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ugion, D. C.—Ebbitt House News

PORTLAND, TCESDAY, JAN. 1, 1905.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR. ugh the fall of Port Arthur will not end the war, it will relieve imely the long strain to which Japan has been subjected. The courage, spirit and resolution she has shown in pressing this slege never have been sured, in the course of human history. R is doubtful if another nation on the be could have done what Japan has lished, within the period of out ten months. For no other nauld have brought up to this seat of war the forces necessary; and the troops of no other would have yielded to the sacrifice or paid the price. Japan's advantage in being near the ment of war was inestimable to her; and the absolute insensibility of her soldiers to danger and death is a phenomenon new, in these times, to the nations of the world. The price she has paid, for Port Arthur, may never be known. She has grimly pursued her work and made no reports on it. Judges of such affairs in war have expressed the opinion that the slege of Port Ar thur, even before these last operations, had cost Japan more than 100,000 men. Japan took Port Arthur from China. ber, 1894, after a siege of some difficulty; but Russis, backed by Ger-many and France, stepping in, demand-ed that Japan should surrender the place back to China; whereupon Russia, attli supported by France and Germany. ade a treaty with China for lease of the port to Russia, for a railway and ercial station. Russia was not to fortify the port nor garrison the coun-But no sooner was she in posses-than she began to do both. Here, she was in position to press upon Cores and to control her policy. Japan remonstrated, but Russia treated her or real. Finally Japan sent an ulti- ing persistence of the wer out of Russia, Japan, on the 9th of February, 1904, began the war by an attack on the Russian fleet at Chemulpo. A blockading fleet at once shut Port Arthur in; the Japanese hastily pushed in land forces, which had been prepared for the emergency, and the and siege of Port Arthur began May 27. Since then it has been at all times closely invested. Powerful armies from Japan were pushed on into the Lino Tung Peninsula, and on up towards Mukden, to prevent relief of Port Arthur by Russian armies from the north; and after a series of terrible conflicts.

pulsion of the Russians from Man-Whatever may happen, Russia will never occupy Port Arthur again. The siege and capture of Port Arthur has been the most strenuous feat of arms of our times. That Japan has been able to roll back the armies of Russia and capture this stronghold shows that a new force has entered the world with the advent of Japan. It is a fresh and new starting-point for may be organized for powerful effort, in mined, and the races of the Orient may take a large and leading part in the affairs of the world.

lasting more than a month, the advanc-

ing forces of Russia were thrown back on Mukden, where they have since been

held as in a vise by a great Japanese army. It is now Winter in those re-

gions, and the climate is severe; but as soon as possible the armies of Japan.

relieved from care of Port Arthur, will be reinforced and pushed forward in

offensive movement on the Russians at and about Mukden. Terrible fighting

will follow there. But Japan, having

taken Port Arthur, will not stop till

she has made a supreme effort for ex-

Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick are, among ther things, a lachrymose pair. The former bursts into tears when shown nto the presence of his wife; she, not to be outdone, weeps copiously at the sight of his tears and later they weep in concert, refusing to be comforted. Just what this lavish flow of tears will accomplish in getting the twain out of the ugly predicament that one of them at least is in, it is hard to see woman is expected to weep when overtaken by stress of folly or misfortune, and her tears usually excite a measure nstances is quite another matter, and one who meets vicissitude, however ressing, with a "burst of tears," excites contempt by reason of the weakness disclosed. Let us hope that Dr.

and in sturdy, manly fashion chan his wife's cause, even though he can-not effect a compromise with his intel-ligence that will enable him to put implicit trust in her story.

COLORADO'S TROUBLE.

It is certain that great frauds were perpetrated in Colorado in the recent election. Indeed it has long been a custom in Colorado. Denver has been a cus-tom in Colorado. Denver has been the chief scat of this industry; but it has extended also to many other parts of the state. It has been one of the meth-ods by which the Democratic machine, since the subsidence of the silver craze, has held its power in Colorado. It has stuffed ballot-boxes even beyond need, through sheer wanton lust of ballot-box stuffing. This criminal machine, naturally, has been an ally of the outlawed western Federation of Minera, that has been expelled from Colorado for the state's good, as previously it was expelled from Idaho for its crimes. Denver has long been in control of the ballot-box stuffers, and to them both United States Senators, Teller and Pat-terson, owe their seats. Shafroth, Democret, who was carried into the House of Representatives at Washington by these frauds, on becoming aware of them, through an investigation started by his opponent, resigned the seat, with the manly statement that he would not hold a seat gained by such a title. The Senators, however, have not yet resigned.

