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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1904.

VIGILANCE AND PUBLICITY.

The political philosopher, if he be student in his closet, is almost sure to despair of popular government. Lecky's two volumes on "Democracy and Liberty" are written with all the force and amplitude of illustration that distinguish the other works of this great writer. But he doesn't understand democracy, and therefore despairs of it. Democracy, indeed, has faults numerous and enormous; but they are venial, compared with the faults of oligarchy or monarchy; for the people have disposition to correct errors and wrongs when they see them, while the abuses of absolutism, through which favorites make profit, are mostly without remedy. Thus, the might of Russia today-irresistible if rightly directed-is half paralyzed by an all-pervading corruption

We have our troubles with the Tanner-Creek sewer, but we shall get through them without serious loss to the city; while the advantage to be derived from the lesson will be immense. It will set a standard of honor and honesty and fidelity in these matters which will be all the more valuable because it has been so much and so long needed. Once subjected to the light of publicity, abuses of this character cannot stand. But, except under popular government, there is no chance for publicity,

Some things are trying, indeed; as, for example, the bridges and ferries of Portland, which have been forced to a very high point of extravagance mainly by the large class who have acted upon the belief that while they would have the chief use of these facilities, the main cost of them would be thrown on others. The extent to which the system has been carried is a mistake, but the steps cannot be recalled-though some of them ought to be. It is in particular an general taxpayer to authorized, and for which there was and is but a small local demand. However, it is done; and the next care should be to meet in advance the next

attempts of the kind. So long, however, as we get something of value-even though not of full value -for the money we pay out-we get on with some contentment. It takes money to create the conditions necessary to the growth and progress of a city, and it is paid cheerfully, in the main, when there is reasonable assurance that it will be properly devoted to the pur-poses intended. Vigilance and publicity will do everything; and herein are the advantages of popular government.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Let us begin on this topic by saying that the war isn't making much progress-as appearances go, none. Yet since from the beginning Japan has been the aggressive combatant, but now is aggressive only at Port Arthur, it is apparent what her policy is. She has thrown her armies across the path of the Russians, to the north of Port Arthur, holding them in position and check so they can effect no relief of Port Arthur; while her pounding upon the fortress has been redoubled.

To the success of Japan the capture of Port Arthur is Indispensable. And And Port Arthur will be taken, if Japan still can hold dominion of the sea. Thus pute, and it is evident that the naval forces of Russia do not permit her to think of contesting seriously with Japan for supremacy at sea. And since Japan has thrust in behind Port Arthur an army which Russia cannot dislodge, and since Russia therefore cannot relieve Port Arthur from the land side, the fortress ultimately must fall. Russia has no confidence in her Baltic fleet. or it would have been on the scene of action long ago.

The war arose from fortification of Port Arthur by Russia, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty under which she occupied Port Arthur, at the ose of the war between Japan and China. Russia took a lease of the port from China for a rallway terminus and commercial port, agreeing not to for-But no sooner had she got there than she proceeded to erection of mighty forts and defenses, and to asmble a naval force in the harbor. Japan pointed out to her and to the other signatory powers that this was contrary to the treaty; but Russia equivocated-and went on with the work of fortification. Finding she could get no serious attention to her protests and nothing but evasive diplomatic an-

Evidently Japan does not deem it essary to throw her armies upon the siens in front of Mukden; for by her aggressive movements hitherto she has positions which enable her armies to prevent those of Russia from

going to the relief of Port Arthur; and attack on the Russian armies about Mukden would not facilitate the capture of the fortress. So the war lagn-except at this one key of the whole struggle. Japan intends to have Port Arthur. But that will not occur till the exhaustion of the garrison and its resources; of which the end may be pretty near.

BEYOND THE MAGAZINE STAGE. Mr. Lawson continues to compel our attention. Up to the hour of going to press, he had not been thrown in jail for libel because of his artling assault on the probity of the Massachusetts Legislature, or burned in oil for his bitter invective against that most exemplary monopolist, Mr. Rockefeller, and his partner, Mr. Rogers. Addicks is too busy sixing up his chips to see if it is worth while again to enter the Delaware game, and Henry M. Whitney, target of the latest Lawson philippic, is keeping mum about the wholesale bribery and corruption he is boldly charged with having fathered. Rocke feller, Rogers, Addicks, Whitney, all may have formed an alliance for offense and defense against the Boston trustbuster, for aught we know. If they have not, they should. There are some things they are going to be called upon to explain sooner or later, and they might as well get ready.

