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If pay week, delivered, Sunday ex-Dully, por week, delivered, Sunday in-.20

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904

BEWARE OF GREEDY FISHERIES. Salmon fisheries of the Lower Colum bia River want longer time for catching fish. They caught so many fish last season that few were left for hatcheries; still they are hungry for more than the present open season brings

The laws now ordain that fishing shall cease August 15, until September 10. Lower river interests refused toobey those laws and kept up their work of extermination in defiance of them. But they fear that next year and thereafter, the Fish Warden of Oregon and the Fish Commissioner of Washington may feel constrained to end the open season August 15, If the present mandate of the law shall continue; hence they desire the Legislature to put off the closing day to August 20 or 25. Then they would have sanction of law what are now unlawful depreda-

The fisheries have demonstrated that they lack wisdom to guide the salmon industry aright and to propose laws for its protection. Much as they profess to desire the ultimate security of the industry, their immediate selfishness twists their vision and they find this year's needs forgetting next year's promise. They are composed of disordant elements whom mutual jealousy makes selfish and whom competi tion makes greedy. They advocate protection of the industry, of course, but down in their hearts they scheme to promote their own interests first. And the dictator of those interests is imme-

diate gain. April, May and June salmon have been almost exterminated. July and August fish have been saved by hatch- can supply the covering for the bones. now wish to turn loose on the late over the streets, screaming turkeys flythat it is dangerous to alter those safe-

with some degree of confidence. Besides, hatcheries give evidence that | bril smashed to pieces, and freedom in the open season is already long enough. Salmon were scarce at hatcheries this The schools were said to be unusually small, yet the pack was not short. Do not these facts indicate that \$10 bail-not too great a price, surely more salmon would have reached the hatcheries if fewer had been caught by fisheries, and that fewer would have been caught, had fishing stopped Au-

The fisheries ignore the law because that course sults their interest; therefore the Legislatures should beware of them in making law. The August open season should not be extended at this time; two years hence will be soon

Then it will have been better proved whether the conditions that have made the salmon late are stable. If they are stable, the change proposed now can be made more safely then. The habits of salmon have been so irregular in the past that positive knowledge of them as yet amounts to little or nothing.

## MARYLAND AND COLORADO.

In the Baltimore News, an Independent paper of Democratic tendencies, which gave its support to Parker in the Presidential contest, we find a statement of the various kinds of trickery that were resorted to in Maryland by the Democratic managers of the state, under their new election law. Here are some of them:

The refusal of information to Republican supervisors as to the arrangement of reputsions to the ballot; the printing of various forms of ballot for the same politing precincts, with the Lamosrate manes uniformly placed while the Republican names were shifted about; the fraudulest marking of ballots by others than the voters, for the purpose of getting them rejected; and other things too numerous to

The Republicans got one elector in Maryland; the Democrats the other seven. It is not merely probable, but certain, that these tricks and devices made a difference of several thousand votes, mostly against the Republicans because the election machinery was in the hands of the Democrats. The Baltimore News makes this comment:

It is a meliancholy estalogue. To realize the full importance, one must exercise a little imagination. Suppose that this close section had occurred in a year when the Presidency turned upon the vote of Maryland. In what stignation should we find surseive? The eyes of the whole country would be on Maryland, and we should be exputed up the state in which other a facety years' struggle had ended in the emactment of a thoroughly honest viction has by the Republicans, who has applied it with absolute fairness and graterelired when they were beaten, the first a regular part of our election practice. ild the country have to say to such a

and throughout Colorado, some of the details of which are now coming out dilly through the press reports.

THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest which the Eastern press is showing in the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Journals in every part of the country are giving it cordial treatment. Their work is directing attention to the .18 Pacific Northwest, to an extent never before witnessed. Every newspaper has matter about this coming fair about the Oregon Country, its history, its resources and its progress. The effect is sure to be seen in the movement of population this way. Persons com ing into Portland from different parts of the Pacific Northwest tell us thatthe movement of the people hither, under the impulse thus given, is manifest aircady. The low rate announced by railroads will do wonders. Multitudes will make the trip to see our Pacific States; and many will remain, to take up permanent residence.