On the face of such returns as were made by the stuffers of ballot-boxes and artists of returns, Aiva Adams was declared to have received for Governor about 10,000 majority over Peabody. A Democratic majority was also counted into the Legislature. But the Republicans appealed to the Supreme Court for an order for re-examination of the ballot-boxes and got it; and sufficient evidences of fraud were obtained to defeat the Democratic machine's purpose of controlling the Legislature. Now they attack, through the Legislature, which has the constitutional duty of canvaseing the vote for Governor, the claim that Adams has been elected; and it is said that the Legislature will scat Peabody.

A controversy of this kind is nothing less than deplorable. In the endeavor to redress great wrongs other great wrongs are usually committed. It is an extraordinary course that the Republicans of Colorado are taking; there is grave liability to injustice in it, and work of this kind may, moreover, become precedent for the worst of anarchy. It can be justified, if at all, only by a situation that has become intoler able and otherwise irremediable. On the whole, it seems to The Oregonian better to bear a present wrong than to attempt to right it by methods so drastic as probably to carry with them equal or greater injustice and wrong. However, it is not to be thought of that the crimes perpetrated in elections in Colorado during so long a period should be allowed to continue; but other ways less "thorough" ought to be found of stopping them.

HOW TO GUARANTEE PEACE.

"Here," said the city editor to a new reporter, "go and report this peace meeting." The reporter in dues time returned. "Well, where's your peace story." story?" inquired the city editor, "There is none," was the reply. "The meeting broke up in a row." This is a stock newspaper story that appears to have peculiar pertinence in Portland at this time.

Nobody wants war, and nobody who is anybody wants peace if it must be secured at the price of vital National interest or National honor. To have peace we must often fight for it, and to ired of peace we must always be ready for war. The international peace meeting at the Marquam Sunday understood this exactly. The protests with indifference, Japan that provoked such violent opposition pressed most insistently, but Russia's from the warlike minority, and were was one of contempt, affected finally adopted through the overwhelmbelligerent majority, were in the highest sense expressive lowed it by war, for which she had of the sentiment and purposes of all patriotic Americans. "We are not believears. The indemnity which China had ers in peace at any price," declared the paid her had enabled her to prepare a resolutions, "but we do believe in peace naval force, the necessary key to all with honor and we hold that many, if her operations. Finding she could get not all, international differences can be not all, international differences can be

> Sure. And if they cannot be amicably and honorably adjusted, we take it that the resolutions mean that then we should fight to the last ditch. "None of us," declared one speaker, "are believers in peace at any price." "Tomorrow morning, if there came news of another Boxer outbreak in China, the men on this platform might be the very first to go," said another. "The blood of a nation determines its history," said an-other. "I don't think war is an unmixed evil," said another. And the man who presented the resolutions said that "this country is mighty enough to greater efficiency could be secured by a country in mighty enough to greater efficiency could be secured by a country in mighty enough to greater efficiency could be secured by a country in mighty enough to a country in mixed evil, "said another. And the man who presented the resolutions said another than the man who presented the resolutions and the man who presented the resolutions are considered to the country in mighty enough to the country in mighty enough to the country in mighty enough to the country in the the Big Stick.

amicably and honorably adjusted."

THE REAL DANGER IN ATHLETICS.

Though some fatalities occur each year as the result of playing football, it has been pointed out that in a majority of cases the victims were boys The obvious lesson of this is, not that football should be abolished, but that the players should not be too young and that they should be carefully selected and trained.

The real danger in football, as miggested by the Saturday Evening Post, as in other games that are a test of physical strength and endurance, lies not near but remote from the activities of the game. The college athlete settles down, in due time, to the routine of business life or the segentary of the professions. The forces of the vital organs, developed perhaps beyond down the coast, touching at one or two points between Plattery and Gray's points between Plattery and Gray points between Plattery rowing, etc., become inert and useless. Harbor, news of approaching storms or Nature abhors useless tissue, as she is distressed vessels could be quickly comsaid to abhor a vacuum. The overdeveloped heart, muscles and lungs degenerate through inactivity and invite middle life or before, fall a prey to typhoid fever, consumption and heart disease, who in their college days, or sporting days, were perfect in bodily

and of great powers of endurance. Physical exercise, to be a boun to the individual, must be persisted in, not eral days later.

spasmodically and strenuously, but sysspasmodically and strenuously, but systematically and intelligently. Gladstone at 80 wielded the ax in the forest schooner which they had abandoned at Hawarden for an hour or more a day, not only without rangue, but benefit to his health. It is probable coast, it is highly proposes that, had he confined himself to sedentiate, had he confined himself to sedentiate would have been saved, as dwell-ers in the isolated coast country could be notified to look out for them. to the inactivities of body which result in senile decay while yet the muscles tion with these remote localities would should be firm and the heart a sound not be entirely an unremunerative en-Chadwick will speedily dry his eyes pumping station, distributing the vital terprise, for there is considerable tel

development, young giants in strength

fluid throughout the body unhampered "fatty degeneration" weakness.

