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THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

There is no lack of confidence in the manner of President Roosevelt, when be plunges into the various topics of his annual message. And yet in his treatment there is nothing of the "big bow-wow style"; for he is simple, plain and direct throughout. The beginning is an admonition to Congress against extravagance; supported by the statement that "the cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing private business." It is well known that the President himself has stendily and consistently acted on this principle. Yet it involves a judgment in selection; but herein also the President knows that true economy is a distributive virtue, for it reduces in places where the demand is not urgent, that it may expend more in others where there is actual need. Moreover, "the period of prosperity through which the country is passing fustifies expenditures for public improvements far greater than would be wise in hard

The topics dealt with in this message are almost as numerous as the multitude of subjects which receive the attention of the Government. Many of the industrial and other problems before the country are rendered more complicate by the peculiar nature of our political system, with its division of authority between the National Government and the various states. The field of action of the former in this line of duties is limited; but the President makes sound suggestions for action by it in the class of cases that fall under its jurisdiction, or within the se of Federal power. The sphere of the General Government, on the subject of corporations and centrol of railways, lies within its power over interstate commerce; which power may also be exercised for checking railway rebates, prevention of accidents and protection of employes. "It is difficult." says the President, "to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore."

The internal economy of the country receives a large degree of attention in this message-agriculture, irrigation, forestry and correlated topics; in all of which the President during all his life has taken deep personal interest. One of the subjects of deepest importance to our great rural population is free postal delivery, which has become very general yet should be still further extended. It will be gratifying to the wast body of our country people to find the President saying that the beneficent results have justified the outlay. It is an argument for extension of the service to all except the sparsest com-

As to foreign policy, there is nothing in the message of "the swashbuckler" which the President's critics have been so fond of attributing to him. steady aim of this Nation," he says, "as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever pearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice." Here is the doctrine of "speak softly"; yet each nation has its own place to maintain, and we have the Monroe Doctrine, to which we have long been committed. For this and other reasons there ought to be a "big stick"-or a reasonably big one-within reach; so the President says: "It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong sttitude, then it is far bet-

ter not to assume such an attitude." It is earnestly recommended, there of upbuilding the American Navy." An Army may be called into being, in any emergency likely to occur, but a Navy cannot. The Army has been reduced to the minimum provided by law-sixty thousand men-"the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard efficiency." Military knowledge must be kept alive in our country, and this shadow of an Army will serve for that purpose. Fortification of our coasts must be kept in some kind of preparation or readiness, and knowledge of working methods necessary for de-The Army need not be made larger, but it should not be reduced

time has not come for him to discuss Every year a few foreigners temporar the tariff; since it is not likely that lily doing business here for British ship-

anything could be done with it during the short session. Nothing is said about the Panama Canal-beyond mere reference to Panama; for the reason that there is nothing new on the subject to communicate. It will require some time yet to get the preparations in readiness for actual work.

As to the Philippines, this will suffice: "Our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the .30 islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain." A sound principle; and it could not be stated in better form.

DANCERS PAY THE FIDDLER.

No man or woman yet tripped down the primrose path without sooner or later falling into the shadows which lurk around it. The start is easy, but the pace quickens as the wine flows free, and all too often the victims are swept "into the gulf of an endless night." The testimony in the landfraud case which closed yesterday proved conclusively that the land laws of the country were not the only ones violated by the leading figures in the case. It was a charitable view which Judge O'Day asked the jury to take of the private life of the accused, and, from a legal standpoint, it might have been proper that their shortcomings be overlooked so far as they had bearing on the case at issue. But this quartet of principals openly and flagrantly violated moral laws, the observance of which is one of the most essential factors in the purity of our social life.

It was not alone the handsome, genial McKinley and his dashing, Bohemian friend, Miss Ware, nor Puter, the man of the world, and his friend, Mrs. Watson, who will suffer by the life they led. The great harm lies in the example which they have set and which through years of immunity from punishment in-duced the belief that the way of the transgressor was not hard. The disbursement of ill-gotten gains which came easily brought pleasures of a certain kind. There were bright lights and sweet music, illicit love and a general contempt for the conventionalities of the humdrum life led by those who knew the value of dollars earned by honest toil. There is tinsel and glare about that speedy life which always attracts weak minds as the candle attracts the moth. These people made no concealment of their ability to buy the pleasures of the flesh, and they had many followers who undoubtedly were not too scrupulous in their methods of obtaining funds to aid them also in being good fellows.

