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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1905

#### REVISION IS NECESSARY.

The Oregonian stands with those who think tariff revision proper, desirable, and even necessary. It takes this position from two motives. First, it believes that the inequalities of the present tariff, developed through ecochanges, should be corrected. Second, it believes it essential, and even necessary, to the future welfare of the Republican party that it pay attention to the criticism of the tariff and of its inequalities that is rife throughout the country, and to show a disposition to meet that criticism upon a fair basis.

No tariff schedule can be permanent. The reason is that the subject is one of infinite complexity. It changes as conditions if industry change, as mar kets vary, as relations between labor capital undergo modification, as public opinion shifts from one point of lew to another. There is now a very large, influential public sentiment that ds revision of the tariff. If the demand be rejected, this body of opinion will seek and press to enforce it by any means that can be laid hold of The natural result of it will be to bring the radical free-traders into control of the movement for tariff reform. Then shall have another state of things similar to that brought about under Cleveland's second administration. The theorists will lead but in order to get their scheme through Congress they will be compelled to yield to the greed of special interests; and we shall have worse inequalities than now. The tariff cannot be revised rationally on these rinciples or through those forces. It can be revised rationally only by those believe in and are devoted to rea sonable protection.

Therefore the work of revision should be undertaken now. There is an extreme theory of protection and an extreme theory of free trade. The one would put up the bars against all for- all who have watched the progress of odities, the other would let in all foreign commodities free. Here, It marks the reflux of the last wave as in almost all cases, the middle cours is the rational one, and it is the course our country will, in the main, pursue. It may go violently, now and then to one extreme or to the other, with loss to capital and labor, even the extent of National calamity-and this has been ported M. Combes in that policy which our history. But there is a reasonable middle ground. Many of our people believe that at this time the pendulum has awung too far toward the extreme of protection. The steel trust and the paper trust and many other combinavantage. Hence revision is called for,

On a question like this there is nothing in an appeal to a party to "stand The tariff is one of those subjects in which there is no fixed principle. It is matter merely of judgment duction, markets and opinion. It is

The Oregonian's opinion that the Republican party, acting through its publican party, acting through its rep-resentatives in Congress, must revise bination of the most incongruous elethe tariff or suffer a fall. How soon no one can say, but in these times of rapid Combes Ministry. In the 1902 election movement it might come sooner than those who feel themselves intrenched in place and power imagine. The judgment of President Roosevelt on this, as that a party can't "stand pat" against a large public sentiment for turiff reform, or anything else, for a length of time. The Republican party must make concessions here, or it will get another rude jolt, like that of 1892. It must be so, in the dealings of a party on any subject wherein the element of opinion, based on conflicting yet constantly changing conditions in the economic world, is the main factor. There is the exhortation to "stand ing constructive, nothing but obstinacy, which never yet had any permanent winning, in any conflict of politics, interests or opinions. Does anybody imagine that the present turiff, with its higgledy-piggledy schedules, is permanent? The special beneficiary of it who thinks so will find his mistake and so will the political party that

Progress of Texas is astonishing, and enthusiastic Texans say their state will yet be the most populous state of the Union. It is now fifth in population. If the rate of increase continues, it will pass Ohio before 1920, Illinois before 1930. Pennsylvania by 1949 ed Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to and New York by 1950. The area of Texas is nearly one-third larger than that of all four of the states named. "If it were as densely settled as New York now is, it would contain 41,000,000 souls; and when it becomes as densely will contain \$5,000,000." Texas now

find that the exports from Galvesto are now greater than ton, Baltimore or Philadelphia. New York and New Orieans are the cities which ship more outward-bound goods than Galveston. It is confidently predicted that "Galveston will exceed New Orleans in a very short time, and become the second exporting city of is easy, when there is enthusiasm behind it. In this as in other like cases, fulfillment will be more tedious.