But Lawson is not keeping quiet. It is a long time between monthly magazines of the 10-cent variety, and so he has carried the controversy in one phase or another into pretty much the entire daily press. In the Chicago Tribune, a few days ago, Lawson printed a half-page signed advertisement, in which he said:

"Standard Oil," stung, has broken "Standard Oil," stung, has broken ferty years of insolent silence. Like the giant builty of the fable, it earnoit stand the hot iron, and at the first sear cries out. Unlike the inilibous into whose hearts it has poured its boiling oil, into whose soule it has injected its withering poison, it could not take its medicine in allence. My story, "Franzied Finance," said: "Standord Oil" is deliberately and systematically debauching the American people and cold-blood-edly robbing the masses." "Standard Oil" not and solemnly "resoluted" for the first time in its skistence to gpeak to the people, and this is what it said: "It's a lie. We are not bad."

There is a great deal more of the same kind of stuff, which is Lawsonesque and therefore readable, spectacular and defiant. What we want now is to see Standard Oil, and all others concerned, come out into the open, and fight it out

Singularly enough, Lawson has said nothing or next to nothing, the people have not known. So far as Standard Oil is concerned he has exposed nothing at all except its relation to various col-lateral corporations, like Bay State Gas and Amaigamated-things not in themselves criminal or even questionable. But he has promised to tell the whole story of a great financial crime in the organization of Amalgamated and the sale of its stock; and it looks now as if he would make good his promise to make his allegations specific, judging from the character of his unchallenged revelations about Massachusetts.

MEXICO ON A GOLD BASIS.

The gold standard goes marching on. and it is now a certainty that Mexico, one of the few remaining countries without a stable system of currency, will adopt it at an early date. A bill was introduced into the Mexican Congress last week for the purpose of placing the country on a gold basis, and as it had the approval of President Disz, the Finance Minister and the Cabinet, its success is assured. This will leave China as the only important country on earth that is still clinging to the silver standard, and even in that benighted country there is an excellent prospect for the carly adoption of gold. This basis of stability will in time be forced on China, just as it has been forced on Mexico

In the old days, when Mexico was drifting along in a semi-civilized state, enjoying only a mild degree of intercourse with the more progressive nathe earth any old thing, from bull hides to poker chips, was in measure satisfactory as a medium of exchange. Silver came into general use because the country possessed a number of very rich silver mines, and this metal was accordingly handler to get than a metal of greater intrinsic value. So long as Old Mexico remained among the "trailers" in the march of civilizastandard were not so apparent as they are at the present time. But recently Mexico has been moving up in the procession, and her silver basis has proven far from satisfactory. Capital from goldbasis countries was shy about seeking employment in a country where the financial standard was ever varying

with the price of bullion. Mexico is wonderfully rich in latent ources, and the American railroad builders, who have been the most im portant factors in its commercial growth, have, in spite of the unsatisfactory financial system, made fairly good profits on the money invested. Investment on other lines, however, has been withheld largely through fear that a depreciated currency might materially reduce the value of the investment when it became advisable to withdraw or decrease it. The plan which Mexico is now about to adopt will not result in increasing the value of silver, nor will it depreciate it. The white metal will continue to have an intrinsic value fixed by the law of supply and demand, for any and all purposes for which it can be used, but as a medium of exchange its use in Mexico in the future will be under the domination of the gold stand-

The issue of silver coins will be restricted to the actual necessities of trade, and these coins will be kept on a gold-standard basis by means of ample reserves of the finer metal. The ex-perience of a number of countries which have changed to a gold basis, notably Russia and Japan, has been highly satisfactory in results, a marked increase in trade following the change. Simi-lar beneficial results will undoubtedly be noted as soon as Mexico gets the new financial system in working order. China, which is slowly emerging from the darkness of centuries, is already feeling the influence of a higher civiliza-tion, and will be forced to adopt the gold standard by the coming of the same conditions as forced the change

General Nelson A. Miles was a very good soldier, in the subordinate po tions in which fortune, fate or luck had self an estimate of o'erweening impor-tance; his vanity was enormous; he strutted and talked big. He imagined he was not only the military but the political branch of the Government. Mc-Kinley had quietly turned him down Then when Roosevelt became President Miles put on the pavonian strut, and assumed direction of the political as

ernment. So, after Roosevelt became President, General Miles, having given out various interviews of a critical kind on the policy of the Administration especially in relation to the Phinppines, called at the White House. Then he was stood up against the wall and told that the President was the commander of the Army, and that General Miles would do well to look to his own duties, and to bear in mind that he was not President of the United States. Of course General Miles has not entered the White House since. But he went vigorously into politics; he toyed with Prohibitionists for their nomination for the Presidency, but, seeing no prospect of defeating Roosevelt that way, came out directly for Parker, made a fool of himself, and went down in the general catastrophe. The merits of General Miles as a soldier are known. He was not a great and brainy soldier, but a brave and energetic one. It is a pity he tried to break into politics.

