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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1804. public educational system.

TWO MIGHTY STATES.

It is probable we shall have two big new states. Oklahoma and Indian Territory are to be united for one of them, to be called Oklahoma: Arizona and New Mexico to constitute the other, to be called Arisona. The principal objectors to this arrangement are politiclans in the two binary systems, who wish to have four states instead of two, so as to find more opportunities for themselves. There will also be some Democratic objection in the two houses of Congress, purely on partisan lines. But the bill will probably pass; if not this session, certainly the next

Oklahoma contains 29,030 square miles; Indian Territory 31,400. for the new State of Oklahoma, 70,430 square miles-about the area of North Dakota and slightly larger than the State of Washington. In 1900 the population of Oklahoma was 398,331; of Indian Territory, 292,060; total, 790,391. Arizona and New Mexico will make a state nearly equal and second only

to Texas in size. The area of Arizona. is 113,020 square miles; of New Mexico, 122,550 square miles. Total, 235,600 The area of Texas is 265,780 square miles, After Okishoma, California, now second, will be third in extent, with an area of 158,360 square miles; followed by Montana, with 146,080. In 1900 the population of Arizona was 122,931; of New Mexico, 195,310. Total, 218,241.

Oklahoma's population has been increasing very rapidly since the year 1900. Some say it has doubled within that period-though this estimate is ssion of a state with a population so great has no example in our his-New Mexico, also will pass any previous record of population on ad of a state. It will pretty certainly exceed 400,000. No other state has been created with such a number, save West Virginia, in 1862, severed from Virginia as a consequence of the Civil War. The first census of West Virginia as a separate state, in 1870, gave her a popu lation of 442,014. In 1900 it was 958,800,

and now doubtless exceeds one million. The record as to the population of the several states admitted since the original thirteen (at the dates of their several admissions) possesses interest. Vermont came first, in the year 1791, with a population of \$5,425. Kentucky, which was admitted in the following year, had only 220,955 people in 1800. Tennessee, admitted in 1796, had in 1800 105,602, having trebled in population in ten years. Ohio had only 45.625 in 1800, and was admitted in 1803 before it had reached the 100,000 mark. Louisiana, which was admitted in 1812, had 76,566 people in 1810. Indiana, admitted in 1816, had only 147,178 people in 1820, Mississippi was admitted in 1817 with less than 75,000. Illinois was admitted in 1818, and by the census of 1820 had but 55,211! Her population at the time of her admission was as meager as that of Oregon, which came in forty-one years later. Alabama was the next state after Illinois. She became a state in 1819, and in 1820 had 127,901 inhabitants. Maine, when set off from Massachusetts in 1820, had 298,269 people, being much the most populous state taken into the Union up to that time. Missouri entered in 1821 with about 75 -900 people, and there were no more adissions to the Union until 1836, when Arkaneas came in with the same number. Michigan was admitted in 1837 with nearly 200,000. Florida and Texas, were added to the list of states in 1845, were both thinly populated, showing respectively in the census of 1850, \$7,445 and 212,592. Subsequent admissions were: Iowa, 1846, population in 1850 192 214; Wisconsin, 1848, population in 1850, 305,391; California, 1850, 92,-597; Minnesota, 1858, population in 1860, 171,023; Oregon, 1859, population in 1860, 52,465; Kansus, 1861, 107,206; West Virginia, 1863, population in 1870, 442,614; Nevada, 1864, population about 25,000; Nebraska, 1887, population in 1870, 122,-993; Colorado, 1878, population in 1880, 194.327; North Dakota, 1889, 182,719; South Dakota, 1889, 228,808; Montana, 1889, 132 159; Washington, November, 1889, population in 1890, 349,396; Idaho, 84,385; Wyoming, 1890, 60,705; Utah, 1896, about 250,000.

It is probable that Arizona will be so large a state that a provision may be inserted in the bill permitting it to be divided after its population shall pass a certain limit-say one million. In the articles admission of Texas it is provided that new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to the original State of Texas, or five in all, may, with consent of Texas, be formed out of her territory-Congress to be the judge of sufficiency of population. But Texas feels a pride in her magnitude, doesn't want division, and the branch of the O. R. & N. will be | sin's act can only be unqualifiedly con- try's cause.

expects to become the most populous of the states, as it is largest.

tain, that a state will be created in Alaska at no distant time. It may yet be fifty years, it will surely Within fifty years, or less, that great territory will have perhaps one million inhabitants. It is as well capable of sustaining a population as Norway, where there are two millions, in an area comparatively small. For the mineral resources of Alaska are immensely greater than those of Norway; the fisheries may be made as profitable and the timber more so; agriculture is capable of considerable development; and as compared with Norway the area of Alaska is more than four times as great. Very much of the territory is bleak and frigid, indeed; but all along the shores and islands of the Pacific there is climate sufficiently mild for hunan habitation. Persons now living will see a large resident and permanent population in Alaska, and it may be a state, formed of the best and most accessible parts of the territory, within twenty years.

## OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Pride in the history of Oregon and devotion to its ideals require maintenance of the State Historical Society, which has been in existence five years, with steadily increasing interest. matter of regret that it was not begun earlier, when historical material was abundant and ploneer reminiscence had not so nearly faded out; for much has been lost that would have been highly valuable for our records, and material has been gathered by collectors and carried out of the country. and cannot now be reclaimed. Yet the Historical Society has done much, for the time it has been in existence and with the limited resources at its disposal, to form a basis for future work. It is steadily enlarging the circle its membership, and awakening an increasing interest among the people. It is, in fact, an important part of the

The society has a present membership of 819 persons, including 115 life members. It has members in nearly every county, and desires to have members in all. The small annual contribution from each-two dollars-is as necessary as helpful in meeting the minor expenses of the society. The City of Portland thus far has furnished the sciety, free of charge, with rooms in the City Hall. The collection of historical records and various objects of interest pertaining to the history of the Oregon Country already is very large. Of documents of various kinds, manuscripts, letters and newspapers, many of them going back to the very beginming of the movement of our pioneers to the Pacific Coast, an immense number has been collected. As fast as gathered they are assorted and filed. In this collection are 150 bound volumes of newspapers, and unbound newspapers almost innumerable, many of them old and rare, and not to be duplicated. At present the society is filing 140 newspapers of the current time.

The annual meeting will be held today at two o'clock, in the rooms at the City Hall. At these meetings various matters of interest always come up for discussion, and interesting papers are presented on historical topics. The leading address today will be delivered by Judge Boise. The meetings are not limited to members of the society, but are open to the public.

# WEALTH IN THE INTERIOR.

The Condon branch of the O. R. & N. Co. is being constructed as rapidly as probably excessive. However, in the men and money can push it, and as a new state there will be over one mil- result land values in that rich region lion inhabitants-possibly 1,200,000. The are doubling and many new settlers are rushing into the country. This is the report that has come into Portland Arizona, in combination with from every branch road ever constructed in the Pacific Northwest. Settlement and development of a country is possible only for a certain distance removed from railroad or other means of transportation. The richest soil on earth has but small value if it is so far away from the world's markets that its products cannot be handled except at cost for transportation in excess of the selling price when the market is reached. The rich lands along the Condon branch of the O. R. & N. were there when the Heppner branch of the road was built, many years ago; they were there when the Columbia Southern was built, and when the O. R & N. threw a "feeder" up into Moscow, Idaho.

To a limited extent they have contributed to the revenues of the road since the main line was constructed, but not until the products of the farm can reach the market by a short haul to the railroad will they yield the returns that they are capable of showing to either the farmer or the railroad. With lands increasing in value and new settlers rushing in, it is a certainty that there will be plenty of traffic for the new line as soon as it is completed. The situation of the settlers in the Condon country is not dissimilar from that of dwellers in the Columbia Southern territory before a railroad transformed an isolated and nonproductive region into a wonderfully rich country, in which fortunes have since been made by the farmers and handsome profits by the railroads which opened it up to

And yet the same difficulty was encountered in securing railroad assistance in opening up the Columbia Southern that for so long retarded the construction of the Condon branch of the O. R. & N. Mr. E. E. Lytie, to whom the residents of the Columbia Southern territory are indebted for their present railroad connection with the outside world, was ridiculed for his attempt to open up the country, and failure of his plans was predicted on every hand. But with abiding faith in the resources of the rich country which had been for so long isolated, Lytle continued his work, and, in spite of adverse circumstances, eventually succeeded in opening up the rich region. His judgment on the value of the country has been amply vindicated since the completion of the road to Shaniko, and the judgment of the men who forced the O. R. & N. to go into the Condon country will likewise prove good when the returns begin coming in on completion of the

With such examples before them, it seems strange indeed that the men in control of the railroad destinies of Orecon do not make an effort to relieve other equally rich portions of the state from the bondage in which they are now held. Settlers are pouring into Central Oregon at a rapid rate, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich farming and timber land to shoot a Garfield or a McKinley in which will remain unproductive until railroad facilities are available. All of

shown in Central Oregon, and in the Wallows country and in the Nehalem when these respective districts are It is not improbable, but almost cergiven the railroad facilities which are warranted by their latent wealth.