Even the most skeptical of our people now realize that the Pair itself will be thing of excellence and beauty-large and varied enough for every purpose, but not so large as to confuse the mind with excessive multiplicity of objects Every visitor to the grounds is astonshed to see the extent and magnitude of the preparations. The site is one of surpassing beauty, and the plan of improvement brings its features out, with very possible advantage. The Gov. ernment's buildings on the peninsula with the connecting causeway over the lake, will make an imposing appearance, and their contents will be highly varied, interesting and attractive. All the people of the Pacific States will desire to see this Fair, and the newspapers of the country and the efforts of the railrouds will advertise it as widely through all the states as our most enthusiastic promoters could desire. We shall see great results from it.

PUTTING A CREDIP IN MYTHOLOGY. Jehu, were he alive today, would attract but little attention, drove never so furlously. Whing-cars letting steam or gasoline, have ruined the publie's sense of wonder and awe. A runaway horse in the streets attracts few eyes, and the plunging fire engine, fearful joy of our youth, nowadays crowds no windows with eager faces. Some little interest is displayed in the charlot race that is heralded in the production of "Ben Hur," but it results from extraneous causes. What homeric driving, then, must have been that of Chris Burley, whose passage through the streets of Marshfield drew sober citizens from their beds in the scant attire of night.

The dogs did bark, the children scream, Up flew the windows all; And every soul cried out, "Well done!" As loud as he could haw!,

And what a team Burley must have had to make his hell-for-leather dash over Coos County roads the talk of the state! One must go back to mythology for such doings. The shining horses of the sun cannot have been superior to those that Startled Marshfield and Phaethon was no more reckless than Burley. Phaethon lost control of his steeds, so did Burley. Phaethon left the road, so dld Burley. Phaethon was smitten with a thunderbolt by Policeman Zeus, and plunged sizzling into a river. Burley was pinched and ended his career in the waters of the bay. Phaethon's veins were full of ichor: Burley, it is hinted, was full of liquor. Proprietor Beckett, of the North Bend Hotel, sent Burley to bring home a load of Christmas turkeys from Marshfieldwe recount the skeleton details, fancy eries and closed season. Having ex- Burley set out on his return journey hausted the early runs, the fisheries late in the evening. He galloped madiy schools. But it is reasonable to pre- ing the coop at every joit. Marshal sume that the safeguards which pre- Carter gave chase, but wrong outserved the late schools from extinction stripped the law. At length Burley was are necessary to their perpetuation and arrested. His employer balled him out in the hope of finding some of the turguards until sure information has keys. You can imagine how the turbeen acquired that will indicate effects | keys felt. Think of a batch of victims on the way to the gulliotine; the tum-

> Prose is a weak thing. Let us take another stanza from Cowper and apply it to Burley, who has out-Gilnined Gil-

sight. Buriey set out again. This time

he drove over a forty-foot bluff into

the Pacific. Beckett was out one horse,

killed in the fall; a load of turkeys and

for such an addition to the gayety of

And when he next doth ride abroad. May I be there to see!

NATURE'S COMMERCIAL HIGHWAYS. Long before the first locomotive ever turned a wheel on rails, the waterways of the country were the only highways over which traffic in even moderately large quantities could be transported. The bateaux of the trader and the raft of the lumberman moved over these natural highways, linking together sections of the country which it was a difficult matter to join by the land trails The employment of these water courses as commerce-carriers played a very lm portant part in the early developm of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys as well as in the Columbia and William ette River territory. There are still living plenty of pioneers who will remem ber when all of the traffic in the Willamette Valley reached Portland water, and a still greater number can remember when the first steamboats on the Upper Columbia made wheatgrowng possible in Eastern Oregon and Washington.

The coming of the railroads on both sides of the Rocky Mountains was followed by a decline in water traffic, and in some localities the land routes have entirely superseded those provided by Nature. The steady growth of the consolidation idea, as applied to railroad operation and management, has in many places eliminated competition, leaving communities and even commonwealths at the mercy of one trans portation company. This fact and the nereasing demand for cheap transportation have resulted in a growing tendency to return to original methods and at this time the waterways of the country are receiving more attention than ever before. The most stupendou enterprise for the purpose of giving commerce a cheap highway to market is that of connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River. The scheme is not a new one, in fact it has been under discussion for more than fifty years; but not until a few years ago. when the Chicago drainage canal was completed, did the matter assume such shape that it could make a favorable showing for Congressional aid.