MIGHTY GROWTH OF BAILWAYS.

The advance sheets of Poor's Manual of Railways for 1904 are of more than usual interest. The railway growth of the Nation since 1839-nearly three quarters of a century-makes a presentment that can only be fully compre hended by comparative statements and figures covering various periods of this long interval. These Poor's Manual furnishes, and presents to a wondering world. It is shown that at the end of the year jast named there were but twenty-three miles of railroad in operation in the United States, while in the present year there are no less than 207,-000 miles. Of the equipment of the road in the olden time nothing is said, but it is not difficult to imagine, or to recall from pictures that have from time to time been given of the railway rolling-stock of half a century and more ago, the very primitive character of this equipment. The engine that moved the first trains over this stretch of ploneer railway track bears about as close a re semblance to the monster locomotives of today as does Ericsson's Monitor, described by the commander of the Merrimac as a "Yankee cheese box on raft," to the magnificent battleship of the new Navy.

Of the vast total of railway mileage which, together with second tracks, sidings, etc., aggregates no less than 290,-900 miles, something like 271,000 are laid with steel rails. There are, approximately, 1,500,000 cars, of which 28,-000 are passenger coaches, 10,000 are devoted to the mail service and the vast remainder to freight. The revenue from freight traffic is far greater than that from passenger traffic.

These are leading facts that are readily comprehended. It is only when a presentment of the capital stock of railroads is made, and the total value of stock, bonds and unfunded debt is given, that the mind becomes bewil-dered in the attempt to grasp the vastness of the railway transportation system of the country. The capital stock of our railways is placed in this record at \$6,355,000,000, or over \$30,000 a mile, while the total stock, bonds, etc., representing approximately the cost of our railways and their equipment, is \$13,-

525,000,000, or slightly over \$65,000 a mile. A table is presented which compares freight and passenger rates, and the return on stocks and bonds, covering a period of twenty-one years. From this it is found that the percentage rate of dividends in 1883 was 2.76; in 1993 it was 3.01. Twenty-one years ago the average rate for a ton per mile was 1.22 of cent; last year it was 0.78. The average rate per passenger per mile was 2.42 cents in 1883; in 1903 it was 2.05 cents. Railway net earnings per mile have increased somewhat in the interim covered, namely, from \$2679 to \$2877, but the percentage of expenses to earnings cent in 1883 to nearly 69 per cent last year.

Besides the vastness of our railway system and traffic that these figures present, they are of value as showing that the men who engineer this system and stand for the ownership of this great stretch of railway and its volume of rolling stock have not, perhaps, been increasing their profits as much as has been popularly supposed. The outgo in come is of course greater, otherwise there would be no incentive to its continuance and its growth would be im-

Among Mr. C. E. S. Wood's remarks before the Woman's Club was this one: A higher plane of morals (which is custom) will only come from a higher plane of thought, and the higher plane of thought can only be produced through physical comfort.

Looking at the statement from onpoint of view, the plane (or standard) of morals among a people is custom. But from another point of view morals and custom (or customs) are not wholly coincident for while on the one hand customs react upon morals, on the other morals in every healthy community are striving continually to improve customs. But the observation that "a higher plane of morals will only come from a higher plane of thought, and a highe plane of thought can be produced only through physical comfort," is specially faulty in the final clause, as best experience shows. The best traits of human nature come out through self-sacrifice and privation; and wealth, which writes, in his sententious way:

More apt to slacken virtue and abate her edge Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise "Physical comfort" is "a good, familiar creature, if well used"; but it is doubtful whether abuse of its opportu-nities does not more to lower the plane of thought and morals than poverty itself. What multitudes "go the primrose way to the everlasting bonfire"!

Mr. John Morley, English author and publicist, member of Parliament, in a speech before the New York Chamber

speech before the New York Unamber of commerce, a few days ago, said: You have in the Pacific enormous risks, possibilities, open questions, and all I can say is that it will be a great thing for diplomatists to know that in dealing with the Government that will come into power and office here on March 4, next year, they are dealing with a man who has behind him, unless I am mistaken, the American people.