As before said, physical exercise to b beneficial and not detrimental in the long run must be persisted in after the careful college days have given place to the excess working days. There are vocations that provide for this. The graduate of the technical school or of the agreement working the college of the second or of the second the agricultural college, if he follows the vocation for which he has been prepared, will not fall a victim to the aftermath of college athletics. He will find work for his body as well as his brain in the pursuit of his vocation. But it is quite otherwise with the professional man, and he should look to it that the athletic training that made him grandly alive in his youth and early manhood is not a snare to his health when he comes to sit at a desk in a counting-house, wrangle in courts of law, prescribe for human alls and ills

in a doctor's office, stand all day long at the dentist's chair, or scheme with over matters of political preferment.

If such men would keep the house they live in in good repair and forestall all danger of a sudden collapse, they would do well to supplement the atherit services of their collapse. letic sports of their college days by exercises at least three times a week for forty minutes between business and dinner that will bring into play the muscles of the entire body. Development of the physical forces in youth will thus be turned to good account throughout the working years and bring many a man down to the evening of life untrammeled by bodily infirmi-ties, who would otherwise have dropped by the wayside before its noon was reached. The "simple life" of which we hear so much and see so little bears no resemblance to the strenuous life that has received indorsement in high places; but the even life void of all

ONE SIDE-AND THE OTHER.

It is beyond doubt that our producers Canadian border are deeply concerned in maintaining a tariff that shall keep out Canadian commoditieswheat, lumber, livestock and wool, poultry and dairy products. It affects our line of states from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, but not largely west of the Rocky Mountains, because in this section the markets depend on conditions of another kind. But there is immense strength for protection all along the Canadian border. The whole line of our states is for it. One of the large wheatgrowers of North Kakota-Oliver Dairymple—puts the case thus: Beciprocity will cause a strinkage of nearly \$100,000,000 a year in the value of the American grain crops and \$200,000,000 in the value of the grain farms of the United States, which shrinkage will increase with time. The value of our farms and grain will decline and theirs advanced.

Wheatgrowers have sold good, merchantable wheat in the Chicago market several years off and on for 55 centr a bushel. When the duty is cut off and Canadian wheat pours in this le cut off and Canadian wheat pours in this 55-cent wheat will be seen again, and then farmers will plant their wheat lands to corn, and cause an overproduction of been, and we using corn for fuel and the farms will be unprofitable and unsulable. Then where will our merchants and manufacturers be?

Against Canadian wheat our grow ers along the border are protected by at duty of twenty-five cents a bushel. The wheat farmer of the Dakotas puts in this further plea, viz:

in this further plea, viz:

The graingrowers of the United States should promptly stand together and watchfully invoke and expect the aid of the public press and of their members in Washington, and appreciate the efforts of those who are sastsing in the maintenance of the law in its entirety to the public good. Secretary Wilson informs us that the farming interest is the largest interest in the United States and that the annual value of all farm products is close to \$5,000,000,000. It is important in National movements to look ahead, start right and keep right.

This is one side of the subject. But there is another. It is assumed that free introduction of Canadian wheat would lower the price, and bread there- is essentially a land power, and of people who do not grow wheat, yet der it more secure than the spending want cheaper bread. What would they

IMPROVED WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE.

the service of the Weather Bureau since completion of the cable to North Head enabled the local office to keep in close touch with the changing conditions at that point. The storm warnings that have been posted by the bureau have been of untold value to the shipping interests, and now receive the closest consideration from shipmasters and others with property interests on the sea at stake. Completion of the cable has also resulted in much better service in ship reporting at the mouth of the places where land lines have proven almost valuless on account of the im-possibility of keeping them up during storms, when they are worse needed than at any other time.