before the House committee on rivers verse, however, was done in Denver | and harbors, urging that the matter | the protest, except that it failed to be

be taken up for consideration at this session of Congress. The survey has been made for a fourteen-foot channel from Chicago to the Mississippi River by way of the drainage canal and the Illinois River. This proposed waterway would bring the entire Lake region in direct water communication with New Orleans, and would undoubtedly attract a greater volume of traffic than has ever been carried over any other inland water route in the world. The report of the engineers who have made the final surveys on the route will be ready shortly after the holidays, and is expected to be quite favorable to the project. At previous sessions of Congress, when the subject came up for action, objection was raised on account of the great cost of the Chicago division of the enterprise. This objection has, of course, been removed by construction by the City of Chicago of a \$40, 000,000 canal across the rocky divide separating the lake from the river This canal carries twenty-two feet of water, and extends south from the lake a distance of twenty-eight miles, making the first section of the canal which Congress is asked to com-

This project will undoubtedly have pretty unanimous support from the Mississippi Vailey and Lake regions, except where ratiroad influence is dointnant. At the same time it is by no means certain that it can be speedily rushed through Congress. Out here in the Pacific Northwest, where the country is far from being as well served by the rullroads as it is in the region drained by the proposed Chicago canal to the sea, every effort to secure reasonable appropriations has been fought by some of the same men who are now eking support for their own project, which possesses no proportionately greater merit than our own. Yet there will be little or no opposition to the scheme from men living west of the territory affected, providing, of course, that the engineers' report is as favorable as is indicated by unofficial accounts of the enterprise.

CONGRESS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Oregonian is again in daily reelpt of that valuable and interesting publication, the Congressional Record. which it desires thus formally to welome to its exchange list. Parties may come and go, politicians may fret and fume their brief hour upon the stage, administrations may formulate policies for one generation only to have them forgotten by another; but the Record goes on forever. We are glad of it. We find much to interest, much to instruct, and much to amuse in the Record, and, if it were not for the thoughtfulness of the Public Printer, we are sure we should make immediate application to ascertain the regular subscription rates.

On Thursday, December 8, occurred in the House of Representatives a most spirited debate on the enlivening subset of civil service reform. The Assolated Press gave us a summary, but on the broad pages of the indispensable Record we find the entire symposium set forth in minutest detail. The press reports told us of the touching suffuion of spirits in one harmonious lamentation between Mr. Hepburn (In.) and Mr. Grosvenor (O) for the Republicans, and Mr. Williams (Miss.), Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) and Mr. Maddox (Ga.), for the Democrats; but they omitted a detall or two that it may be worth while resurrect. Here is the item in the appropriation bill that produced the

ratorical avalanche: Civil Service Commission-For three con ; secretary, \$2000; assistant chief exam-\$2250; law clerk, \$2000; two chiefs of division, at \$2000 cach; eight clerks of class 4; 13 clerks of class 3, 16 storks of class 2; 32 clerks of class 1; 20 clerks, at \$1000 each; ten rks, at \$100 each: eight clerks, at 3846 each; one messager; engineer, 2040; two fire-men; two wutchmen; one elevator conductor, 8720; three inhorers; and three messager hope, at \$300 each; in all, \$194,810. It was thus proposed to create twenty-three new officials for the Civil

Service Commission, and to increase the

salary of the secretary from \$2250 to \$3000. The interesting fact was developed that the secretary, who had been struggling along on his miserable sti pend for a great many years-a beautiful illustration of the security and permanency of a job under civil service, though it disclosed also the niggardit iess of an unfeeling Government-had finally accumulated a few dollars, and had been married. So the sentimental chairman of the committee (Mr. Gillett) proposed to raise his pay. Mr. Grosvenor wanted to abolish the Commissioners and retain the secretary to do the work; and he narrated the pathetic incident of the humble rural mulicarrier who had trouble with the entire United States Government because he left his route to go to the polls and vote for Roosevelt; and Mr. Hepburn longed eloquently for the return of the old spolls system. Then Mr. Williams, Democratic leader, took a hand and seriously offered this policy: Does the gentleman (Mr. Gillett) know that another swatern would be better than either the "spoils system" or this, which I think, he must grant squet inal at least to a civil as revice pension list? Does not the gentleman think that it would be better for the committee of which he is the distinguished chairman I believe to bring in a bill for a fixed wan I believe to bring in a bill for a fixed man. I believe, to bring in a bill for a fixed period of public metyles? Lef it be for five, seven, 12 or 15 years—that makes no difference—but let it be limited; let the time by fixed, so that each man who holds a Federal appointment may know, just as a Sheriff or lierk in one of our countles knows, that when, a certain time course he must go back to pri-rate life, and during the period of public life may save his money so that when he goes back to private life he may go back out Mr. Gillett did not know, but said