Contrally And our Pacific States in

Certainly. And our Pacific States in particular know it. Hence the enorous vote in these states for Roosevelt. the like of which never was known. On to lead; and the Philippine Islands are our incomparable station for influence in the commerce of the Orient. Qur flag-furiers and little Americans are

The old barkentine Quickstep see to have made her last port almost simultaneously with the ancient Webfoot. It was more than a third of a century ago that the Webfoot first

later. Both were regarded as excep-tionally fine, large vessels when they were first viewed by the few thousand Portlanders who were then laying the foundation for the future greatness of the Oregon metropolis. Larger, faster and finer craft, both steam and sail, have long since crowded these and droghers into the background, but their passing from the scene of long years of active service cannot but awaken a pang of regret. We would not wish of course to return to those old days when our mariné commerce was so largely dependent on vessels of this class, but they in a manner form a connecting link with that past which we are rapidly forgetting and which at least seemed more rich in sentiment than the high-pressure life of the present day.

News advices from Los Angeles inform us that a telegram has been sent the President by "bankers, lawyers, merchants, journalists and other officials" of the City of Angels asking aid for the starving Campo Indians in San Diego County. We are all familiar with the stories of the starving natives of India, where hunger in some cases is never appeased. We have also recently been informed of similar condi-tions in Russia, and even in darkest Africa the gaunt specter of famine has at times made its presence felt. These stories have always given people a bad impression of the resources of the re-spective countries in which they emanated, and a not dissimilar feeling will be created by the circulation of the report that Lower California is unable to produce proper sustenance for even Inilans. For the good name of the coun ty, the "bankers, lawyers," etc., who joined in this appeal for National aid would have perhaps done better to pass the hat for a temporary raise, until the trouble could have been adjusted without calling the attention of the rest of world to a pronounced shortcom ing, which cannot well be offset even by a giorious climate.

A sportsman in Albany complains of the hunting of Chinese pheasants with dogs, and declares that the salvation of this fine game bird can be accomplished only by keeping the four-footed hunters entirely out of the fields during the open season. Perhaps this is a good remedy, but it is doubtful. A sure way to save the pheasant is to cut out the open season altogether for the present and then to enforce the law. wholesale, slaughter of pheasants for several years in Oregon has been almost criminal, and the country sportsmen have been quite as much to blame as the city hunters-probably more to blame, for few of the latter hunt boldly in the closed season. The last Legisla-ture attempted to abolish the open season for a series of years, and the bill failed by just one vote. A similar measure ought to be introduced at the forthcoming session, and to be enacted, else we shall soon have no pheasants and consequently no game hogs.

If a magnetic healer, or a psychic wonder, or a faith-cure marvel, or a clairvoyant health-restorer, or a hyp-notic world-beater, gets hold of a subject who is sick, and who dies as the result of ignorance and malpractice, the Christian Scientists usually are blamed for it. If a gasoline lamp explodes, or an alcohol engine, or an acetylene gas apparatus, the casualty is usually blumed on the gas stove. Now people who know about Christian Science un-derstand that the followers of that cult not ordinarily attempt the impe ble, and no not violate the common laws of health or the statutory laws regulating the practice of medicine or surgery; while the gas stove as an institution is here to stay, and does not blow up, or otherwise misbehave. The Scientists and the gas-stove inventors and promoters ought to begin a campaign of education, and teach people that their faith, or their works, or both, entitle each to public respect.

ment will not make the mistake of undertaking too vast an enterprise. It is for space by intending exhibitors; but if it cannot conveniently spare it. If it is able to make a choice among the wonderful array of marvelous displays at the St. Louis Fair, so much the better for us. The taste, variety and beauty of our Exposition are not to be en hanced by taking everything that offers but it will commend itself especially to public favor if what we have to show is of the very best. The '95 Fair is in capable hands, and we have no advice to offer; but we shall all be pleased if the pressure. Is so great that we cannot accommodate all exhibitors and some of them are thus obliged to come here on their own account, and without requiring additional expenditure for their

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, is inclined to force Alva Adams to prove his title to the Governorship before yielding his place to the Democratic candidate who on the face of the returns appears to have been elected. Peabody's numerous critics ought to re-fresh their memories. John F. Shafroth, elected to Congress as a Democrat, resigned his seat last Winter in sheer shame and chagrin, when he learned of the flagrant frauds the Democratic machine had perpetrated to elect him. There is no evidence that the Democratic politicians of Colorado have reformed their crooked ways.

funds of the two party committees did not differ greatly in amount. The Dem ocratic committee, it says, had \$1,800,-\$2,200,000. But the Democrats had be-sides a big fund from Tammany and from the aged multi-millionaire, Gassaway Davis.

trial here, may properly be deferred till the jury has taken action. Private comment follows the reading of the daily report of the testimony, which is surprising and startling enough to meet all demands for matter of this descrip-

baseball season is at last at an end, and we are facing a hard Winter with nothing to guess about but the final s at Port Arthur.