#### CHAIRMAN BURTON.

The chairmanship of the House com mittee on rivers and harbors in Con gress carries vast responsibilities and great influence. No such chairman can discharge his duties acceptably to the whole Nation unless he has most exact knowledge of all important rivers and harbors and combines with that knowledge an unfalling determination to defeat all improper demands fo public money, and award all deserving projects with the largest possible ap propriations. That is to say, he mus be intelligent, honest and courageous All these high attributes belong, it may be readily believed, in the fullest de gree, to Mr. Burton, the present efficient head of the House committee on rivers and harbors.

Mr. Burton has complete information about the Columbia River and the mighty territory it dçains. He has ex-amined in person the Columbia River entrance and the site of the propose Celilo canal. He understands perfectly the value of each improvement to th merce and industries of a wide teritory. He has more than once expresse himself as favorable to the opening of the Columbia River, and has manifest ed an active and friendly interest in the several plans to bring about that desirable end. If there is any disposition in the Pacific Northwest to regard Mr. Burton as an obstacle to our progrett ought to be dissipated at once. purpose, all may be sure, is to do everything for the Columbia that he feels he can reasonably do. An emergency confronts him now, wherein he sees that the amount to be appropri ated by the river and harbor bill is comparatitvely little, and he is reduc ing all the items to the smallest possible minimum. He apparently thinks that in these circumstances the Cellic canal can wait.

But it should not wait, and it cannot be required to wait except by disregard, indeed by clear violation, of a spe cific promise made by the United States Government to the people of Oregon What is important now is to impres Mr. Burton anew with (1) the acute de sire of all people of the Pacific Northwest that the Columbia River be opened for its full navigable length and (2) the common opinion here that the good faith of the Government is in volved; and (3) the inseparable nature of the projects for improvement of the Columbia entrance and construction of the canal

The Oregon Legislature has adopted a joint resolution defining the attitude of the Pacific Northwest as to river im provement. Washington and Idaho will ubtless do the same. It may be hoped that various commercial bodies of Portland will take immediate action designed to show Congress and all concerned where we stand. Effort has seen made to place Portland in a faise light in this most vital matter by having it appear that the city is willing to give up the canal in the interest of the par. It is not necessary that it should make any choice, and it is mischievous and foolish to have it said or believed that it is willing to sacrifice Eastern Oregon and all the Inland Empire fo the supposed benefit of Portland.

## THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

News of the resignation of M. Combe

nd the other members of the French

Ministry must have been expected by

public affairs in the French Republic which was repre ented by the bill fo the separation of church and state. It cannot be believed to show a perm nent defeat of that majority of the Chamber of Deputies which has, after many deviations and questionings, sup in August, 1903, he defined as that of "clear thought against blind faith." In this path he has steadily advanced since the religious associations law of 1900, which demanded the registration and authorization by the state of all religious establishments. Even as late as March 1903. Premier Combes supported in the Chamber the continuation of the Concordat, defining the limit of interference by the Papacy in the French church on the one hand and the financial support by the French state to the clergy on the other. But his pobination of the most incongruous ele ments into the opposition to the the results were that 360 Ministerialists were returned against an opposition numbering 281 of all colors and shades of opinion. Advantage has been taken on most other subjects, is sound. No of the measures set on foot by the Minone ever has seen more clearly than he lister of War. General Andre, to ascer tain, by private reports, the political opinions and tendencies of the superfor officers of the army. It has been common knowledge that a mass of these officers held royalist or Napoleonic views and hopes, and had not finally and heartily, although nominally, accepted the republic. And in the event of any uprising by either of the reactionary parties, it might have proved of th utmost importance that only republican commanding officers should be placed but there is in it, noth- in control. Doubtless there was ground for the general outcry against espionage, repugnant to all classes of the nation in these days, So General Andre, a strong Minister, was forced out and the ranks of the Ministry broken. The proposed reopening of the Dreyfus case has also been used to enlist all the "anti-Semites" in the Chamber in the opposition. The imposition of an income tax, which was to follow at an early day, served also to detach members from the government majority. If it be true that M. Combes will suggest to President Loubet the summoning of M. Rouvier, the present Minister of Finance, to form the new Ministry. and that M. Delcasse, the much-trust