that that solution had been discussed by the committee. But, he added: Personally, I do not believe that if & the emedy. I will admit, of course, that the present system does tend to supersmustlen. There is a cill on the calendar of this House that, if peased, will relieve that. There is a provision that when a man gets in be 70 years of age he shall leave the service. That

revents the danger of inefficient service But Mr. Gillett knows, and so does Mr. Williams, and every other thoughtful critic of the civil service, friendly or unfriendly, in Congress or out, that omething must soon be done to preent the constant and growing accumulation on the Government payroll of old and inefficient men and women, There are now 276,000 persons in the classified list, and they rarely die, never resign, and constantly grow old. Mr Williams has suggested one remedy that would seem to have merit; Mr Gillett another that would doubtless lead to improvement of the public serrice, but would be attacked on the ground that the Government has no business to turn out of their places without a pension old men who have spent their lives in working for th Government and are therefore unfit for anything else. The solution is not easy and it will not soon be made. The Congressman Lorimer has appeared House gave it up, for it meanimously passed the appropriation after its fu-

moved by the little romance in th secretary's life and gave him simply his old salary. For the present, we

The Needlework Guild as co-laborer in the work of the Visiting Nurses' As sociation in this city performs work that is invaluable in the care of the sick and destitute. The one thing that sick people must have to make the etforts of Nature, of physicians and nurses' skill in their behalf effective, is sufficient clothing of bed and body to keep them clean. Destitution in this line, as reported by the Vielting Nurses Association, is often most pitiful, and unless relieved, greatly hampers the work of the nurse. Unthrift is never more productive of evil consequences, and never so discouraging to the efforts of philanthropy, as when it sends the sick to bed without provision for keeping them clean. While in the estimation of the thrifty and energetic there is no excuse for destitution of this kind. in this country, the fact that it exists closes all argument upon the subject and rests the case-pot upon its merits. but upon the facts as they exist. The Needlework Guild meets the conditions in such cases and its members are justly hailed as "helpful, energetic vorkers," who contribute unquestionably, as directed by their officers, to a pressing and pitiful need in the sickrooms of the destitute.

According to a recent statement made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the savings banks of the United States are carrying at the present time nearly 30 per cent of the total banked savings of the world, the amount being over \$3,000,000,000. The figures of the departrment do not corroborate the popular belief that our people are the richest on earth, for the average savings per inhabitant is but \$37.38, compared with \$96.41 for Denmark, which heads the list. Even Germany and Norway, which are always sending a stream of emigrants over here to get rich, are more thrifty with their savings than we, for the former is credited with \$29.98 per capita, while Norway has \$39.94 per capita. The savings bank habit seems to have a strong hold on Japan, for she has 100,000 more depositors than the United States and 2,500. 000 more than are credited to Russia.

The resignation of City Engineer Elliott from office is an acknowledgment that the criticisms against his administration are well founded. Mr. Elliett lays the entire blame upon his subordiantes-assistant engineers and inspectors-"most of whom were wanting in practical experience, executive force ind Integrity of character." These subordinates, he says, for the most part received their positions through polltical influence. All this may be admitted, for it is known to be true; but it does not relieve the City Engineer of his direct accountability. We may blame and denounce the political machine for its misdeeds, but we cannot on that account acquit its creatures or its agents who are in the public service.

A man is on trial at Baker City for having shot and killed his mother-inlaw. Strange to say, he does not set up a plea of self-defense in the case, but boldly declares the shooting an accident and challenges proof to the con-It will probably devolve upon him to show that the relations between ommunity in which this trial present the special sensation.

What is all this twaddle in Eastern newspapers that one of Oregon's electors is disqualified? He is not; but if he were, it would be nothing. The other electors, acting under the law of the state, would choose another, in his stend. So there could be no possibility that a vote might be lost. It isn't now important, since the election is all one way; but if the result depended on a before, and one elector was disqualified, the other electors would simply elect the place. There could be no contest over it and no doubt about it.

The gold standard has attractions for capital that are not in evidence in countries having a less stable monetary system. The Mexican government, which recently joined the procession of progress, had a practical illustration of this last week when a \$6,000,000 loan was oversubscribed in New York as soon as it was offered. The loan, which pears 5 per cent, was taken at par. The money will be used in extending the road which runs into the interior from Salinas Cruz.