These culprits by the skillful nature of their unlawful work have proved themselves to be mentally equipped for making a success in almost any honest calling. With a knowledge of the consequences, they deliberately chose dishonest means for securing funds with which to live a life in open violation of all social and moral laws. The primrose path was pleasant so long as the lights shone bright and the popping corks made music sweet, but now, with the shadows thickening fast around them, there is hardly a doubt but that each and all of these victims of an outraged law would gladly go back to the parting of the ways and take the other

GOVERNMENT'S CROP ESTIMATES.

lic. the Secretary of Agriculture, in addition to presenting some very interesting facts on the output of the farms of the country modestly compliments his department as follows:

The general appreciation by the business and farming public of the value of the de-partment crop reports grows steadily. Criticism is not lacking. On the contrary, it is of the curious features of this work that the more closely reports represent the actual facts and the wider the appreciation of their accuracy, the more subject they become to criticism. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that, as their general accuracy is more widely recognized they necessarily exercise a greater influence upon the markets, thus inevitably favoring or antagonizing, as the case may be some of those who are engaged in the game of speculation in agricultural

The self-congratulation of the department will deceive no one as to the merits or demerits of the estimates which it issues. These estimates in the past have been so notoriously out of line with the actual figures and conditions they are supposed to reflect that the legitimate trade pays but slight attention to them. The Liverpool Corn Trade News and other prominent grain authorities in Europe almost invariably use the American commercial estimates on the American grain crops in preference to those made by the Gov rnment, and the grotesque system of percentages which precedes the quantitative statement of the wheat crop is susceptible of such a vast difference in interpretation that it is never considered by the legitimate trade as possessing sufficient merit or value to influence prices either way. The natural infer ence gained by the department's laudatory explanation of its own accuracy would be that the only critics of the system are speculators who gamble in farm products.

That this is an unreasonable view of the matter is shown by the fact that at various times in the past two years the Government estimates have been proven seriously wrong by the best trade papers in the United States, These papers, employing experts for their special ability in this line of work there is no intention of providing and instead of by reason of political preferment or reward, have repeatedly proved the Government in error; but acknowledgment of the error, when it has been made, has been so tardy as to be of no use whatever to the legitimate trade which is entitled to accurate estimates as soon as they can be secured. Perhaps the most flagrant cases of wild estimates on the part of the Government have been made in the Pacific Northwest. Within the past few years the Government has overestimated single crops of wheat in Oregon, Washington and Idaho nearly 15,000,000 bushels The estimate in the three states this year is several million bushels too high. The particular feature of these wild estimates which makes the Government's self-congratulation appear so ridiculous lies in the fact that its wild estimates in the Pacific Northwest are

> largely due to the influence of those engaged in the "game of speculation."

owners "cook up" a set of estimates from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the figures for the final out-turn will show. These are circulated by a weekly pamphlet, the proprietor of which knows nothing and cares less about wheat. The Government, having no one in occasional visit of a special agent, being without unprejudiced information on the matter, usually works out an which was made by the ship brokers for the purpose of forcing ocean freights to

the crop. The Oregonian is less familiar with the accuracy of the Government estimates in other states than with those mentioned, but if they are no nearer correct than those for our immediate territory, it is not to be wondered that the Government is forced to praise its own efforts or have them unpraised. No one familiar with the matter could conscientionsly award any credit for accuracy or value to the estimates.

WOMAN FINANCIERS.