tions will not suffer M. Combes has had a longer tenure of office than most of his predecessors. Hisname will always be connected with populated as England or Germany is. the freeing of the educational system it will contain 95,000,000." Texas now of France from the hands of the has more railroad mileage than any church, and with the successful chamstate. It is a surprise, too, to pioning of arbitration with other na-

resume office, continuity of relations of

the French Republic with other na-

tions, of which the treaties with England and Italy are the most striking examples. In the political history of France for the past three years teacher, the schoolmaster, the advocate of free thought, has met two great opponents, the Roman Catholic Church professional soldier. somewhat incongruous allies have at last succeeded, if not in unhorsing him yet in forcing him to dismount. The further progress of this three-cornered duel will be watched from many sides with varying interest.

The sun, it is true, rises in the East, but James Hamilton Lewis, like young Lochinvar, comes out of the West, and James Hamilton Lewis rises with greater eclat than ever the sun may hope for. Jim Ham, to adopt the en dearing diminutive, last rose to maky a few remarks on the occasion of Bos great Jackson-day banquet where Massachusetts Democrats of all stripes-except, of course, the penitentiary kind-gathered to eat, drink and dwell together, for soever brief a space, in unity. Governor Douglas was there, Mayor Pat Collins was there, General Miles was there, Martin W. Littleton was there, and Jim Ham was there. It is something to outshine such a comin a manner calculated to make the great heart of the West beat with pride. Let the East continue to have first call on the sun; the West has a

more effulgent luminary. It was no mean collection of stars that Jim Ham out-scintillated, for one guest, at least, "had his hair parted in the middle and wore a PrinceAlbert coat, buttoned tight," while Governor Douglas was moved to remark that he never knew there was such a really swell set of fellows in the Democratic party. Yet in that great and brilliant gathering, Jim Ham, the rosy-whis-kered Aurora of the West-if such a term be not too great a strain upon the dark by comparison with his hirsute and sartorial splendor that General Miles came wearing a "plain derby Well did General Miles realize that no plume, however flowing and glowing, could match Nature's gift to Jim Ham

And in oratory the pride of the West was equally successful. In a speech full of sound sense Jim Ham told his hearers some wholesome truths. He coruscatingly besought them to "make the Constitution fit the institutions, with the idea of getting after the cor porations, and declared very properly that the Democratic Presidential nomi nation should not be "contracted out to Wall-street sycophants and dish ored degenerates." After telling the admiring banqueters that "Roosevel Republicanism" was really discovered by Jackson, who shot it into the people with his New Orleans cannon, Ham went into temporary eclipse. That the period of obscuration will be brief must be the hope of the West

### WILL ASK FOR STATE AID.

The Boys' and Girls' Ald Society and the Florence Crittenton Refuge Home will make strong appeal to the Legislature for an appropriation to carry on the work in which they are respectively engaged. The former through its superintendent, W. T. Gardner, that to maintain the society in its present state of efficiency an appropri ation of \$4000 a year is indisp There is every relison to believe indeed the open records of the society plainly show—that the affairs of this organization are very carefully admin istered. The work it has done, is doing and desires to continue to do, is a protection to the community and to the individual. It cannot, under the existing order of things, in which live sponsible parentage bears so heavy a hand, be dispensed with, either fr the standpoint of political economy or common humanity. The presentment made by Mr. Gardner will be, as it islature, and such assistance as the ecessities of the case are found to demand will doubtless be given,

Of the Refuge Home it may be said, from the showing made by its cotent and careful secretary, that its affairs have, after much scandal and waste of material resources, been placed upon an economical basis, and that practical philanthropy dominates the entire management of the institution. The work undertaken owing largely to the extreme youth and neglected lives of many of the inmater makes strong appeal to charity of the type that is made up of patience and kindness, and without which self-heip in such cases is impossible. The needs of such an institution are always pressing. In this instance the most ur gent need seems to be the very material ne of a building which will answer something more than the bare require nent of a poor shelter. The work for the past two years has been carried on under many difficulties on a state appropriation of \$2000 a year. It is charitable work in special sense, albeit the task to which it has set itself is little more than a forlorn hope.

### THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

on mills strikers is distressing in the extreme. The present week is the twenty-sixth of the strike, and destitution prevails in the homes of hundreds of the idle operatives. The bitter stress of a New England Winter is upon them. Cold and hunger abide with them, and there is no promise of relief from these onditions for many months to A strike was ordered on the plea that labor was not receiving a living wage That was more than six months ago and the loss in wages has aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the end is not in sight. The situation is one that makes strong appeal to hu manity; but humanity is powerless to provide a remedy. A stubborn business proposition is involved in the struggle. Manufacturers assert they cannot afford to pay the wages which the operatives demand; operatives declare that they cannot live upon less than the increase they urge. Trades unions are behind the latte exhorting them to stand fast; Southern milis are keeping up the supply of tex tiles, so that no scarcity of products exists. The contention of the strikers seems to be hopeless; its features are those of extreme hardship and of told suffering in the homes of labor And worse than all, perhaps, because more lasting, is the bitterness of spirit engendered between labor and capital

Conclusions formed from the fragmentary dispatches that have hitherto-been the public's sole information concerning Port Arthur are likely to need Patriotism may be the last refuge of revision when the full story of the siege a scoundrel in "Gessier Rousseau's" within is told:

first visit of the newspaper men to the captured city, the Associated Press correspondent says that no less than 31,000 tive men remained in the fortress and that there was no grinding scarcity of food, although not much ammunition remained. Furthermore, the Russian soldiers are represented as indignant that the surrender was made, and as believing General Krondratenko to have been the real hero of the siege The most striking feature of this dis patch is the statement concerning the number of effective Russian soldiers, since it varies so greatly from former reports, 12,000 having been the number reviously given. Until a full accoun of the siege is sent out, the world will not know whether another shared the glory of the defense with Stoessel o the General so highly commended by Nog! is entitled to the entire credit.

"It is a local bill" is the assertion heard in the Legislature when a bill is under consideration having for its purpose the changing of judicial districts, or the creation of new Judge-ships. With such an understanding. bills of that sort are left entirely to Senators or Representatives from the district directly affected. But such easures are not local bills. Judges are state officers and are paid from the State Treasury, Whether the number of Judges should be increased s therefore more than a local question though, of course, the members from th district directly concerned are best able to determine the need of the proposed change. Bills affecting municipalities or counties are local bills, but those affecting judicial districts are not.

The Kentucky feud broke into the telegraph news again yesterday. W. Rorick and Henry Holcomb, leaders of the respective branches of the feud, met and killed each other and a flumber of others were wounded. While these feuds are generally and perhaps rightfully deprecated, there are mitigating circumstances. The man whose victous passions and murderous instincts cause him to engage in this kind of manelaughter can never be a valued member of society. Living, he is accordingly of no use in the world, there is a slight economic gain by his departure, for even a Kentucky feudist "turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away

Senator Croisan, of Marion County, wants the Legislature to enact a law providing that the attorneys in an ac tion shall have the right to address the jury at least two hours on a side. Since it is scarcely probable that this meas ure was proposed by jurymen, it must be that the attorneys up in the Third Judicial District feel that they have been cut short in their arguments by a Judge who thinks he knows how long it should take a lawyer to present his Perhaps Senator Croisan would better go a little slow. He may drawn on the jury himself some day, and then he will find that not all law yers can make themselves interesting

It may be hoped the Legislature, following Governor Chamberlain's suggestion, will pass an act to make future censuses of Oregon, taken by the state every tenth year, more efficient censuses heretofore have than been. Heretofore the state census has been taken by the County Assessors, but, since no definite provision has been made for the work, it has been done in a slipshod manner. A new act should be passed, drawn so as to give the work wider scope and range. statistical information is high value in many ways. The change should be made in time for the work of this census year of 1965.