Our shipping interests, both coasts and foreign, have expanded so rapidly that there are a tremendous amount between the ages of 12 and 17 years. of property and thousands of men concerned in this service. On the Atlantic Coast the cable system along the coast is quite generally employed in preference to the land lines, which there, as here, are too difficult to maintain during bad weather. This season the only delays experienced by the Weather Bureau in sending out warnings of approaching storms were when the storms swept in from the north, and there was no communication from Cape Flattery and vicinity. With a good, substantial municated to all interested parties. comparison with the resultant benefits in saving life and property, the cost of ase. It is thus that many men in extending this cable the entire length of the Washington and Oregon coasts would be small indeed. It is only about a month ago that three men from the waterlogged schooner Webfoot reached the beach alive a short distance south of Tillamook and perished from expos-ure before they were discovered sev-

found until several days after reached port, and, had there been any The establishment of cable communica-

graphic husiness that could be handled on a commercial basis, and that from me points where the cable sh some points where the cable should touch would be almost sufficient to pay the expense of maintaining the station. The Government has built and is maintaining some long and expensive lines to Alaska, and, while they are of great importance, they are proportionately of less yalue to our commercial interests than these local lines would be.

The service of the Weather Bureau throughout the country is better than it has ever been, and the only imperfec tions are due to improper facilities such as have been mentioned. We are still dependent to a certain extent on the co-operation of the Canadian officials for advices regarding the approach of storms from the north, and the service would be improved by the establishment of stations at Bisine and North-port, on our own side of the line. From a commercial as well as a humanitaries point of view, it is an urgent necessity that our shipping interests be safe-guarded by these improvements in the facilities of the Weather Bureau. It is a matter in which all Pacific Coast ports are alike interested, and it should and undoubtedly will receive the unani-mous support of the Oregon, Washing-ton and California delegations at

The spectacular Mr. Lawson is sched uled for another outburst in the stock market today. The usual Lawsonian mystery as to what course this attack will take is hovering in the surcharged air of Wall street. The frenzied Bostonian has been having considerable fun with the awful "System" simply by promising to tell something which the people do not already know. It will soon be up to him to "make good" on ome of these threats. It is a very old fable that tells about the boy who cried "Wolf!" when there was no wolf and experienced unpleasant results from his actions. If there is a "wolf" in this case, an ennuled public would like to have Tommy trot him out where we can see him perform his tricks. If not, why all of his preliminary verbiage next to pure reading matter at so much

With steady gain in growth of Portland's shipping business, it is unreasonable to expect that our water traffic can all be confined to that portion of the "front" lying below the bridges. It is equally nureasonable to expect that anything short of a twenty-five-foot channel can meet the requirements of the business now going on above the bridges in steadily increasing volume. Hence it becomes necessary that some action be taken toward increasing the depth of water above the Madisonstreet bridge. Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, states that the Government will not undertake the work, and it accordingly falls back on the Port of Portland, which, after all, has borne the brunt of the task of improving the river for many years.

Chefoo is likely to figure prominently in the next gathering of the powers at The Hague. The Ryeshitelni incident, when the Japanese cut out that Rus-slan destroyer, and the blowing up of the Rastoropny have both been overshadowed by the flight of four addi-tional destroyers to Chefoo. Even although the vessels are disarmed and in-terned until the end of the war, it is clear that the spirit of neutrality is violated by allowing numbers of fleeing warships to save themselves from capure by dashing into an adjacent port. International opinion, in view of the circumstances, would probably not be opposed to Japan's insistence upon the surrender by China of the Russian destroyers now in Chefoo.

Russia's determination to expend enormous sums in building a new navy is of doubtful expediency. The empire fore would be cheaper. There is a lot solidation of its land forces would renmanned by landsmen and suffer the same fate as the yessels of the Port Arthur squadron. Money alone cannot make a navy, any more than a collection of ships can make a fleet. Were Russia to reach a temperate coast line, the sailor spirit would come in time and the sea-sword of the Czar might become as dread a weapon as his landward arm.

A dispatch from Tangler states that the Sultan has decided to yield all the points at issue with France This decision is in keeping with those which are always arrived at when the muzzle of the guns get the range of the palace walls. In this respect the Morocco Sul-tan bears a striking resemblance to that other Sultan who dwells at Con-stantinople. Like Davy Crockett's coon, both of these saddle-colored gen-tlemen "come down" because they

It cost the Wabash Railroad \$35,000. 000 to get into Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Ralirond is expending \$200,000,000 in securing a New York terminal. The same railroad contemplates enlarging its terminal facilities at Chicago at a total cost of \$30,000,000. Yet the march of railroad terminal improvement is not confined to the great Eastern cities. Portland is to have umbrella sheds put in at its fine union station, at a total cost of several thousand dollars.

There was a loud call at Sunday's peace meeting for the text of the pro posed treaty between the United States and Great Britain. "Never mind," said the chairman, "the text of the treaty has been published in the newspapers. Not if Secretary Hay knows it. It goes first to the United States Senate.