A woman who drags out a wretched existence and is starved and beaten by husky husband who "works, but drinks up all his earnings," excites the pity that humanity is ever ready to upon a suffering creature, whether human or brute. It is usually impossible, however, to protect such a woman from the crucities that she suffers, for the simple reason that she seems to find victue in endurance. "The beaten spaniel's fondness is not so strange.

The head of the watchdeg, with wideopen, sleepless eyes that graces the upper left-hand corner of the Andrew Carnegle note upon which Mrs. Chaqwick realized \$250,600, looks singularly out of place upon this fraudulent plece of paper. He may, indeed, well feel disgraced at the company into which he has been introduced.

Secretary of State Dunbar has issued his blennial report of several hundred printed pages. It contains it vast amount of information upon every subject except that in which the people are most interested—the amount offices ollected and retained by the Secretary in violation of the constitution.

It may be supposed that there are several aged capitalists who will not worry this year about the size and contents of Mrs. Chadwick's Christmas stocking.

Mrs. Chadwick, in jall at Cleveland, says she is "delighted to be again with her friends," Mrs. Chadwick is evidently in for a future of uninterrupted

The gigantic steumship Minnespta has arrived, and Seattle may now be expected to demand enlargement of the ocean in order to give her room.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

An Adventure.

trudged along through the blackening night. Behind me followed my Irish cetter. When the switchlight turned from green to

"There was something doing," said Yetter thought-an attempt to wreck the flyer: Four men I saw, crowched in the dark: a flame went flaring, higher and higher, And then I heard a whispered "Hark!"

As it whitzed, it softly kissed my hair. "Police!" was then what they heard me

Here the young man's pipe went out.

They are all ready to jeur at Mrs Chadwick now.

of Mrs. Chadwick. Colonel Greens may have been long n copper but was short on lead.

"Don't borrow trouble," says Mrs Chadwick. Devote all your attention to money."

It is this having to buy 17 Christmas presents with available assets of \$9.35 that makes Chadwicks.

Gresham needs a lawyer-bricklayer. When he gets out there the brickingers will think him a good lawyer and the lawyers a good bricklayer.

A Russian adventurer succeeded in naving a canard accepted by several foreign newspapers. American cusioms are becoming more appreciated.

Swiftwater Bill is said to be looking or another wife. It's nearly time for his ex-wives to form the Society of the Wives of Swiftwater Bill. Such an organization would be superior to the D. A. R .- in point of numbers.

"The main defenses of Port Arthur are still intact," says a cable dispatch. "The Japanese have pierced the main line of defenses," says unother cable dispatch. "Wake me when the place is captured," says the public.

"Mrs. Chadwick rose at 8 o'clock. "Mrs. Chadwick are breakfast. "Mrs. Chadwick went out of her cell at 9:30.

"Mrs. Chadwick dined at noon glass of water and a toothpick ' There is nothing like being promi-

At last we have it. A historical novel cailed "Lamech" comes from San Francisco. One of the characters in the book is Uncle Methuselah, the eal, original and only Methuselah, who made the longevity record. San Francisco is going some, and we fancy that Indiana can never close up the gap.

The Chicago Chronicle sings this psaim of finance:

Tell me not in raptime rhyming Life is but an empty show, for behold how Cassie Chadwick Got together all that dough.

Courage, then, be up and doing, Doing everyone you can. Working people now seems easy On this new hypnotic plan.

A wine merchant has brought suit in Paris to recover payment for 14,000 bottles of champagne ordered for delivery at Port Arthur. The defense said that there was nothing to prove delivery, and the Judge postponed the trial himself and the murdered woman were for three weeks, remarking, says the of an amicable nature, that she was a dispatch, that something might happen welcome guest in his home, and that he in the meantime to make it easy to regretted exceedingly the unfortunate know whether the wine had been demistake that deprived his home of her livered or not. If many orders of such presence for good and all. The testi- magnitude were filled for Port Arthur mony of the neighbors on the subject is it is not hard to understand the lack awaited with some curlosity by the of worry shown by the garrison over the destruction of the water supply Who would worry over the lack of water with a magnum at hand? -

One of the leaders of the Prohibition party in Maine was fined in Portland recently for a display of bad manners; although that is not exactly what the offense was called in court. A firm of liquor dealers, it appears, sent the Prohibitionist a price list, "undoubtedly in ignorance of his views regarding alcohel," says the Boston Post, and in the single vote in Oregon, as it did once hope that he, like many other Maine residents, would buy his booze outside the state. The Prohibitionist sent back one qualified to be an elector, to fill the price list with "Ungodly Rumsellers" written below the printed address on the firm's envelope. Then the Postoffice Department got busy and had the man arrested and fined. From all of which one may learn that politeness is the best policy. WEX. J.