## DEFEW AND BLACK.

It is possible to view without unduexcitement the probability that the cessor of Chauncey M, Depew in the United States Senate will not be that scintillating raconteur of stale jokes. some time since it was given out by Senator Platt, with a confidence that his recent troubled career scarcely jus-tified, that it had been definitely decided to hold Mr. Depew in his seat. Governor Odell, declared Senator Platt, had promised to keep his hands off, and ex-Governor Black was not a candidate; so there was nothing to it. But there was something to it. The childish assurance of the Easy Boss in the self-effacement of the Odell-Black combination has received a rude shock Black is after the job, and Odell is openly for him.

There are 200 members of the New York Legislature, 140 of whom are Republicans. The Platt method has been always to hold a caucus-a policy he has insisted on with feeling and emphasis since the famous episode in New York politics when he and Conkling were defeated by the "halfbreed" refusal to be led into a Republican caucus. Now, it seems, since the shoe is on the other foot, the Depew men are talking treason and may not enter a caucus, thus hoping to defeat Black. If they do not go in, the schism in the Republican organization will be complete; but it is not believed the Depew followers will go to that extreme

Ex-Governor Black is a lawyer of ote, a public speaker of exceptional power, and a politician of much personal independence. The change from Depew to Black will, if made, be disfinctly for the better.

## PEACE BE WITH LAWMAKERS.

Gillnetters, trapmen, seiners, canners and picklers, of the Columbia fisheries, are to furnish counsel to the lower river legislators of Oregon and Washington. Heaven help the legislators!

Now let every class of fishing interests speak up, lest those who are silent be branded as the bane of the industry by those who have the most words.

Each class is the least wasteful of salmon, in its own opinion and others are the most. Each wants salmon "protected," but has its own ideas of how "protection" would best serve its own profit. Let everybody speak up lest he be thrust into outer darkness. And peace be with the lawmakers.

Gillnetters caught between 60 and 70 per cent of this year's pack, but are quite sure that trapmen, seiners and wheelmen, who picked up the remnants which they left for hatcheries, should get off the earth. But the other gentlemen say gillnetters hog most of the fish before the salmon have fairly entered the river.

To gillnetters it isn't fair to catch salm on with a trap or a seine or a wheel after the fish have escaped gillnets; to trapmen, seiners and wheelmen it isn't fair for gillnetters to attack the schools before they themselves have had a chance, and to keep the runs out of the river for the richer play of gillnets on the bar.

And what about the canners and cold-storage men? Well, it's always the "other fellow" who bids up the price of fish and labor, who has the strong "pull" with the Fish Warden and the Fish Commissioner, and who cheats the law; hence it's natural for those not so favored "to do him up" and "get even" and make a farce of law each on his own side.

The fisheries are not a happy family; But better luck to the lawmakers; here's hoping for it. They will keep out of a family feud by leaving the laws as they are. The trouble has been treated by legislative specialists before. The squabble is the same now as it has been for many years. In 1888 a letter written by Captain Charles Powell, U. S. Engineers, and contained in Major Jones' report to the War De partment, cited the following:

The great difficulty that we met with and rhaps the greatest obstacle that the Legislature will have to surmount, is the feeling that exists more or less among fishermen that the particular mode of fishing in which they are engaged is the only proper one and the one least injurious to the fish industry of the state, and that all other modes of fishing are therefore far more detrimental. In fact, many of the fishermen of each locality judge the question solely with a view to what is most advantageous to them and argue as to the mode of fishing employed by m, wholly from the standpoint of selfinterest.

The legislators will hear many "arguments" from "self-interest." They are up against a hard job. May they find

# PUTILE ATTEMPT AT JUSTIFICATION.

Disclosures have been made showing that if Sasoneff had not thrown the bomb that ended the life of Von Plehve someone else would have done so. The minister's death had been decided upon by a committee of the Socialist revolutionary party, and there were over 100 men who volunteered to carry out the sentence upon "the monster who could only be met with the monster, death."