It is matter of curious inquiry, or of inquiry for the curious, why General Miles, who is so afraid of the subversion of our liberties by military force, should desire to strut at the head of an army in Massachusetts.

speaking of the Lewis and Clark Fair, says: "Thousands will take the opportunity to visit the Coast and see a that will repay the trouble and ex-

has won the admiration of mankind.

The sentiment of the Portland peace meeting was that we must have peace if we have to fight for it. Either Dr. Chadwick knew very little

of business or very little of his wife.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—(To the Editor of Harper's Weekly.)—Str. The editorials in Har-per's are a source of great pleasure to me. 1 am. str. K. T. H. That's an interesting letter for which use up space in a weekly of general circulation. It is a great thing for out in Portland to know that some troit man or woman having for the in-T. H. finds pleasure in reading Harper's. Perhaps the letter is printed as a joke on E T. H., for it is funny to find a person enjoying the editorials that are appearing in the Weekly since it gave up sparkling from the fence during the Pres-idential campaign.

The Dowager Queen of Italy was delivered of a profound remark on New Year's day. "America is a most interesting country." she said, and her words were cabled all the way across the Atlantic The observation shows its author to be an unusually deep thinker-for a Queen,

Peabody and Adams are having a great game of see-saw in Colorado.

The Japanese found it easier to cork Port Arthur than to break the bottle.

A distinguished theatrical manager in London says that players should speak verse so that their audience cannot diswould be pleased with this dictum, were he alive, for all the world knows that, as George Bernard Shaw has said, he wrote in verse because he hadn't time to use the more difficult medium of prose,

that the modern rifle has been so im-proved that its trifling effects have to be augmented by the use of a weapon invented about 1530, the hand grenade, which the Japanese and Russians have used at Port Arthur. In former times says the fixetch, each regiment had one company of grenadlers, composed of the fallest men, and this company had the post of honor on the right of the line on parade. The men had to be able to throw the grenade 30 yards, and had a regular drill in its use. It would be odd if the grenadiers companies were revived.

Today Lawson has scheduled another attack upon the stock market. Let the small investors seek the cyclone cellar. And after all it fell without a dull,

sickening thud. Each cop was presented with a whole

cigar on New Year's day. With care that should last until Christmas. No person with his hands in his pock-

ets is allowed to approach the President. This is etiquette reinforced by caution.

Americans have shown the dull Englishry how to hustle up skyscrapers, to dig subways, to make shoes, to quicklunch, and how to do a thousand other things requiring the doer to get a move on. Now, some hustling Chicago evange-lists are showing Liverpudlians the way to rustle souls into the celestial corrai. These energetic fellows flooded Liverpool with glaring red and white cards bearing the simple advice, "Get right with God." The morning postman brought the cards to the breakfast table. The "pubs" were filled with them when a man went for a giass of ale. The hallways were littered with the cards. They were thrust into the hunds of people on the streets. In short, Liverpool was fairly snowed under with these evidences of Chicago get-up-and-git methods. Needless to say, more souls were saved in one day than the phlegmatic English revivalists could save in six months. Chicago was ever to the front in religious matters, and the success of the Liverpool campaign is another feather in the cap of Dowle's annex.

Colombia is thinking about another revolution. Panama will feel strange at being outside the periphery.

The Sprinfield Republican says that most people will hardly believe that \$50,will believe it that has ever seen a golfer making approach shots with highballs.

Boston, according to the Globe, of that city, has decided upon a name for its submarine tunnel to East Boston, "Subaqueous corridor" is the new name. had expected something better than that from Boston. Even a savage and lanate Occidental can pronounce "subaqueous corridor."

A Chicago woman has been granted divorce because her husband hypnotized her into the marriage. It takes a Chicago court to add hypnotism to the already very inclusive list of causes for divorce. On this ground divorces will come easy for men, for there never yet was a wedding in which the man had not been more or less the victim of hypnotism. There is no other way of explaining most marriages.

Says the Argonaut: A London mother heard terrible shricks from the nursery and rushed up to inquire. In the middle of the floor sat Jackie and Ethel, voices uplifted. On the table sat the senior, Thomas, aged 8, with his mouth full. "What's the matter, children" cried mamma, "Boo—o-! we were playing Garden of Eden," sobbed Ethel, "Yes," said mamma, picking Ethel up; "I told you the story yesterday. But why are you crying over it?" Ethel stopped her tears, and pointed furiously at the brother on the table. "God's eat the apple!" she shrieked. WEX. J.