Notwithstanding he said it, we never should have believed it about Mr. Wood if we hadn't seen his latest newspaper picture. The secret is out at last. Mrs. Wood-

NOTE AND COMMENT. Magazine Stories a la Mode.

Although Helen was but 2 month ld, she was a very wise young person indeed. For instance, she knew that she must never ask Mother to pick her up from the floor, because Mother be-longed to the Baby Training and Development League, and all the Leaguer said that children should be taught to pick themselves up and thus become self-reliant. Helen longed for motherly love and attention that were intended by Nature babies, but she couldn't get it. Once she smeared herself with red lead, but when Mother thought she had measles the only result was that a trained nurse was hired. At last Helen found a way. "Mother," said a small voice. "Yes, my child." said Mrs. Pitterpat, who was scrupulously polite to servants and children. "Mother, I'se sick." "How very ungrammatical, Helen," responded Mrs. Pitterpat in a grieved tone-"how often have I told you to say I am'?" "But, Mother, I've got appendicitis." Mrs. Pitterpat started, then pressing

so long been used to stand her off. Tribulations of Local Option. Mrs. A. Kinnaman says she le very so local option carried in Tiliamook, for so thirsty soul swiped her vinegar.—Spruce respondence Tiliamook Herald.

pet, oo's the youngest child in

Now it's Hike From the Pike, but soon it will be Hit the Trail.

"A light breaks on me," as the man sold when his wife hit him with the lamp.

Chinese in the area of warlike operations lack food. They should have been born somewhere else.

English papers are taking a fearful rerenge on Admiral Rojestvensky. spell his name Rozhdestvensky.

Sir Hiram Maxim deplores the ma in which China has been maltreated by other nations. As his guns have done much to make such maltreatment ble, Sir Hiram is excellently well qualified to speak on the subject.

The La Grande man whose dog swallowed a \$20 gold-piece should be able to understand the feelings of the Flynn family at Elkhart, Ind., when their Great Dane chewed up and swallowed ten \$50 bills. A consultation was held and it was finally decided that the dog, splendid animal though he was, must be killed, so killed he was ,and the mutilated bills turned over to the bank for transmissio

A professor in the University of Illinois has been kicking about the University of Chicago's fullback, because, he alleges, that player is really a professional who was formerly in the prizering under the name of "Young Hugo." This is a sample of the petty carping that does so much to bring college athletics into discredit. What if "Young Hugo" was a prizefighter? Haen't he a right to reform and make an honest living on the football field?

One year for bigamy was the sentence received by the Rev. William T. Nicker-son, pastor of a Baptist Church in Columbus, O. As Nickerson married a new wife every time he went to a new church, and as this occurred five times, a year does not seem excessive. His wives were aged respectively 14, 14, 13, 14 and 15. extraordinary story shows how people lot their daughters marry men about whose past history nothing is known, and inci-

calls the many nothing is a preacher sentially teems to reveal that a preacher sentially teems to reveal that a preacher search and it is a popular match all over the country.

Craw craw is said to be one penalty for kissing, but what is one to think of a girl that tries to commit suicide because of having been kissed. New York dispatches say that Mary Cortes, aged 17, of Hoboken, drank carbolic acid for that patches and its now lying at the point of reason and is now lying at the point of reason and is now lying at the point of reason and is now lying at the point of reason. The story went all over the world, appearing in newspapers of Melbourne, Bombay, newspapers of Melbourne, Bombay, newspapers of Melbourne, Bombay, newspapers of Melbourne, Bombay, about it."

Calls the man, resorted to by these promoters to get the saway Davis happened to be number for Vice-President.

Without doubt the greatest pressagent story ever launched upon the public parts agent story ever launched upon the public president.

Well-a-a-a-a-l-l," replied Allen, in his peculiar drawl, "Tim not responsible for puttin' Uncle Henry on the ticket. Collected at the time by Mr. Ziegfeld.

I was not a member of the convention, nor was I consulted by Colonel Hill and Colonel Bryan and the other gentlemen who were running things there. However, I have given the subject considerable thought, and I have a theory about it." and therefore attempted to commit suicide. A far more sensible recourse would have been the hatpin, which frequent press reports show to be unequaled as a discourager of mashers. WEX. J.