Sasoneff, in defense of his act, and of the party that ordered it, recited a list of crimes for which Von Piehve was condemned, any one of which, under any constitutional government, would, if duly proven, have brought upon him the extreme penalty of the law. Among these crimes was the murder of the Jews at Kishinef and the workmen at Ziatoust; the spoliation of the Armenians and the persecution of the Finns; and last, and no doubt greatest in the estimation of the self-appointed executioners, his severe treatment of Social-

It must be conceded that from his standpoint and that of the party he represents the act of Sasoneff was justifled. There is absolutely no legal redress in Russia for the acts with which this high official of the empire was charged. The only choice seems to be between suffering them in silence or disposing of the perpetrators by violence after the latter have been duly

ondemned by a secret tribunal. The civilized world looks on with hor ror, but not without a measure of sympathy, when a crime like that which ended the life of Von Plehve in a moment is committed-uncertain whether to lament or rejoice. The trouble, however, is that foreign Socialists and anarchists are an indiscriminating lot, gary.

Their one idea is to put down rulers. and in carrying it out they are as likely free country as to throw a bomb into the carriage of an oppressor in despotic the prosperity that will be reflected in Russia. From the testimony furnished the Condon country on completion of by events of this character, the assau-

demned, and its provocation, however great, be dismissed as insufficient to justify reprisal through violence. It is thus that the eloquence of a Sasonell is not more convincing than the drivet of a Guiteau when it comes to an attempt to justify the act of the assassin.

The unemployed of London at this season of the year form a gigantic army of shivering, half-clad, hungry and houseless poor. To relieve the pressing necessities of this pitiful host is the task of organized charity. Something of its great magnitude may be gathered from the contributions made for the purpose a few days ago, which the trustees of the Peabody fund headed by a subscription of \$25,000. A like sum was contributed by Lord Iveagh. The Rothschilds gave \$15,000, the Duke of Westminster \$10,000, the King \$1250 and the Queen \$1000. The responsibility of handling this great relief fund is Its object is to help, not pauperize; to tide over a period of industrial inactivity, not to promote dependence. The men who draw their checks for the large sums above named have the easiest part of the task. Upon the Lord Mayor and his charity agents the far greater task of disbursement will fall. It is only by following a system as exacting as inexorable in its requirements that this great fund can be made to answer the purpose for which it was contributed-the temporary relief of, a vast multitude of the suffering, improvident and at this season of the year helpless poor.

Friends of Henry Craemer, who cruelly murdered an innocent woman and helpless habe in Seattle several years ago are circulating a petition asking the Governor to pardon him. Nearly every one familiar with the details of the shockingly brutal murder was of the opinion that justice was cheated when the late Governor Rogers commuted Craemer's death sentence to life imprisonment. The grounds on which a pardon is asked are that he has been an exemplary prisoner, and that he is growing old and will soon die if he is longer kept in confinement. It is a trifle difficult to understand how such a man can have any friends, but, having them, it would seem eminently proper for them to wish that such an inhuman monster might die and be forgotten by the world as quickly as possible.

The Congressional Library at Washngton is one of the most beautiful and stately structures in the world. It was rected at a cost of many million dolrs, and contains many thousand books and periodicals. It is a greater attraction to tourists than even the National Capitol; but it seems that its usefulness is largely artistic. The House has just passed a bill appropriating \$590,045 for the library, but not without objection. It developed during the debate that st year the number of readers in the main reading-room was 163,142, and the number of books issued 336,123. On this basis the issuance of each book to a borrower cost \$1.19. As a library the wonderful Washington institution doubtless costs a great deal more than it is worth; but as one of the show places of the world, probably less than it is worth.

Bert Yetter, who a few days ago was regarded as a hero that had risked his life to save a train from wreck and loot, now stands forth as the cheapest sort of a villain-a fellow who sought by a self-inflicted wound and a clumsy lie to become the recipient of a rallway company's gratitude and of a modicum of its cash, and later to become a Sherlock Holmes and a terror to evildoers. The saving grace in a hero of this type is his utter inability to stick to his story when interrogated by a wily detective. This fellow Vetter is of the usual stamp of the self-proclaimed hero of a fake hold-up-too silly and too cheap to excite any sentiment more robust than that of feeble and ephemeral disgust.

The statement said to emanate from General Nogi that he could take Port Arthur in twenty-four hours if he dedded to do so, but was restrained by the knowledge of the awful carnage that would ensue from such an assault. may be taken with a grain of salt. It is accounted poor generalship that voluntarily stretches the inevitable loss of life incident to the capture of a stronghold over a number of weeks or months rather than concentrate such loss into a few hours of decisive conflict.