Good Roossvelt Story.

While Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of New York a certain newspaper correspondent, during an interview with the Governor, attempted skillfully to put certain words into his mouth. Mr. Roosevelt

said to him: "You may draw as many conclusions as you like, but don't attribute them to me," and then he told the following story: "There was once a colored minister who, in delivering a forceful sermon on the sin of theft, said: "I see before me II chicken thieves, includ-ing William Sanders. William Sanders was naturally incensed at this and threatened the preacher with personal violence. The minister's friends persuadshould desire to strut at the head of an army in Massachusetts.

The Springfield (Mass.) Union, in speaking of the Lewis and Clark Fair, says: "Thousands will take the opportunity to visit the Coast and see a fair that will repay the trouble and expense."

Japan had to have Port Arthur, and her spirit in putting up the price for it has won the admiration of mankind.

The sentiment of the Portland peace

see before me il chicken thieves, including william Sanders. William Sanders will that only the bow and stern rise hoticeably above the water line. They are strong, Sat-bottomed, and of unpainted dirty wood, with no bright colors about them. Propelled by from 10 to 20 oars men, if the sails fall, they glide through not harm him. They then went to the minister, who promised them that he would withdraw the accusation next Sunday. Therefore, in the pulpit on the following Sunday, the minister said that a remark of his in his last sermon had been the cause of offense, and he would therefore amend it. What I should have said was this; "I see before me II chicken thieves, including that only the bow and stern rise hoticeably above the water line. They are strong, Sat-bottomed, and of unpainted dirty wood, with no bright colors about them. Propelled by from 10 to 20 oars men, if the sails fall, they glide through the water with no noise or smoke, and are very difficult of detection. Dedging along the shore along the shore

Rare Inducement. Philadelphia Press.

FAMOUS SIEGES OF HISTORY

How the Art of Attack Now Excels the Methods of Defens pregnable Fortress Does Not Exist. St. James Gasette.

ished, that the pre-eminence of the atexisted. When the arms employed were slings and arrows, the high and thick walls of fortresses offered insuperable obstacles eleges then were simple block-ades; while for long after the invention of smarrows. of sunpowder the superiority of the de-fense was mainly due to the great diffi-culty of dragging up heavy ordnance with a besieging army, so that the weight of metal being generally in favor of the be-nieged the fire of the fortreas was able

to subdue that of the attack.

During Vauben's youth a siege was a bloody and precarious undertaking, conducted as follows: The approaches were pushed forward to the glucts, when the

ducted as follows: The approaches were pushed forward to the glacis, when the covered way was assaulted. A covered descent was then made into the ditch, and a breach was made by the miners. This also was assaulted. After the capture of the outworks the main work was breached and assaulted, and then the interior intranshments.

From being engaged in the service of the most ambitious monarch of modern times, Louis XIV. Vauban applied his great talents to forward his master's views. He secured his approaches from being enveloped by the introduction of parallels, and, avoiding assaults, accomplished his purpose by well-directed manual labor, thus prefecting that irreststible system of attack, which has ever since been successfully followed.

A siege scientifically prosecuted is beautifully certain in its progress and result. In the case of a protracted siege, however, we invariably hear that the situation is about to be reversed and that the problem of the impresmable fortress has at last been solved. Humanity will have cause to replace in such a triumph of military art, but as yet there are no signs of it coming to pass. Of course, many sieges have failed (and fallure is usually attended with severe loss or diredisaster), as a rule through the resources at the disposal of the besiegers being insufficient for the investment, but these form no exception to this rule:

The most famous sieges of modern times may now be enumerated:

In 1807 Dantale held out for 75 days, and again in 1813 for 40 days, preceded by a six weeks' blockade.

From June 27 to August 18, 1808, a few thousand Spaniards were besieged by 17,000 picked French troops in Sarragossa, which this time capitulated after a heroic resistance lasting 62 days, and accomplished by sap and mine from house to house.

The Peninsular sieges are famous for the numerous assaults of the breach

The Peninsular sieges are famous for the numerous assaults of the breach

The Peninsular sieges are famous for the numerous assaults of the breach and escalades, which were almost unknown in the earlier sieges. Badajos stood two sieges, first in 1811, one of 25 days, which was raised, and, second, in 1812, one of 35 days, which was successful by means of a giorious escalade. Burgos compelled the attackers to withdraw after they had besieged it for 26 days, and the failure, due to the miserable appliances of the besiegers, undid the fruits of Salamanca.