End of the Elevated.

Will the elevated railroad structures York Times expresses the opinion that they will, for the reason that under-ground roads are found to be so much more satisfactory by the public, and to get rid of the noise and dirt made by the trains in the air. The Times seligves that the Sixth avenue line will he the first to disappear, as it will be absolutely unnecessary when a subway is built underneath it. As for the others, the Times says:

itimately the Ninth, Third and Second avdoubtless tappear. The streets of New York, together with the light, air and access which are the ancient rights of abutting acoperty owners, will be reclaimed for busiand residence uses. The dignity of the ease and residence uses. The dignity of the long avenues will be reasserted, and the af-front put upon them by an imperative public need years ago will be removed. The kindly light of heaven will descend upon miles of darkened pavement, and the grateful eye will see once more the fine times of our longest and broadest public ways. The comellones of the city will be enhanced, the pleasure and the city will be enhanced, the pleasure and convenience of its people promoted, when the last elevated railroad pillar shall have been rated. We feel confident, too, that ways will be found to convince the gentlemen of the Manhattan and Interborous that they too will be better of Manhattan and Interborough companies

Filial Sorrow.

The late William M. Evarts used to tell a good story about himself. While he was in the United States Senate, his wife and children were in their mountain home in Vermont. One of the latter was looking Vermont. One of the latter was looking out of the window thinking of her father and wishing that she could see him, when a donkey in a contiguous pasture came to the fence, poked his head over the top rail, and brayed most dolefully. The child wiped a few ionesome tears from her eyes and then called to the donkey: "Never Don't be lonesome, for papa will be home Saturday evening."

An Unfortunate Condition.

Washington Post: Braddock, Pa., is without funds to main-tain its \$100,000 Carnegle library, and does ot feel justified at this time in asking Mr. used for raising the desired cash.

Well Defined.

Dallas (Texas) News, "What is scientific Socialism?" is an nquiry which meets the eye. Answer Something for nothing."

GREAT SAILORS OF MODERN TIMES

-- MICHAEL ADRIANZOON DE RUYTER --

(By Arrangement with the Chicago Trihone:)

the cruise on which he was killed.

WHEN the great powers nowshays discuss projects for the reduction of armaments, or for the carving of Turkey, they don't think of consulting little Holland. Yet less than two and a bulf centuries ago this now weak and diminutive country was the proud mistress of the sens, and was sweeping from the face of the waters the flags of the combined fleets of France and England, Holland ewed her naval ascendency in the 17th century Nan Patterson will be getting jealous to the courage and patriotism of her pec pla. She owed it to a long time of addfclous and capable scamen. Most of all, she owed it to the during, the patriotism and the genius of Michael Adrianzoon de Ruyter, who, the son of a brewer's jour-neyman, raised himself to be the un-crowned king of the sea.

Ruyter was born in the seaport town of Flushing, and one of the first eights that met his eyes was that of the forest of masts that covered the waters of the busy He was an unruly, turbulent lad, harbor. and his father sent him to sea as a cabin boy when he was but II years old. When he was a common sallor of 15 his ship had an encounter with a Spanish privateer. an encounter with a Spanish privateer. Ruyter, the first to board the Spaniard, was taken prisoner, made his escape, and begged his way across Europe from Spain to Zealand. He was captain of his own vessel at 52. A Dunkirk pirate chased him once when he was carrying a valuable cargo from Ireland to Flushing. With ready wit. Ruyter smeared butter over the eck and rigging of his chip. The moment the boarders from the pirate stepped on deck they staggered and fell like drunken men. Astonished and filled with superstitious terror, the robbers precipitately fied, and Ruyter sailed pencefully homeward. At 46 years of age Ruyter was a prosper ous, stout, phisgmatic burgher who ex-pected to spend the rest of his life peaceably at his own fireside with his genial pipe and his good spouse. But he was yet to fight 55 battles and to lose his