Mrs. Chadwick may fairly dispute with Madame Humbert for the crown as the empress of finance. Her operations have been amazing in their extent, and scarcely less monumental in their aggregate than the swindles of the famous French female financier. The French woman and her confederates borrowed something like \$13,000,000 on mysterious collaterals of colossal value, actually in the possession of the French courts until such time as certain heirs of the mythical Crawfords came of age and the estate could be distributed. When the labyrinth of red tape that surrounds French legal processes was penetrated and the securities exposed, it was found that their value was a sum total of seventy cents. Yet Madame Humbert had by her persuasive and plausible misrepresentations succeeded in deceiving completely astute bankers, crafty money-lenders and men of affairs high in the nation's counsels. The crash finally came,

Now appears Mrs. Chadwick, woman of doubtful antecedents, adventuress, clairvoyant, forger and ex-convict, and by some marvelous finesse borrows right and left immense sums of money. How did she do it? There is talk of hypnotism, but that is nonsense. She was a woman of apparently assured social position. She juggled with great names and talked millions She evidently forged with great skill and daring proofs of the ownership of bonds and stocks of vast value. She produced notes signed by Andrew Carnegie and perhaps others, and these upon investigation were thought to be genuine. The wonder is not so much that she was able to inveigle bankers of supposed judgment and prudence into her schemes as that she successfully concealed so long and so well the record of her unsavory past. But a gracious smile and an easy manner, the atmosphere of high social breeding that surrounds any well-dressed and intelligent woman, and a modicum of good looks, have their effect-alas!-even in the musty offices of the crafty veterans of the money-counter.

A GREAT FAIR AND ITS RECORD.

According to official figures that have been given out, September took the lead in the number of admissions to the St. Louis Fair. Of the total of 18,741,073 admissions between April 1 and December 1, inclusive, there were 3,651,873 in September. October was the next best month, and August, notwithstanding the intense heat, was not very far be-

The record of attendance by months shows that it takes at least two or three months for the human tide to set strongly toward a great fair, and six months for it to reach its greatest ight. The great fair was one itors 187 days, and the attendance on the closing day was nearly double that of the opening day. For five months beginning with May the increase in attendance was steady. The sixth month, October, showed a slight ebb of the human tide. This was more marked in November. Winter was at hand, and, though the wonders of the great exhibit were not in the least abated, the time for closing had come, and with a grand flourish the gates closed and the lights went out at midnight December 1. Over 200,000 people passed through the gates on the last day.

For variety and scope; for intelligent arrangement and for the epitome of the world's progress that it presented, the St. Louis Fair has made a record in its line of endeavor that has never before been made. The Lewis and Clark Fair, coming close upon it, will not suffer by contrast with its great predecessor. In the first place, there is no thought of making it a rival, in scope, in splendor and in variety, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Its purpose is a much more restricted one. But in beauty of location, in scenic efin careful arrangement and in suitable and grand exhibits, the lesser Fair will not be found wanting. The centennial of a grand achievement, it will appeal to thousands of loyal hearts for support, and to yet other thousands for appreciation. And when a year hence the record of attendance is made up, there is reason to hope that, relatively speaking, the figures will compare favorably with those of the St. Louis Fair.

A great fair is not a money-making scheme. It is an enterprise richly en dowed with public spirit, alive with energy and dominated by the spirit of progress. Upon this basis the St. Louis Fair arose, lived out the brief months of a wonderful existence, and passed into history. The Lewis and Clark Fair will follow it, modestly, but with a determination to make a presentment that will not suffer by comparison with that which has gone before.

A TIMELY SUBJECT.

The problem of city government in the United States is attracting wide attention among students of political problems just now. A late contribution to the discussion, or rather the presentment, of the subject, looking to possible solution of the problem, is a book of over 300 pages by Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., of New York. There is much that is trite in his presentment and much of the historical order that is not conclusive in itself.

The thought emphasized most fully by the author is the fact that our cities are becoming more and more self-perpetuating. That is to say, they are no dependent, as formerly, upon the movement from the country to the city to supply the necessary population and vigor. This feature is producing a distinct type of city individual as well as of government. In consequence it becomes necessary to adapt ourselves to new conditions if we are to understand and deal with the problems of she said I must be a Senator."

city government in a rational and ef-

fective manner. Professor Goodnow declares in conclusion that what our cities need "are large powers of local government, the exercise of which, when necessary, shall be subjected to an administrative charge of this field, and, except for the rather than a legislative control; separate elections for municipal officers. fewer elective offices; a more compact and concentrated organization, estimate suspiciously close to that greater freedom than at present is usually accorded to municipal citizens to nominate candidates for municipal a high figure, regardless of the size of offices.