The siege of St. Sebastian, occupying 31 days of the year 1812, was attended by terribly severe fighting. Out of a force of 9000 strong, 3500 were killed and wounded, and the siege train of 59 pieces expended 70,831 rounds, the breaching battery of ten guns once averaging 350 pounds per gun in 1514 hours.

The siege at Antwerp by the French in 1832 was one of the most scientific in history. The garrison of this fortified citadel numbered 5000 men, and was opposed to the attack of a besieging army 13 times its strength. After 25 days the fortress was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the exhausted defenders decided not to stand an assault. The great lesson deduced from this siege was that the besieging army should be from four to five times the strength of the garrison.

The siege of Sebastopol was one of the times the strength of the garrison.

times the strength of the garrison.

The siege of Sebastopol was one of the longest on record; it lasted 349 days. At its close the Russians opposed 262 guns in the first line to about 800 of the allies, and at the final assault, which failed in six points out of seven, the ramparis were intact, and the troops had to advance for nearly 200 yards without cover. One only of the works in the main line—the Malakoff—was ever taken.

The French excavated 43 miles and the English eight miles of trenches, but the approaches never reached the ditch. However, the Chersonese stronghold was

REASONS FOR SUICIDE.

Chicago News.

Nearly all great men are said to have a tinge of melancholy in their blood and are subject at times to periods of timely pecuniary aid of a schoolmate. Bismarck is said to have declared after the battle of Sadowa that he would the battle of Sadowa that he would have killed himself had the Prussians been beaten. Byron, while writing "Childe Harold," said he would have blown his brains out but fer the re-

flection that it would give pleasure to his mother-in-law. Reasons for self-destruction are often very curious. Men have been often very curious. Men have been known to put an end to their lives to escape toothache or other pain. The dread of disease has been known to affect the mind to such an extent that the victim has destroyed himself rather than face it. Wearlness of money and good things to eat have been the cause of suicide as well.

One man drowned himself in the Seine because of the color of his hair, which was flaxen. Another shot himself because his ciothes did not fit himself himself because his ciothes did not fit himself because his ciothes did not fit himself h

which was flaxen. Another shot him-self because his clothes did not fit him. A girl threw herself into the Danube because her companions laughed at her corpulence. A Frenchman took poison to spite his mother-in-law because she insisted upon living with him.

How Port Arthur Got Food.

London Times.

The medium-sized Northern Chinese tunks make first-class blockade runners. They are built very low in the water, with the decks awash when loaded, so that only the bow and stern rise hoticeably above the water line. They are

Abe a Welcome Visitor.

Kent (Ma.) News, Abe Cohen, the enterprising Sandy Bol "I thought they weren't soing to be married until the Spring."
"Yes: but they changed their minds suddenly, and did the thing yesterday. You see, they happened to find a good servent girl out of a job and they wanted to snap her up."

Abe conen, the enterprising Sandy Bottom merchant, paid the News composing room a visit this week, and he was so impressed with the dirty towel he saw there that he has kindly sent us three elegant towels from his department store. Abe is all right Come again, Mr. Cohen, and we'll show you dur coal bin!

from the period when Vauban floursed, that the pre-eminence of the atck over the defense of fortresses has
inted. When the arms employed were
ngs and arrows, the high and thick
alls of fortresses offered insuperable
satisfies eiges then were simple blocktes; while for long after the invention
gunpowder the superiority of the danse was mainly due to the great diffiity of dragging up heavy ordinance with
besieging army, so that the weight of

For five days beavy fighting continued in the strents, till on September 20 the whole city was won.

The principal siegns in the American War of Secession were Vicksburg and Richmond. The investment of the former closed May 18, 1883, and on the Fourth of July following the place capitulated with 20,00 men.

The siege of Petersburg began on July 11, 1884. Gradual approaches were attempted, but the difficulty of pushing them against a long line of strong works, which could not be enveloped and were defonded by equal forces, was found to be so great as to offer small chances of muccess.

The lines gradually extended to 22

miles, comprising \$\mathbb{S}\$ forts and \$\mathbb{S}\$ batteries. The movements of troops operating upon the lines of communication, which up to the last were held by the season, finally rendered an assault practicable by drawing a large part of the defenders away from their works. It was given on April 2, 1865, and most of the works were captured. The defenders evacuated the city during the following night.

The Danish redoubts of Duppel were but poor affairs, and only armed with smooth-bore popguns, nevertheless the defenders lasted 55 days. They was stormed on April 18, 1885, by 16,000 men, who suffered 1185 casualties.