Many a man has found his way through life on Easy street because he happened to be the son of a father on whom fame or fortune had beamed kindly. Rev. Mr. Jeffries, father of the world's champion pugillst, is a notable exception to the old rule, and in his proposed tour of the world as a preacher of the gospel, will attract ore attention as the father of James J. Jeffries than his offspring would ever receive through being the son of Rev. Alexis C. Jeffries.

Canners and picklers of the Lower Columbia now advocate enforcement of salmon laws. They are the self-same gentlemen who persuaded Fish Warden Van Dusen, of Oregon, and Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, to let them break the law. The two officers would better enforce the law if they can't get better backing than that,

Of Shakespeare a thinker said: "He has exhausted expression and beggared posterity." Of Napoleon a thinker said: "He has thrown doubt on all past glory and made future renown impossible. There isn't much left, therefore, in this world, either for the man of thought or for the man of action.

The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Idaho testified at the Smoot inquiry that not s vote was given by the Mormons to the Democrats at the last election. He might well have added that the Democrats wouldn't let them.

Since Colonel Greene repented of his purpose to snuff out Boston's leading literary light, we shall await with our customary feverish eagerness the day when we may procure another 10 cents' worth of "Frenzied Pinance."

The Hungarian Parliament is undergoing a spasm of constitutional government with the frills on. Any wellrecommended Czar out of a job ought to find a first-class opening in Hun-

# Editorial Patriots to Test.

Spray Courier. Uncle Sam is occupying more than his usual amount of space in this issue, but as the editors are as a class very pa triotic, they never refuse to give up part of the editorial columns for their coun-

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

## The Meeting.

colonel Greene says:

O. Tommy Lawson, you're a pippin,
Come Inedde and bring your grip in.
I're come all the way to Boston Just to find out what I've lost on. Come inside and shut the door, I won't give the papers more-Keep those darned reporters out-Tell me what's it all about. ommy Lawson says:
O. Colonel Greens, O. Colonel Greens,
Fou're the wisest man I've ever seen;
You come down here and bring no Gatling. I meet you and there is no battling. You and I cut bloody capers And knife each other—in the papers, But you love me and I love you. So let us cut the awag in two.

## So let us cut the awag in two

## (With apologies to "Redelia.") There's a charming little lady, With a roguish, winning way. She has kept the bankers jumpl And a-howling night and day; She's a beaut for getting money

Cassie.

Without security-She even used old Andy Carnegie, Cassie, you are a slick one; how did you get the dough! The country is waiting for you.

To tell the secret—you're very slow—
Say something to us. Cazele,
Don't keep us waiting long;
Oh, Casele, Casele, Camle, tell us how

got that money; Oh, tell us, ob, tell us how. One good thing: the Christmas numbers are all over and done with.

Even in Shanghai no skipper appears anxious to shanghai the Russian sallors, Framing new football rules is about as

easy a job as reorganizing the Democratic party. . Messrs. Greene and Gaynor will hardly be gratified to learn that Uncle Sam has

not forgotten them. Great results from the Smoot investigation: The world now knows the pattern of Mormon underclothes,

The Finnish Diet protests against the official use of the Russian language. Tyranny may go too far.

A naked man was found in a snowdrift A naked man was found in a snowdrift in New York yesterday. Probably one of the small investors Lawson is "protect-Admiral will never again be considered as ing."

Thirty-five cents to see a ball game next ummer. Well, so long as the Portland team doesn't look like thirty cents, we can stand the racket.

It will be a blue day for Russia when her third squadron escapes from the Black Sea and passes through the Red Sea to sink in the Yellow Sea.

With reference to the dismissal of two lettercarriers, "Hearst asks for facts," says a paper. What for? Surely he wouldn't start using such things in his newspapers.

There is some talk of a connection between beer and votes in the recent election at Oregon City. What a glorious heritage is American suffrage, especially when one lives in a debatable precinct!

Chicago police have captured the "tall man" of numerous hold-ups. As the tall man figures in every robbery wherein more than one robber is concerned. It will be seen that the capture is one of Importance.

In Spokane yesterday a man was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for stealing three cases of eggs. Judge evidently thought it would be a fitting retribution to fix the criminal's sentence at the age of his booty.

The Office Janitors' and Cigarmakers' Unions have offered to co-operate with others to fight the spread of tuberculosis. Our offices will be cleanly swept, and they are to tell us what is in cigars besides the wrapper. We fear the latter action will terrify us as much as the former will surprise us.

Jim Ham Lewis has been repeating to the New York Tribune his cruej remarks about the Democratic platform. "The trouble with the Democratic platform in recent years," said the irrepressible one to a reporter, "is, in the main that they have been sociological symposiums." That sounds a pretty tough name to call anythings, but we publish it in the knowledge that Jim Ham would never say anything in the least improper.