life while struggling to uphold his country's flag upon the seas. The Netherlands in 1652. Ruyter was made a Rear-Admiral. He was escorting to Holland a fleet of @ merchantmen, when, near Plymouth, Sir George Avacue at-tacked him with an English fleet of nearly twice the strength of his own. The English were glad to end the contest by re-treating to Plymouth Sound. Ruyter and De Witt later made an unsucceesful at-tack upon Blake at the mouth of the Two months later they beat Dover. Being sent to protect Blake off Dover. Being sent to protect Dutch trade in the Mediterranean, Ruyter swiftly awept the Algerine pirates from the sex. In 1858 Ruyter was sent to aid the Danes in their war with Sweden. He was now commander-in-chief of the Dutch For his effective services in this war the King of Sweden ennobled him. In 1664 trade jealousy and rivalry again brought England and the Netherlands to blows Hurrying homeward from the Med-iterranean, De Ruyter galled from the Texel late in May, 1665, with 100 ships. conveying 5000 guns and 22,000 men. At the North Foreland he met an English fleet of il large men-of-war, commanded by Prince Rupert, Monk and Aysone. There ensued one of the most stubbornly contested battles in the history of naval warfare. Four days the combatants struggled with the greatest fury. Each side lost 20 ships. Dutch pertinacity at last prevailed, and the English retired. Their victory had cost the Dutch heavily. but 19 days later De Ruyter set the Downs with 88 ships of war. He again met the British, 90 ships strong, under Monk, near North Foreland. The Dutch

If is my duty to shey the communds of the | fleet became separated, and Ruyter was state. De Ruyter's remark before starting on left with but eight shine to withstand the fire from 22 Britishers. He valorously de-fended himself, but finally had to retreat with his battered ships to the shallow water of Zenland.

The British were now masters of the

Northern seas. The dissolute court of Charles II spent the Winter of 1866-67 in

festivities and revelry. The sober Dutch spent it in unprecedented exertions to equip another fleet. In June, 1667, Do within 30 miles of London, burned three unrigged men-of-war, the largest ships in the British navy, and made off with a vast quantity of arms and ammunition. Eng-lsh pride was humbled in the dust. The peace of Breds, signed July 31, insured the safety and liberty of Dutch commerce. The peace of Breda and the triple atiance between Great Britain, Sweden and the United Provinces, excited the Jealous apprehension of Louis XIV. The French ing had long covered the rich land of e Netherlands. By skillful negotiating detached England from the alliance and induced her, in conjunction with France, to declare war upon the Dutch sailed upon the land by Louis XIV. then at the scalth of his power, and upon the sea by England, little Holland ap cared upon the verge of destruction. The Dutch fleet was swiftly raised to il fri-gutes and ships of the line, and De Buyter,

appreciating the advantage of striking the blow, sailed within a month after war was declared in search of the on my. At Solebay he came upon the allied English and French fleet of 149 men-ofwar, under the command of the Duke of York. De Ruyter drove his flagship. the United Provinces, straight for the flegship of the English commander, and a furious fight began. Twenty-five thousand pounds of powder and 2500 halls were fired rom the United Provinces alone. result was indecisive, but the moral adantage was with the Dutch, who precented a contemplated descent upon the oust of Zenland. In the midst of the war the De Wiit

brothers, who had long governed the country, were supplianted by the young William, Prince of Orange, who becam stadtholder. The Prince of Orange relied upon his land rather than upon his sea arm, and under his administration the lish and French fleets of 145 sail, of which 52 were ships of the line, on June Schoonevelt, attacked Ruyter, who had but 52 badly equipped and incompletely armed vessels. The unequal fight lasted all day. The Dutch ships were almost wrecked, but they a second time prevented an invasion. Two months later a nowerful British fleet under Prince Rupert again attacked the Dutch. Again Dutch valor and pertinacity prevailed. shores. It was the last time Holland and England were to measure their sea power against each other for 100 years. Peace between the two countries was so

The war with France continued. Ruyter was sent to hunt the French fleet n the Mediterranean. The Dutch navy had decayed until the great Admiral commanded but if ships. Near Agosta, under the smoking crater of Mount Etna, he was attacked by a vastly superior force under the French Admirai, Dequeshe, Ruyter was standing on the quarter deck of his flagship, the Unity, giving orders when he was struck by a ball, which arried off his left foot and shattered his of victory. The French were forced to take refuge at Messina. A week De Ruyter died at Syracuse. Wit With him expired Holland's naval greatne

Fun for All on Wheels, Eugene Gand.

Watch for the opening date of the skating rink.—C. F. Smith.

BITS OF OREGON LIFE.

Competition the Life of Trade.

Corvallis Times. Highest price paid for young pul-sts.-S. B. Bane. Bring your chickens to Moses Bros.

