose so," replied the lady from Cincinnati, "but I did not know it. You know they al-ways serve it under a num de plume!"-You-

Mr. Stubbs-Yes, that Mrs. Richrocks attend-Mr. Staton-re-ed the missionary meeting and contributed even her jeweiry to the poor heathen. Mrs. Stabbs (enviously)—Well, only a heathen would wear such jeweiry as Martha Richrocks lugs around.—Chicago Daily News.

Towns--I understand Meiba was engaged to Towns-I understand meloa was engaged to appear at a swell musicale recently and she got \$1000 for only one song. Browns-Ah! I think I understand now what my wife meant when she said she got that last bonnet of hers for a mere song.—Philadelphia Press.

"I beg your pardon," said a man who had approached another, apparently a stranger to him. "I saw you lift your hat to the driver on that wagen at the crossing. Of course, it's priority, I wish you'd tell me why you the class we to our hearts, for deathless it. "With pleasure. Didn't you see that he dower, the close-companion'd inarticulate hour cross, instead of trying to rue me down?"— When twofold silence was the song of love.