# The Joy of Working.

Robert Louis Stevenson It is better to lose health like a spendhesitates about a month, make one brave push and see what can be accomplished in a week. It is not only in finished undertakings that we ought to honor useful labor. A spirit goes out of the ma means execution, which outlives the most untimely ending. All who have meant good work with their whole hearts have ne good work, although they may die before they have time to sign it. heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world and bettered the traditions mankind

# A Folksong.

Paul Laurence Dunbar in Century. De win' is blowin' wahmab, An' hit's blowin' f'om de bay; bey's a so't o' mist a-risin' All eriong de meddah way; Dey ain't a hint o' freelin On de groun' ner in de sky, An' dey ain't no use in hopin' Dat de anow'll 'mence to fly. It's goin' to be a green Christmas An' sad de day fu' me I wish die was de las' one Dat evah I should see.

Dey's dancin' in de cabra, Dey's spahkin' by the tree; But dancin' times and spahkin Are all done pas' fur me Dey's feastin' in de big house Wid all de windahs wide-Is dat de way fu' people To meet de Christmas-tide? it's goin' to be a green Christma. No mattah what you say, Dey's us dat wil remembah An' grieve de comin' day.

Day's des a bref o' dampness

A-clingin' to my cheek; De afh's been dahk an' heavy An' threatenin' fu' a week, But not wid signs o' wintah, Dough wintah'd seem so deah-De Wintsh's out o' seaso De Wintsh's out o' season,
An' Christmas eve is heah.
It's going to be a green Christmas, An' oh, how sad de day! Go ax de hongry chu'chya'd, An' see what hit will say.

Dev's Allen on de hillside. An' Marfy in de plain; 'u' Christmas was like Springtime, An' come wid sun an' rain. Dey's Ca'line, John, an' Suste, Wid only dis one lef; An' now de curse is comin' Wid murder in hits bref, It's going to be a green Christmas. Des hyeah my words an' see; Beto' de Summah beckons Dey's many'll weep wid me,

# GREAT SAILORS OF MODERN TIMES

-- LORD NELSON--

(By Arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

It is my disposition that difficulties and dan-ters do but increase my desire of attempting in and blew up. All the ships in the them—Lord Nelson.

It is much better for a man to serve an undestroyed, and those two were later capgrateful country than to give up his own fame. . . A uniform conduct of honor and integrity seldom fails of bringing a man to the goal of fame at last.—Lord Nelson.

THE wars of the period of the French revolution gave to men with a love of and a genius for fighting an unexampled opportunity. They developed on land Napoleon, greatest of soldiers, and on sea Nelson, first among seamen.

In youth as in manhood Nelson was

sickly and had hardly enough body to hold his aspiring soul to earth. When his the world and caused Nelson's wife to get uncle, Captain Suckling, was asked to a divorce. The victor of Aboukir Bay, as take him to sea, that gruff, kindly sailor exclaimed: "What has poor little Horatio done that he, being so weak, should be sent to rough it at sea? But let him ome, and if a cannon ball takes off his ead, he will at least be provided for." So Horatio, at 12 years old, went to sea, and so good a seaman and daring a fighter did he make that, in spite of constant weakness and ill-health, he was sent on vice in every part of the globe, at 21 years of age was a post captain. In 1783 he was sent to the Mediterrapean, where he performed feats of skill and daring that kept him constantly in the eye of his superiors, and in 17% he was pro-moted commodore. This same year Spain

allied herself with France against England. In February, 1797, the English fleet of 15 ships under Sir John Jervis encountered a Spanish fleet of T sail off Cape St. Vincent. The English fleet broke the Spanish line. Perceiving that the Spanish meant to form again in the English rear, Nelson, in violation of orders, suddenly turned his ship Captain from the English line and engaged single-handed the San-tissima Trinidad, the largest warship affoat, and eight other Spanish ships of the line, and in rapid succession captured the San Nicolas and San Josef. His brilliant and audacious maneuver and terrific fighting saved the day for the English and won him a knighthood of the Bath, and a promotion to the rank of Vice