Alarming Growth of Bad Eyesight. Oakland Cor. Roseburg Review. Dr. Lowe, the skillful and trust-corthy optician, was in Oakland on last Monday looking after his growing patronage in this vicinity.

Salem Headquarters for Lebanon Vis-

itors.

Lebanon Express-Advance. re Lebanon boys-Charley Irwin, Orville Ferguson and Harve Loveall-

shop in Salem. Ye Editor Must Keep Warm. Lebanon Criterion Our patrons please remember that we will take wood on subscription, and need a few more cords to fill out our Winter supply. Bring it along before

Vegetable Miracle in Animal Kingdom West Side Enterprise. Professor Ryan, the hypnotist, left Friday for Sheridan. He taught some of the young men here to eat raw potatoes and onlons for peaches and flour

it gets too muddy.

and water for ice cream.

Huskin' Bee a Hummer. Eugene Register.

No one went away disappointed, from he extensive preparations made and the voluminous advertising, great things were expected at the huskin' The house was packed-scarcely a seat being vacant in the entire the-ater, and no other sentiment is heard on every hand but encomiums of the highest order. Much of the local tal-ent appeared before the public lust night for the first time, and it is nut-ting it very mildly to say that they possess really remarkable histrionic alent. Perhaps there has been noththat would equal some of the special-

Who Would Have Run Better? Philadelphia Press.

Democratic papers, led by the New York World, are worrying themselves over the small vote polled by Judge Parker. From General McClellan to Colonel Bryan the Democratic nopular vote quadriennially grew. With Judge Parker it shrunk.

But who would have run any better? Would Cleveland? He would have polled more gold Democrat votes, but even in New York the Bryan vote would have gone solid for the Repub-lican ticket. Bryan? Just the same. dean ticket. with the conditions reversed. Ol-His boom would have been lost in the Berkshire hills, and, besides loswould have united against him. Hill? It is ridiculous to think of his vote. rap as well as anybedy could run.

Merely Roaring in the Index.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Lawson's stories of "Frenzied Fin nce" have been merely very readable They have offered nothing really new, miknown or impressive. They have merely threatened to do all these things.

Tears for the men that went down to the grave for it.

Here comes The Flas!

COSTLIEST CITY IN THE WORLD

New York, under a Tammany Hall Mayor has the most expensive city government on record. According to Mayor McClellan's first budget, it will cost New York City \$110,500,000 to conduct its mu nicipal affairs in 1905. There are in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 inhabitants in New York City at this moment, allowing liberally for the gain which has been made in these days of Republican pres perity, the population in 1900 being 3,437 .-000. No other people in the world pay anything like this sum, percapita, for the expenses of their government.

Canada's 6,000,000 people pay \$52,000,000 for running their government in 1904; Mexico's 14,000,000 pay \$88,000,000 for a like service, and Brazil's 18,900,000 disburse \$80,-000,000 for this object. None of the other countries in the Western Hemisphere comes anywhere near Mexico's total. Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden. Norway and Portugal occupy places of considerable prominence on the world's map. All of them have a larger popula-tion than New York City. All of them, on account of the necessities of defense, have to place themselves under heavy tax burdens, yet none of them pays as of the American metropolis. In her various tributary states and colonial pessessions Turkey has about \$0,000,000 people, and some of these have aspirations for liberty which leads the home gov pretty strenuous life; yet Abdul Hamid es not exact quite so much trib the expense of government as does Mayor George B. McClellan's regime.

Shock for the Lawyer.

Philadelphia Pre A well-known lawyer of this city, whose office is located close to the City Hall, received a tremendous shock the other day. He was counsel for a man charged with larceny, and as the onclusive, he advised his client to plead

and you have practically confessed your guilt," said the lawyer in a soothing man-

ner, "and you will be sentenced to about three years in jail." This last sentence completely dumfounded the prisoner, but after he had looked about his cell for several minutes he turned to his attorney, and in a very serious manner said: "Will you kindly go out and get me a good hawyer?" As soon as the lawyer recovered from the shock he told the prisoner he would

argue the case for him. The Flag.

Arthur Macy, in the Youth's Companion. Vho dares to drag

hurrahs-Shout at the sight of fi

And tyranny's dread of it! Valley and crag Shall bear it. Fathers shall bless it.

Children engess it.

So one shall stin it. Cheers for the soldlers that fought on the heers for the soldiers that always were brave