Thomas H. Carter will re-enter the Senate from Montana. He was turned out a few years ago, when the state went Democratic on the sliver craze. Mr. Carter is a man of intellectual activity and a "good fighter." He did Oregon great injury once by talking a river and harbor bill to death, but out of no malevolence towards Oregon. He was contending for arid-land legislation for his state, and, unable to get it he took his opportunity to talk against time, on the last day of the session for the purpose of blocking all other legislation

affairs, both internal and external, can afford the Russian patriot so little pleasure, it must be unusually cheering for him to learn that the crop of Winter cereals is this year considerably higher than the average and that the crop of Spring cereals is also above the average. A report just published by the Russian Statistical Bureau shows that the present Winter crop exceeds by 14 per cent the average for the last five years.

It is odd to come across a name with such associations as Caesarea in the commerce-chasing Consular reports, especially to read that it is the headquarers of a lively trade in counterfeit antiques and Hittite and cunelform inscriptions. If there is one form of forgery baser than all others, it must be the manufacture of bogus inscriptions. Think of the industrious scholar laboriously translating a historical record of no more value than Pickwick's inscribed stone.

It will be observed with interest that a leading reason why the Suprem Court of the United States gave Sena tor Burton, of Kansas, a new trial, was that the money improperly paid to him was paid in Washington City, and not in St. Louis, where the trial occurred. "Therefore," the decision says, "the court in Missouri had no jurisdiction to try the offenses set forth."

Speaker Mills expresses the hope that this session of the Legislature will go down in history as one of the best ever held. If the Legislature should grant any considerable portion of the new appropriations asked for, and then cut off the revenue received under the corporation tax law, it would certainly go down in history, but-

Caucus Senatorial nominee Niedringhaus, of Missouri, took money for cam paign purposes from the St. Louis brewers, and told the Legislature it was his own money. Now they may after all, send Mr. Nierdinghaus to Washington. The troubles of our Senators—some of them—have a very early beginning and no ending-

Senator Brownell will at least be able to look dignified as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections,

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The fashion in photographs is now to ave one's teeth showing. Bet a dollar the dentists started this fad.

They tell of an East Side woman who is so energetic that when she's sweeping the carpet the air gets so full of dust that her husband has to chew each breath pefore it will go into his lungs.

"Champagne was always obtainable, says a dispatch from Port Arthur. But who could drink champagne at a mule-

Henry Watterson exclaims, "Strange ire the whimsies of fortune." Not a bit stranger than Sir Henri's.

The Jacksonville Sentinel begs its readers to remember that it is the biggest paper of its size in Oregon.

A youngster at the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society has run away ever so many times for no reason in the world except that wherever he may be he always wants to go somewhere else. The kid has the true vagabond spirit. Travel is not travel if undertaken for the purpose of reaching some fixed and unchangeable destination. There may be halting-places on the roadbut your true traveler bothers not at all over his journey's end. For him there is no end: wherever he may be, he wants to be somewhere else, just like the runaway kid. "Give to him the road beneath and the sky above him," and he s as merry as a grig-at least, so poets

etimes we think the cows would all go dry if they saw the mixtures that are inheled milk punches.

Have you ever seen that untidy sert of when she wears a sweater, looks as if she had put on her clothes is the wrong order and had the innermost garment outermost?