In an attack upon Santa Cruz Nelson useful," he wrote despairingly. It was with but one eye and one arm, however, that he was to achieve the victories that have given him imperishable renown. In May, 1798, he was dispatched by Jervisme Lord St. Vincent-with a squadron to intercept the French armament which, inder General Bonaparte, was to conquer Egypt and threaten India. The French escaped from Toulon and reached Egypt. Nelson hunted despairingly for their fleet until August, when he unexpectedly came upon it in Aboukir Bay. The French fleet was superior to the English in almost every respect, but the intrepld Nelson unhesitatingly ran up the signal to engage. Shoals stretched between the French and the shore, and they thought the enemy would not dare attack their rear. Nelson an expert pilot, threaded these shoals and assailed the French in both rear and center. The engagement—usually called the battle of the Nile—began at 6:40 o'clock in on was shot in the head, but continued to give orders. The Orient, the

In 1801 a British fleet was sent to the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker to put an end to a league of the northern nations which was menacing English commercial interests. Nelson was second in command. Copenhagen, whose harbor had been, as was believed by the defenders, imoregnably fortified, was the point of attack. After Nelson, at the head of a strong squadron, had made a desperate nut seemingly fruitless attack, Parker signaied him to discontinue the action. "Now, damn me, if I do," exclaimed Nelson. "You know, Foley," he added playfully to Captain Foley, "I have only one eye. I have a right to be blind some-times. Really," raising his glass to the eye that had been shot out at Cadia, "I cannot see the signal." The assault was continued with undiminishing intensity until the Danish line of defense was de stroyed, the crown batteries were silenced and the Danes gladly signed a truce.

tured in the Mediterranean. For this vic-

tory Nelson was given the title of Baron

Neison of the Nile and the rank of Rear-

Admiral. Parliament voted him \$10,000 an-

nually, the East India Company gave him

\$50,000 and he received tributes of admira-

tion from every part of the world. He had won for Britain that naval supremacy

On September 22, 1798, Nelson arrived at

Naples. Here he formed an erring at-

tachment for Emms, the beautiful and brilliant wife of Sir William Hamilton, the

scandal of which was heralded throughout

a result, it is claimed, of female influence, to which he was peculiarly susceptible, also stooped to lake a hand in the judi-

cial murder of Carracioli, the Neapolitan Admiral.

which she has ever since maintained.

In May, 1800, war between England and France began again, and Nelson was given command of a squadron whose duty was to prevent an invasion of the Eng-sh coast. The French Admiral, Villelish coust. neuve, smarting under Napoleon's charge of cowardice, mustered courage two years later to clear the port of Toulon and make for the West Indies. Nelson was immediately in eager pursuit. Over the Atlantic and back, almost 7000 miles, at the rate of 34 leagues a day, he chased the French. But Villenauve eluded him and took refuge at Cadiz. Nelson, although he had but 27 ships with which to oppose the 36 of the French and Spaniards, now used every art to decoy them forth for a fair fight. On October 20 Villeneuve put to sea. English met him off the Cape of Trafalgar. Nelson, anticipating that he would die in the action, came upon the deck of his flagship, the Victory, respiendent with decorations. The famous signal, "Engand expects that every man will do his duty," was hung out and greeted with a cheer. With a single broadside the Vic-tory dismantled Villeneuve's flagship, the Bucentaure. It then engaged in a desperate struggle with the Redoubtable. A musket ball from the Redoubtable broke Nelson's backbone. The dying hero was carried to the cockpit below, where three hours afterward he received the comforting news that two-thirds of the enemy's ships had been captured or destroyed and the evening and raged almost without that he had won one of the greatest vic-abatement until 2 o'clock the next morn-tories in naval history. "Thank God," he tories in naval history. "Thank God," he exclaimed, "I have done my duty." A moment later he was dead. S. O. D.

## SPIRIT OF NORTHWEST PRESS. Democrat Brother's Needless Worry.

Albany Democrat. What show does Frank Baker, with his 43,000 stand, compared with the Illinois chairman, with his 304,000.

# Tewns Owe Newspapers a Living.

Baker City Democrat. way to boom your town is to b your newspaper by liberal advertising. No business man has a right to expect business unless he advertises and no city

Cracked Moon's Bad Omen at Astoria. Astoria Astorian. According to telegraphic dispatches from Berkeley, Cal., published this morn-According to ing, the astronomers at the Lick Ob-servatory have discovered that the moon is cracked. In this respect it resembles

### somewhat the Astoria Hotel committee, Light of Editor Geer's Eves

Salem Statesman, No city in the world can make a bet-ter exhibit of healthy, rosy-cheeked girls and boys than swarm the streets of Sa-lem every morning on their way to school. They are an honor to the city and the light of its homes. And ample school room must be provided them.

# Missourl Girl Beats Oregon Belles.

Canyon City News.