The Task of Revision.

New York Post.

It will not do to minimise the hard work involved. The President has a free hand, but no holiday task. Various "high priests" of protection are already rising up sarrily to expel him from the synagogue of the true protectionist faith. There will be enough of fighting to satisfactors with And those There will be enough of fighting to satisfy a very giutton for it. And those counselors of Mr. Roosevelt's are undoubtedly right who urge him to move quickly and "get the jump" on the defenders of what Congressman McCall describes as "the plunder and confiscation of today" turned into "the vested interest of tomorrow." We know those embattled selfish men. But they will not be able to stay the President if he starts swiftly and pushes straight for his goal.

How Landon's Press Divides on Free Trade.

London Dally Chronicle.

With the capture of the Standard by the Chamberlain party the Protectionlats are now represented by the following London daily papers: The Times, Standard, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Daily Graphic, Daily Mail, Daily Express, Morning Advertiser, Daily Mirror, Evening Standard, Pall Mail Gazette, Globe, St. James' Gazette, Sun, Evening News.

Mr. Pearson now controls four of these Protectionist, publications. Six Alfred Harnsworth owns three of them.

The London free trade daily papers are: Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Morning Leader, Westminster Gazette, Star, Echo. London Dally Chronicle

The White Man's Party in Louisville.

From the Louisville Post, old claim that the Den

From the Louisville Post.

The old claim that the Democratic party in the South is a white man's party no longer holds good in Louisville. In 50 precincts in Louisville last Tuesday the most active workers for the bond issue and for the Democratic ticket were negroes, and these were not the self-respecting, intelligent negroes, but the crapshooters, the ex-convicts and the rowdy class generally, and these men worked side by side in perfect harmony with Democratic policemen and Democratic

An Adventurer.

New York Evening Sun.

Hearing one of his officers say at dinner that "half a dozen Rossians could drive the English out of Thibet," a soldier in Manchuria, who had been serving as a waiter at the table, saked some people where Thibet was and learning that it was somewhere southwest, persuaded seven comrades to join him in an expedition. They had not gone far when they were attacked and selved by Chinese handits, from whom they were afterward rescued.

GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

-- NAPOLEON-

(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune,)

Napoleon I united in himself almost all the great qualities of all the great soldiers who had preceded him. Diminutive in stature, he had that dauntiess physical courties of Marengo (1800) in the most recommend the faustrians on the of Marengo (1800) in the most recommend the faustrians on the of Marengo (1800) in the most recommend the faustrians on the faustrians on the faustrians on the faustrians on the faustrians of t age which is admired in a private or a field marshal. He led a charge with the dash of Rupert or Henry of Navarre. He planned a battle and maneuvered a host with more than the genius of Turenne and Mariborough combined. But he did not, like William of Orange, always pian for possible defeat as well as for probable victory. He had not, like Frederick the victory. He had not, like Frederick the Great an infinite capacity for repairing the effects of a disaster. These deficiencies were ultimately to be his undoing. Napoleon was diplomatist and statesman as well as soldier. It will be possible, in the nurrow compass of this article, to touch only on his matchless career as a soldier.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on the is-Napoleon Bonaparte was born on the in-land of Corsica, of Italian parentage. Of all great commanders, his educations was most exclusively military. When 19 years old he became a student at the military school of Brienne, France. In five years he was transferred to the military school of Parls. A taciturn, egotistical lad, he was proficient only in mathematics and geo-graphy. The inspector of military schools said he might make a good sailor. When 16 years old he was commissioned a sec-ond fleutenant. Helen to her bosom, cried in rapturtones: "Muvver's precious ickle the world ever had 'pend'citis." And Helen nestled lovingly into the arms that had ond Heutenant.

Leaving Corsica for good in 1782, he joined the French army. For his brilliant management of the artillery at the siege of Toulon in 1783 he was made General of of rotion in raw he was made General of brigade. He saw no more service until 1766, when, as second in command of the army of the interior, he fired the famous "whift of grapeshot" referred to by Car-lyle which out down an insurrection raised by the sections of Paris. The next year he married Josephine, widow of General Beauharnsis. Two days later he started to take command of the army of Italy, to which the directory had assigned him. He was only 25 years old.