> ming from a man who is known as a careful student of political problems and as a specialist in the history and present condition of administrative law. they are entitled to more than passing consideration. It is assumed that the days of venal politics in city government are numbered. True, the indications of this are not as flattering as the practical citizen could desire, but that there has been a steady growth looking to that end must be conceded. troubles of the transition state still beset us. Old conditions die hard, but with the fact that our cities are becoming, as Professor Goodnow puts it, "self-perpetuating" communities, there must sooner or later come the large powers of local government under administrative rather than legislative control.

These suggestions are not new, but,

The Boston Herald, a staid newspaper, so far forgot itself as to print a yellow story about the maltreatment of the Roosevelt Thanksgiving turkey. Here is an extract:

When the bird was released they (two President's children) began their fun They chased the turkey all over the White House grounds, plucking at it, yelling and laughing, until the hird was well-nish ex-hausted. When they became tired of their sport they left the bird to retire in peace un der the reas portice of the White House. The President witnessed part of the proceedings and laughed.

The President was highly incensed when he saw this astonishing yarn, and caused an official denial to be issued by Secretary Loeb. He did not care about inventions of imaginative correspondents that concerned only himself, but as to his children, that was another matter. Now the Boston paper is denied access to sources of public information. The incident would seem not to be very important, but it has attracted wide notice in the East.

The problem of caring for the insane of the state is truly a growing one. The report of Superintendent Calbreath is clear upon this point. And in order that the demand for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class may not outrun the facilities for compliance with it, he recommends the establish ment of a branch asylum, provision for the care in a separate ward for the criminal insane, and new buildings and improvements, including a sanatorium for consumptives, in connection with the present asylum. These recommendations are backed by statistics which clearly foreshadow the need of the improvements asked for by the time that they can be provided. The expense estimate is \$145,000, and the Legislature at its coming session will be called to pass upon it.

The jury in the case of the land conspirators rendered a just and righteous verdict. There could have been no verdict but "guilty." The proof was more conclusive than anybody could have anticipated. These conspirators were utterly reckless, and left themselves open to detection all along the line. A more disreputable gang, even apart from these frauds, seldom or never has been

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, appears to be having his own troubles. Even the Solid South has made up its mind that he is a deal of a boor and an ass, and refuses to allow him to preside at the National Cotton Boll-Weevil Convention. The Governor will probably get even by refusing to go to the state line when President Roosevelt makes his Southern trip.

"At Jamestown, Va., in 1607, the set tlement of what is now the United States of America began." So says President Roosevelt, in his commendation of the Jamestown tricentennial to the consideration of Congress. It may be hoped that Jamestown may secure National recognition and support. But her advocates will not find it easy to When the President urged upon Con

the Alaska judiciary be withdrawn and bestowed on the Executive he had in mind, no doubt, that Alaska has an excellent man for Governor, and that it has not been so fortunate in its Judges. Banker Beckwith loaned Mrs, Chadwick the money "because she swore that the Carnegie note was genuine."

gress that a large part of the powers of

to lend a million or so on-to a lady. Emperor William, it is said, recently established his fame as the king of sportsmen by killing 910 pheasants in a day. That's a great record, but it is one which some of our enterprising local sportsmen are diligently trying to

She produced an unknown attorney to

make the same declaration. That ought

to be sufficient to induce any banker

Representative Bourke Cockran, who wants to find out all about campaign expenses, and has introduced several bills in Congress to that end, might contribute to the general enlightenment on the subject by going on the witnessstand.

The champagne route and the primrose path lead to misery, worry, trouble, punishment, and penitence too late. So think Puter, McKinley, Mrs. Watson et al. today.

The President said nothing in his message about either Panama or the tariff. But he will get around to them in due time. The President said nothing about

We really shouldn't have thought it of Mr. Carnegie.

the tariff in his message; but we opine

He Had Been a Sentaor.

Chicago Daily News,
"Yes," said the tall tramp, "I told dat
lady in de wayside cottage dat I was once

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Shoppers' Football Club. A number of Portland's athletic women have organized what is believed to be the first "Shoppers' Football Club" in the United States. Now that the holiday season is so close, the bargain counter crushes are increasing in severity daily, and already it is almost impossible for a nan to force her way to the front. With the object of meeting this condition, the S. F. C. has been organized, with Miss Avoirdupois as captain.