In the Franco-German War formal slegges were undertaken at only Belfort and Strassburg, and partial slegges at Paris, Schlettstadt and Longwy. The most modern fortifications of Paris were 20 years old, and the average age of the rest 150 years. All were 19-formed.

Strassburg was invested on August 12, 1870, and the slegs began on August 21, 1870, and the slegs test 19-formed. Strassburg was invested on August 12, 1870, and the slegs began on August 21, 1870, and the slegs test 19-formed. Strassburg was invested on August 12, 1870, and the slegs began on August 21, 1870, and the slegs test 19-formed. Strassburg was invested on August 12, 1870, and the slegs test of the rest 150 years, and the slegs train comprised 60,000 men, with 200 guns and 100 morture. The garrison numbered 11,000. The attack was made by regular approaches, the outworks being breached by distant fire and by mining, and the main rampart by the high angle fire of batteries in the second parallel. Everything had been prepared for the final assault when the city capitulated, on September 27. The German artillety fired 135,722 rounds.

Belfort held out for 105 days, but the

193,722 rounds. Belfort held out for 100 days, but the besiogers were insufficient—30,000 men pitted against a garrison of 17,000. The bomberdmant lasted day and night from December 3, 1879, to February 18, 1871, the Germans throwing 500,000 projectiles into

Germans throwing 500,000 projectiles into the town.

Paris held out 131 days, but the bombardment of the advanced works only was comparatively short, from December 2, 1870, to January 28, 1871. Longwy made a vigorous defense of 28 days. The Germans bombarded at long range a number of French fortified towns, while they invested others, and "observed" more, but these cannot be classed as more, but these cannot be classed as

more, but these cannot be classed as sieges.

In 1877 the Russians tried to rush Osman Pacha's intrenched camp at Plevna. They first attacked the place on July 20 with 7000 men, and were hurled back with a loss of one-third. They next assaulted on July 20 with 20,000 and were repulsed with a loss of 7000. On September 11, after a four days' bombardment, they made a third fruitless attempt with 90,000 and lost 18,500. They then concluded to resort to a blockade rather than a to resort to a blockade rather than a

resort to a sociate rather than a siege.

The line they occupied was 46 miles in length, and the atrength of the investing army attained 107,000 infantry, with 510 field guns, but only 40 siege guns. The Turkitsh approximately a siege guns. Turkish garrison was never stronger than 40,000. Ceman attempted to break out on December 9, but being surrounded and terribly defeated, he surrendered unconditionally on the following day.

At the same period Kars, though strengthened since 1855 with 12 detached forts and a citadel resisted only 30 days.

One only of the works in the main line—
the Malakoff—was ever taken.

Practically all the land defenses of febastopol were developed in the form of a vast system of earthworks subsequent to the first bombardment, and the defend—
to the first bombardment, and the defend—
17-18. 1377. This was a singularly well—
18-18. 1377. executed affair. The points of attack were vanced work as the Mameion five months later.

The French excavated 42 miles and the English eight miles of trenches, but the approaches never reached the ditch. How-

ever the Chersonese stronghold was never invested; from the north the enemy could always receive reinforcements and supplies.

The three great sieges, so called, in the South African War were Mafeking. 216 days; Kimberly, 128 days, and Ladystarved into surrender in 1865 after a herefe struggle of five months, in which

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The Chicago Tribune prints what it says is the full text of the arbitration treaty between the United States and France. It is the model on which all great depression. Napoleon at the be-ginning of his cureer was in great financial distress and was prevented from drowning himself only by the and, if the secret files of the Senate could be examined, it would be seen to read as follows:

The Government of the United States of America and the government of the French republic, signatories of the convention for the pacific settlement of international dignets, concluded at Hague, July 20, 1889, taking Into consistention that by article XIX of the convention, the high contracting parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have anthochased the undersigned to conclude the fol-

pendence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of the third parties.

Article II.—In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent court of arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope, powers, the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure.

of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure.

Article III.—The present convention shall be notified by the President of the United States of America, by and with advoce and consent of the Senate thereof; it shall become effective on the day of such ratification, and shall remain in force for a period of five years thereafter.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages, at Washington, this first day of

languages, at Washington, this first day of November, in the year 1904.

Eggs as Currency.

London Globe. Eggs are said to be a recognised form of currency in the West of Ireland. They possess the disadvantage of not being negotiable later than a month after issue, except for political purposes, for which they can be banked months abead. banked months ahead.

Never Had a Chance.

Washington Star.

"What is the greatest speech that Congress ever developed?"

"The greatest speech," said the statesman with the disappointed look, "as never delivered. I wrote it myself."