In his first battles Bonaparte's military genius flashed forth in its full glory. He had \$2,000 men. Opposed to him were 20,000 Piedmontese and \$2,000 Austrians. He threw himself between them, and striking blow after blow with the rapidity of lightning, beat the Austrians in three engagements, and in two more crushed the Piedmontese. He was to try the same tactics on Wellington and Blueher at Waterloo with different results. Hastening forward with the bulk of his army, he again beat the Austrians at Dego and the Piedmontese at Ceva and Mondovi. He crossed the Po, stormed the bridge over the Adda at Lodi, entered Milan, besieged Mantua. The Austrians sent \$9,000 men to raise the siege. Bonaparte completely beat them in desperate battles at Arcola and Rivoli and Mantua capitulated. This ended the campaign in Italy. It was perhaps the most skillful of all campaigns, At Arcola Bonaparte had a narrow escape In his first hattles Ronanarte's military in his first battles Bonaparte's military genius flashed forth in its full glory. He had 35,000 men. Opposed to him were 20,000 Piedmontese and 35,000 Austrians. He threw himself between them, and striking blow after hiow with the rapidity of lightning, bent the Austrians in three engagements. Arcola Bonaparte had a narrow escape from death. His belief in his "star." his destiny, dates from this incident and accounts for many of the daring and reckless exploits of his later career. Bonaparte's next campaign was the vis-onary and fruitless one in Egypt, which was undertaken to cut off England from was undertaken to cut off England from her Indian empire. Escaping with his usual good luck, the English fiest under Lord Nelson, he landed at Alexandria on June 20, 1786, with 30,000 men. The Mamelukes were beaten at Chebreiss and the Pyramids, Cairo entered and Syria invaded. Learning of the French reverses in Europe, Bonaparte left the army in Egypt secretly and hastened homeward.

Affairs in France were in confusion. The FEATS OF THE PRESS AGENTS UNCLE HENRY'S CONSCIENCE.

Much Skill Shown in Winning Needed Publicity for Their Stars. New York Globe, The exploit of a press agent last week in shooting up the American Theater re-

newspapers of Melbourne, Bombay, Cape Town, Valparaiso and Lims, to say nothing of those of every capital in Europe and of over 200 cities in the United States.

United States.

The covering of the street fronting the theater in which Mrs. Pat Campbell was giving "Beyond Human Power" with tanbark, that her delicate nerves might not be unstrung by the noise and clatter of passing vehicles, was an-other hit. A. Toxen Worm, Mrs. Pat's press agent, will acknowledge that he fathered the thought of it. His also was the scheme of having

His also was the scheme of having Mrs. Pat sent from hotel to hotel, being refused accommodation at them all on account of her dog, the shivering, hairless Pinky-Panky-Poo.

At the time when Duss was giving his concerts at Madison-Square Garden on an island very, very distantly imitative of Venice, the press agent engaged the services of a very attractive-looking young woman, and had her fall into the canal. The expected commotion took place, and the "turn" was greatly improved by the jumping into the canal of a bona fide spectator in evening ciothes, who effected a sensational rescue.

American News. Literary Digest.

James Hamilton Lewis, writing to a Chicago paper from Basic, Switzerland, shows us to ourselves as others see us in this:

'The Swiss papers in Basic and Berne organs saying that "President Parker, chosen by the Democrats, has at his inauguration named the capital Resement in honor of his predecessor, President Resement." publish quotations from some Russian

His Limitations.

Chicago Tribune.

Alexander was sighing for more worlds

o conquer.

"Why don't you follow Emerson's advice," suggested one of his generals, "and hitch your chariot to a star?"

"Because," howled Alexander, "I have just been informed that there's a teamsters' strike on!"

Beckoning to the walking delegate, he tried to effect a compromise on the basis of arbitration.

Tardy Recognition.

Louisville Post (Dem.)

It was the fire-sators of \$\tilde{\theta}\$ years ago who taught the Southern people to hate Lincoln, the kindest, the most tolerant, the most long-suffering of our public men. That hate did not turn to love for many years after Lincoln's death. Let us hope that the Southern people may do something like juntoe to Cleveland and Roosevelt before they die.

Mr. Ware's Achievement.

Pension Commissioner Ware will retire with the record of having schleved more artistic profanity than any other high official under the present Administration. Some of his more vehement ejaculations are said to have shocked as placelations.

audacious campaign of his career, Mores, Bonaparte's only remaining French etual for military glory also beat the Austrians in the great battle of Hohenlinden. Eu-rope now enjoyed a few years' breathing spell of peace.

spell of peace.