The football ceach of a well-known Eastern college has been retained for the season, and will give members of the S. F. C. dally instruction in team plays. sign his Captaincy in the regular army. As the membership of the club is restricted to women and girls of more than 140 pounds in weight, it will be seen that a command. "I can't spare that man," the trained eleven, working together, will go through the crowd of shoppers like a born leader of men. He was a communication of the strategist. The strategist is a single strategist of the strategist of the strategist is a single strategist. stricted to women and girls of more than

To prevent undue bloodshed, Miss Avoirdupois is devoting considerable attention to fake and end plays. By this means constant bucking the line will be eliminated, and the untrained and unorganized shoppers will not be so roughly handled by the S. F. C. team.

Girls who have joined the club are delighted with the idea, and there is some week. The S. F. C., however, may not have things all its own way, for it is choked the Southern Confederacy to death. rumored that a rival organization is being started on the East Side, and Miss Avoirdupois now holds her signal practice in secret. If the two teams ever meet, the struggle will be one that will take its place in history.

The Choirister. girl who belongs to the choir fond of the oddest attoir: She sings in a gown

Which begins so low down That the organist blushes like foir Button, Button, Who Had Button? Mics Button epent Thanksgiving at he Newport (Wash.) Miner.

Again Nan Patterson steps from the chorus into the spot-light.

The boy who gets under the mistletoe in leap year is taking a big risk.

Don't start reading the President's message if you want to get down to the office

Mrs. Chadwick is qualified to write another "Frenzied Finance" series, but we hope she won't.

Race suicide shouldn't trouble Germany very much. Over there they can make it lese majeste not to have a family as big as the Kaiser's.

There is quite a difference between the Christmas magazines of this year and last year. "Christmas, 1904," appears on the cover instead of "Christmas, 1903."

Who are the foolish persons that say saloons are open all night? Don't they know that there is an ordinance forbidding saloons to keep open after 1 A. M.?

That is a pleasant story from Washingon about the bald-headed man who slept upon the rails of the S. F. & N. The headlight of an approaching engine shone upon his glistening pate, which caught the eye of the engine-driver and led him to stop the train and drag the hairless one off the track. Saved by a bald head! How often seeming afflictions are but blessings in disguise.

Dr. Burton, one of those supernaturally endowed persons with half an alphabet tacked on the end of his name, has been addressing the young men attending the University of Chicago. These young men have been told by the alphabet-tagged Dr. Burton that Shakespeare as a dramatist was distinctly not It; that Shake speare, in point of fact, was far behind he dramatists of today. An con proof, the lecturer told his audience that Shakespeare made his plays in five acts, whereas the modern playright uses three acts, the natural number. Shakespeare, sec-as the moderns sec-that everything has a beginning, a middle and an end. Therefore the play of today is done in three acts, one for the beginning, one for the middle and one for the end, Could to think of it, most everything, except garters and Presidential messages hus beginning, a middle and an end. Shakespeare was a chump not to have spotted this essential property of things and fitted his plays to conform with it.

Seven High School girls in La Payette. Ind., were initiated into a sorority a few days ago. One of the seven may die as a result and the other six are too ill to atwriggling earthworms, blindfold them (the girls, not the worms) and feed them hot macaroni. The victims thought they were eating fried worms. After jocular treatment, each candidate for the Phi Kappa Theta was shown a red-hot branding iron and again blindfolded. The iron was then stamped upon a chunk of sizzling beefsteak, while a piece of ice was rubbed down the girl's spine, and the victim believed that the smoke and sizzling sounds came from her own flesh. . After this pleasantry the victims appeared rather overcome, and further fun with them was impossible. Girls who can't smile at such | for 1904; trifles as these are clearly unfit to share in the simple life of the high school, much less the life of a sorority, and the seven have doubtless been expelled by the faculty ere this. Weaklings have no place in the Nation; men and women alike must be sloggers.

The World's Commerce Harper's Weekly.