A letter received from J. T. Berry an thrift than to waste it like a miser. It is better to live and be done with it, than to die daily in the sickroom. By all means begin your folio; even if the doctor does not give you a year, even if he ders congratulations and the best of good

# Asylum Ends Holy-Roller Dream.

Albany Democrat. It is said to be the unanimous testimony of all those Holy Rollers who have just returned from the insane hospital at Salem that their sensations are as those on awakening from had dreams. fact strengthens the opinion that has always been held there that Creffield, the self-styled Joshua, was an expert hypnotist and that from this influence brought about the strange religion known as Holy Rollerism.

# And the Town's Closed, Too.

Eugene Leader. The Portland Ministerial Union is opposing the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition on Sundays. If the members of this organization, as strangers, had tried to pass a Sunday in Portland, without friends or acquaintances, and with nothing open to them but saoons and kindred places of they might better appreciate the opening of such beautiful views which will be opened to them by the Fair.

# Good Luck Just Over the Line.

Chinook Observer It was stormy last Saturday night, but there was something doing in Chinook Jim Keating struck out from Astoria at 4:30 P. M. with Dr. Estes on board. Jim said he had the trip of his life and at times didn't know whether he would be live boarder at Bundy's or a belater cadaver in the morsue of Coroner Pohl. Dr. Estes made a bee line for Otto Nel-son's, and in a short time Chinook's popuwas increased by twins-a boy and a girl. The next day, Sunday, the doctor was called to the home of Mrs. Andrew Dahl, and in the afternoon a boy showed up to increase the family.

### War Correspondent of Future. Frederick W. Unger in Booklovers

In devising a system of war corre spondence it is necessary to keep in mind two essentials: first, the right of, the public to know how a war is conducted; and second the right of the military authorities to conceal certain preparations, movements and at times even results. To reconcile these appardifficult, but it is essential to try to do so. The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In

imes of peace the War Department ould receive applications for correondents' licenses and after fully satfying themselves regarding the apicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved When occasion arises correspondnts can then be selected from a body f men of approved ability and assured

character. The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and commithas a right to expect good newspapers ted to the military authorities, to be unless they are liberally supported. dispatched when these officials see fit. The matter could thus be held until the official in charge was satisfied that no harm could come to compaign operations from publication, but when published the letters should be given to the world precisely as the correspondents wrote them. After all, it is mportant that the public should know immediately of every movement in the field, but it is of the highest import-ance that the military authorities should always act with the knowledge that all the essential facts of their operations will reach the public sooner or later. Civilization needs a witnessand unprejudiced witness-at the very front in warfare, to guard against the dangers of a militarism which feels itself exempt from criticism.

## CANADA AT THE '05 FAIR. Greater Benefits Will Follow Than From St. Louis.

Victoria (B. C.) Colonist. It has been definitely decided that Canada shall be represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held in Portland in 1966, and the managers of the hig Fair have been officially notified of the fact. This is a matter of some importance to British Columbia, or at least it ought to be; and we trust that the authorities at Ottawa will take into serious consideration the peculiar conditions which will exist at Portland and govern themselves accordingly. The benefit to British Columbia, for Instance, would be greater from an exhibit at Portland than it would be at St. Louis, although the latter was much greater than the other will be. The reason for that is simple. The great majority of the visitors at Portland will be men and women who are familiar with our minerals, our fruit, our fisheries and our timber and can appreciate our resources in those respects more thoroughly than any other class of persons. This is particularly true in re gard to minerals and agricultural prod-These are the two directions ucts. which we require capital for investment and development, and greater results may naturally be expected by bringing to the notice of visitors who know and appreciate their value than from visitors who are junfamiliar with them, and consequently, not competent to judge of the opportunities arising out of them.

## A Modern Wedding. Kobe Chronicle.

"Here she comes!"
"Pretty, isn't she?" 'Who made her dress?' 'Is it silk or satin?' "Is her veil real lace?" "Wonder how much he is worth?"
"Did he give her those diamonds?"
"He's frightened to death." 'Isn't she cool?" "That train's a horrible shape."
"Aren't the bridesmaids plain?" Wonder what size her gloves are?"

"They say her shoes are fives!"
"If his hair isn't parted in the mid-Wonder what on earth she married him for?

"He looks like a circus clown!" "She always was so stuck up!"
"She illted John Jackson, or somebody, 'Isn't he awkward?" White as his collar!"

"Why don't they hurry up?"
"Did she say she would obey?" "Oh! there, they are married!"

"Isn't he handsome?"