Bonaparte already wielded powers practically dictatorial. He caused himself to be proclaimed, on May 18, 1894, as the Emperor Sapoleon I. The new Emperor a agreeming demonator alarmed his neighbors, and in 1895 he found himself at war with England, Austria and Russ.a. Forced by England's naval power to give up his cherished project of invading her, he saddenly led his armies through Germany, got in the rear of \$2,000 Austrians under Mack at Ulm, captured the whole force, took Vienna and practically dissolved the in the rear of \$6,000 Austrians under Mack at Ulm, captured the whole force, took Vienna and practically dissolved the Austrian army of \$6,000 men. Elighty thousand Russians and 15,000 Austrians attacking him at Austerlitz, he crushed them, inflicting upon them a loss of 25,000 men. Prussia, offended by Napoleon's wanton violation of her neutrality, now joined the coalition. Napoleon met the uplendid army built up by the genius of Frederick the Great and on the bloody fields of Jena and Auerstadt almost annihilated it. He fought an indecisive and murderous battle with the Russians at Eylau; at Friedland he gained over them a fearfully hard-won victory. The treaty of Tiliait, signed in 1807, again brought peace.

Napoleon's career was now at its climacteric. His attempt to add Spain to his world-wide dominions and the universal rising of the Spaniords against him and the King he gave them, his brother Joseph, marks the beginning of his acidiers were swallowed up in Spain. He was again assailed by Prussia and Austria. The Austrians checked him in the horrible slaughter of Aspern, where 50,000 men fell, but Napoleon won over them the stubborn battle of Wagram. In the winter of 1559 Napoleon, wanting an heir, divorced Josephine. The next year he married Maria Louise of Austria.

Various causes of irritation having arisen between him and the Cast. Alex-

Leipsic. Paris fell. Napoleon abdirected, and retired to Elba.

In less than a year he was back in Paris, Again Europe rose against him. Napoleon hastened toward Brusels with 125,500 men to prevent a function between Blucher, who had 117,000 and Wellington who had 106,000. The Napoleon of Italy had been thin, sleepless and declaive. The Napoleon of Waterloo was fat, sleepy and indecisive, Wellington and Blucher got together, 31,000 French under Grouchy became separated from the main command under Napoleon. Weilington and Butcher by the control of the main command under Napoleon himself, and Napoleon fled from Waterton a rulned man. The French loss was \$8,000 the allies' losses 22,000. Napoleon died after six years' captivity on St. Helena of cancer of the stomach.

He was probably the greatest military general the world has ever seen.

8. C. D.

How He Helped Out Tom Taggart's Campaign.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald. Some weeks ago, while a party of friends were sitting around a table in the Tyrolean Alps, at St. Louis, some-

And there he stopped and looked about in a reflective manner as he usual-iy does just before he is going to say somethins. He waited until a voice down near the end of the table in-

what's your theory, John?" Then he answered deliberately:
"My theory is that they put Uncle Henry on the ticket to emphasias the attitude of the Democratic party toward the money power and the protected industries. I read in his biography, that was published in the newspapers the day after his nomination, that Uncle Henry Gassaway is a very rich man, and that he came by all his that there are the trick man, and that he came by all his money honestly. He made it by selling coal under a protective duty of somewhere between \$1 and \$3 a ton. Therewhere between \$1 and \$3 a ton. Therefore if, in the course of events, be should feel it his duty to tender a check to the National Committee to an sist in payin' for printin' and hirin' balls and other legitimate expenses of the campaign, Tom Taggart needn't have any scruples about takin' it. Tom Taggart is a very "conscientious" man. Nothing would induce him to touch money that has been tainted by association with the trusts. You can't be too careful about such things," continued Mr. Allen, "but Uncle Henry Gassaway's money's all right."

Come and See. Eugene Register.

If there are any doubting Thomases mong the Oregon journalists as to the greatness and general scope of the Lewis and Clark Fair, they have only to visit the grounds where the magnificent buildgings are being erected to see for themselves the "Oregon" country will have a magnificent exponent in the hig exposition that will not only advertise abroad the resources of Oregon, but of the entire West as well. Don't stay at home and grumble, but go, look and be convinced by thrusting your vision into the spies of preparation.

The Bargain Completed.

A Pittsburg beiress is to marry Count Cini, of Italy, in the Spring. The case has been pending for some time, and she finally got him at a bargain, \$50,000 coal and an annuity of \$10,000, marked down from the original price of \$70,000 cash sod \$15,000 annuity.

Discouraging Report.

Chicago Tribuna.

"Is your boy getting along weil at college this year?"

"He was until a few days ago, when he sprained one of his ankies, son new he tells me be's likely to he off the requiar team for the rest of the season."

On His Old Best.