The world's commerce in the latest year for which statistics are available, as noted in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the total exports of all nations of the world to be, in the latest year available, \$10.515,000.000, and the value of the total imports of all nations \$11,-809,000,000. This would give the total value of the world's imports and ex-ports combined as \$22,324,000,000; but since all articles which were counted as exports became in turn imports when they entered the country of destination, it would appear that the ac-

terms, \$11,000,000,000 The value of the articles forming the internal commerce of the United States

international commerce is, in round

Thus, while it has been customary to speak of the internal commerce of the United States as equal to the entire international commerce of the world, it appears from this statement that the actual value of the merchandise entering into the internal commerce of the United States. United States is practically twice as great as that entering the international commerce of the world

GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

-ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT-

with a

sissippi River and was of great strate-

gical importance. Being within his military division, Grant resolved to

take this city, and in January, 1863, began operations to that end. The Union General had but 43,000 men, as

against 40,000 that Pemberton had in Vicksburg and 15,000 that Joseph E.

Johnston had at Jackson. Grant, with

beat Johnston, and then turned upon

Pemberton, who had marched to meet him, and chased him into Vicksburg

with a heavy loss. The siege of Vicks-burg lasted five months and was at-

tended with difficulties such as only a

On July 4 Pemberton surrendered the

In the Fail Grant concentrated his

which the Lookout Mountain and Mis-

strength of the rebel position and the

ments, the battle of Chattanooga must

be considered the most remarkable in history," wrote the then Union Com-mander-in-Chief, General Halleck,

For his series of victories in the West Grant was made Lieutenant Gen-

eral and Commander-in-Chief of the

crushed the rebellion, no matter at what immediate cost of treasure and

armed force of the enemy and his re-

sources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way," the South should be

subdued. Furious fighting began be-tween the giants of war. Grant had

tween the giants of war. Grant had more than 120,000 men. Lee had about

Harbor, followed in rapid succession. Fifty-five thousand Union soldiers and

32,000 Confederates fell within 40 days.

Then Grant, still aggressive, perti-

nacious, unrelenting, sat down before

Petersburg. Lee sent Early down the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Wash-

ington. Grant sent after him Sheri-

dan, who routed him. Let Lee maneu-ver and struggle as he would, Grant's

grip upon him tightened and tightened. Lee's last desperate, despairing effort

historic meeting at Appomattox Court-house followed. Lee surrendered the

remnant of the Confederate army as

prisoners of war. Grant generously paroled them and let them keep their

sidearms and their horses, which they would need to till their fields.

of the armies of the United States, a

rank which had been created for him.

After having served two terms as President, he made a tour of the world.

engaged unsuccessfully in business, and wrote his "Memoira." After months of suffering, he died at Mount McGregor,

N. Y., on July 23, 1885, of cancer of the throat. His funeral was the most im-

On July 26 Grant was made General

to escape was made April 9, 1865.

The dread-

The

blood. He proposed, therefore, hammer continuously against

Union armies in February, 1864.

once took immediate charge of

forces to defend Chattanoogs.

Grant's

Napoleonic swiftness, attacked

(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune.)

I propose to fight it out on this line if it loss was 10,695 men. The Union loss axes all Summer.—Grant before Spottsylvania | was 13,047. The possesion of Vicksburg, the "Gibraltar of America," gave the Confederates control of a large part of the Mis-Let us have peace.-Grant in accepting his nomination for the Presidency.

AFTER the battle of Shiloh, which came near resulting disastrously to the Union arms, it was reported-falsely, as afterward shown-that General Grant had returned to the habit of drink, which had caused him, eight years before, to re-Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, fought fields from Belmont to Appomat-tox. But, as Lincoln's keen insight early divined, the thing which made Grant su-Grant could surmount. The besieging army slowly increased to 75;000 men. perior to every soldier of the Civil War, with one possible exception, was the courage, the steadiness, and the dogged, incity and 29,491 men; and he had lost 10,000 men previously. The total Union loss in the operations was 9362. Givictory here was one of the greatest vincible pertinacity with which he always fought. He had a most uncomfortable victory here was one of the greatest ever habit of flying straight at the throat of achieved by a General in the history of his enemy as soon as he got near him the world, and hanging on with an iron grip until. In the talk of organizing a junior team next his foe died or surrendered. This terrible was threatened by Bragg. In three days' battle of Chattanooga, sionary Ridge fights were parts, he again triumphed. "Considering the

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, O. His father, Jesse Grant, early predicted that Ulysses would one day be President, but, like the Duke of Wellington, he was regarded by most of those who knew him as a stupid youth. Grant graduated from West Point in 1843, ranking twenty-first in a class of 32. He served under both Taylor and Scott in the Mexican War. On the field of Molino del Rey he was made a First Lieutenant and at Chapultepec he was breveted Captain, both promotions being for gallantry in action. After resigning his commission army of the Potomac against Lee. in 1854, Grant farmed, did a small real Grant believed he would in the long action. estate business in St. Louis, and worked run save money and lives if he swiftly in his father's leather store at Galena, Ill. These were the dark years of his

life. He was poor and hopeless.

When the Civil War began Grant was regarded as a "decayed soldier," and found it hard to get a commission. At last Governor Yates appointed him Colo-nel of the Twenty-first Illinois. He swiftly brought this hitherto unruly regiment into excellent discipline. Promoted Brigadisrexcellent discipline.

General, he commanded in person at the battle of Belmont, had a horse shot under him, and defeated the Confederates under fighting on the defensive. The drefighting of the Wilderness, General Jeff Thompson. Grant early perful battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, of Spottsylvania Courthouse, of Spottsylvania Southerness, Southern General, he commanded in person at the half as many. Lee had the advantage battle of Belmont, had a horse shot under of being on his own ground and of the heart of the South. In co-operation with Commodore Foote, he took Fort Henry on February 5. The defense of Fort Donelson was more stubborn, but Grant assaulted it so vigorously and persistently that its commander, General Buckner, on February 16, asked for terms. Grant answered: "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted"—a reply which gained for him the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. Grant commanded 27,000 men at Fort Donelson. Buckner surrendered to him 15,000 men. Grant's reward this brilliant victory, practic first won by the Union arms, was a Major-

In April Grant started on an expedition up the Tennessee River. Early on the morning of the 6th, Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the Confederacy's ablest Generals, with 40,000 men, attacked 23,000 Union soldiers near Shiloh church and almost routed them. Grant, who was absent at the time of the attack, hurried to the field, rallied his men, returned the attack, and, being reinforced by 20,000 men under Buell, defeated the Confederates in the posing that ever took place in America bloodiest battle that had thus far been He was buried at Riverside Park. New fought in America. The Confederate York.

SOME HUMAN NATURE LEFT.

So-Called Vices as Revenue Producers. New York Sun.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received during the fiscal year ending with This was \$2.163.079 Distilled spirits and fermented liquors

and cigars and smoking and chewing to-baccos, contributed most heavily to the revenues. There was colected from the says Dr. Burton, had not enough sense to tax on distilled spirits, \$139,564.242; on fermented liquors, \$48,208,132; on toba \$44,655,808. Drinkers and smokers, and all users of tobacco, who appear to be in-creasing in number, contribute more than nine-tenths of the total internal revenue. Of the states, Illinois paid the most inanything be more logical? When you come | ternal revenue taxes. Then came in order New York, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania. The states paying the smallest amounts were Arkansas, Idaho,

Maine, the Dakotas, Verment and Wyom-Of the 66 collection districts, the Fifth District of Illinois reported the largest collections, the receipts from that district amounting to \$34,669,315. The district of Hawaii was the lowest in point of colle tions, its receipts amounting to only

\$44,632. The revenue agents seized and destroyed tend school. All that was done to the or removed 1.018 illicit distilleries in the seven girls was to show them a dish of year, and arrested 90 persons. Only one wriggling earthworms, blindfold them person was injured in these raids—Deputy person was injured in these raids—Deputy get up an appetite in you who are gorged Collector George T. Rives, who was wounded seriously near Marysville, Va., If this latest homily by Dr. Hillis is a wounded seriously near Marysville, Va., November 22, 1963. Since 1897 the officers have seized 13,624 Illicit stills, arresting 7,008 persons. Seven officers and employes were killed in these raids and 15 wounded. In 1905-04 Alabama contributed 130 of the seized stills, Georgia 367, North Carolina 252 and New York only 8.

That snuff is still taken in vast quantitles is shown by the circumstance that the revenue from snuff increased by \$1,156,780 last year over 1902-63. On the other hand, the receipts from taxes on cigars and cigarettes fell off by \$15,791, as compared with the same year. The present state of

Pennsylvania came second on the list, with 5,144 factories using 22,480,000 pounds of tobacco and producing 1,834,000,000 cigars and stogies. Third in the list was Illinois, with 2,518 factories using 6,290,000 pounds of tobacco and making 324,650,000 cigars. Florida, where tobacco working is of the principal industries, had 418 fac-tories, using 4,865,000 pounds of the wood

five factories and Hawali only one.

In the calendar year of 1903 cigarettes to the number of 2,395,487,315 were turned ut. In 1902 their record was 2,971,360,447. That is, the popular demand for stimulation keeps the Internal Revenue Com-missioner in funds. There still is a con-siderable tincture of human nature in humanity at the beginning of the new century.

Not the Only Chance

Harper's Weekly. During the first night of George Ade's ternal commerce of the United States new play, "The College Widow," in New estimated at about \$22,000,000,000 in York, the author was walking about the

'Widow' for one act."

Ade observed the speaker for a moment.
"Well," he said, dryly, "there a chance, you know, that it'll be on tomorrow night." DR. HILLIS ON NEW YORK.

Famous Preacher Says Caustle Things About Metropolis. New York Commercial.

According to the notions of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church in our cross-river borough, we New Yorkers are a norry lot, for the most part-full of self-sufficiency, with our bump of self-importance overswelled and with an exaggerated idea of this city's lation to the affairs of the nations. We are pessimists he declares, we are England, we criticise democracy, we talk down heroism, "calling it cheap martyrom." "Here you are," he tells us, "eating many kinds of food, pouring rich wines down your throats, saturating yourselves with all kinds of ease and luxury, and then preparing to die out of life, when God has put you here for something bet-You are not happy."

ter. You are not happy."
The pastor of Plymouth Church will pardon us, we feel sure, if we venture the remark that he seems to be alone in hav-ing made these turrible discoveries. He ing made these terrible discoveries. obviously believes all that he says, how-ever, and takes the matter and himself very seriously when he adds that the "real preachers" are in the West and thus describes himself: "I am a man who spends his time mixing tonics to try to

sample of the tonics that he is "handing out" as a cure for all the sins and shortcomings with which he charges us New Yorkers, he cannot be commended as a mixologist. There are others and better than he-persons who "know their New York" thoroughly and are not so easily deceived by appearances. The trouble with him is, apparently, that he has taken too hasty and too superficial a view of the men of New York. The town is not all Tenderloin. Where there is one man living in ease and luxury and dissipation here, "aping England," exalting the metropolls and talking down democracy there are 10,000 living clean, quiet, orderly lives, working 10 hours a day and sleep ing eight at night-God-fearing men for the most part, not conceited or boastful or pessimistic, but modest, energetic, hopeful, enterprising, working each in his own way for "something better" and thus helping to make his fellows and the community better. The great bulk of our New York population is not to be hastily charged with leading aimless, enervating useless lives simply because a walk up and down Broadway or past the Beecher statue puts the walker in touch with the superficialities of Gotham life.

Strange Possibility at Port Arthur. New York Evening Sun.

According to an officer of the French General Staff, there is still heavy work for the besiegers to do. "Before the Japto make 225,681,000 smokes. Alaska has anese can get into Port Arthur," he says, "they will have to destroy the second line of forts, which will take them a cer-tain time, and when they have done this they will themselves come under the fire of the three redoubts. Until they have silenced the fire of these three re-doubts they will not be masters of Port Arthur. And to silence it they will have to carry on a regular siege under very difficult conditions, for the redoubts are constructed in the solid rock, and the troops defending them will all be underground. Further, owing to the position of the redoubts with regard to the sea, sapping will be out of the question, as the water would get into the trenches. The redoubts are well provisioned, and it will be very difficult to starve them out. it looks as if we shall get the astonishing spectacle, unprecedented in history. of a place which belongs no longer to any one, abandoned by the defenders, un-tenable by the assailants, and this situation, failing the arrival of help for the defenders, will be indefinitely prolonged."