Emerson Hough has a story in the Saturday Evening Post in which he says ture of a girl in white, with a blue sash We should like to take a census and find out if pink-fluffy-looking stuff with ribbons-wasn't in some of the pictures,

Port Arthur disappears from the pert paragraph.

There could be no better way for a oung physician to acquire the power of stening to a lot of twaddle with an air of sympathetic interest than to work weeks as a bartender,

Probably everybody has a horrible recllection of having taken castor oil at one time or another, and remembers the arious devices employed to smuggle the trightful stuff past the zone of taste. Perhaps the strangest plan of all is one revealed by an inquest in Chicago, where a young man killed his betrothed by giving her carbolle acid in mistake for the castor oil prescribed. The young man confuls of what he thought was castor oil into a gluss of beer!

Some papers have been having fun with the answers given by a candidate for a teachers' certificate in Augusta, Ga. The woman gave the birthplace of Columbus Boston and the date of the discovery of America as November 20, 1860, but he answer to the question, "What was the cause of the Revolutionary War?" ough a little general in terms, seems to us to be pretty accurate in essentials The revolutionary war," ran the answer, was caused by America wanting to en-

Oregon editors greet fraternally Mesers. Pappageorgian and Sakelylarios, editors of the Greek daily just begun in Boston. Even in Boston, however, we believe that newspaper men will address the latest strugglers as Papp and Sak.

Snow has a new name in Victoria. The Colonist refers to it as frappe aqua.

Only once in her life is a woman's weight considered of sufficient importance to get into the papers, and that's en she's born. A man can get his in again at a later stage by turning pugilist.

A man by the name of Badger, who lives in Brimson, Mo., has named his son for the town. How would you like to be called Brimson Badger?

In Arkansas a woman who wears a stuffed bird in her hat is liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$50. It is difficult to understand why stuffed birds should be protected more than any other sort of dead bird.

The honest American citizen doesn't stand in slippery places. He falls down,

The Atchison Globe tells the following story of a citizen who should be an upbuilder of Oregon: Ralph Martin, who went to Coburg. Or., two

Raiph Martin, who went to Coburg, Or., two years ago to be a bookkeeper for a lumber milling company, has been made night superintendent of the mill. Raiph Martin was formerly a Globe carrier, and when he sold out his route he worked up a mar between the boys who wanted to buy him out, and finally rented a room down town and sold it off to the highest biffler, getting a dollar a "sub." At that time a "sub" was worth 65 cents.

It is one of life's little oddities that when a baby arrives the father very often gives his friends cigars as a sort of celebration, but no one ever heard of the mother giving her friends candy or

Nobody died in the last ditch at Port Arthur. It was different at Panama.

How exciting a news story appears when you hear the boy shouting it in the street, and how tame after you've bought the paper.

### Engaged.

Puck.
Engaged: Who would ever have thought it!
It happened so sudden, you see.
I wonder, when could he have bought it—
And how did he know 't would fit me?
And how did he dare to embrace me.
And call me his "darling," and Bess!
He can't have the nerve, now, to face me!
I'm sure that I didn't say "yes."

Last night, why, I hadn't a notion
That that was the reason he came—
Tho' he was, vowed the girls, all devotion
And we had lots of fun with his name. And to think that Mama, she suspected, And sat up so late, in unfress, To whisper that "no one objected." I'm sure that I didn't say "yes."

'Twas right in the midst of the weather He acted so funny and queer:
I was scared just we two there together.
And prayed some one else would appear.
And first thing I knew, like a nimy
I was tight in his arms, nothing less! And he was all shining and grinn I'm sure that I never said "yes!.

It's a beauty, a regular beauty!
And set with such exquisite taste!
I suppose—I suppose 'its my duty
To send and return it in haste.
I can't give it up—it's worth double.
The ones wern by Helen and Jess. and I can't give him up, more's the trouble But I'm sure I haver eald "yes."

#### STRANGE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD THE AUSTRALIANS By arrangement with the Chicago Tr

that rank lower in the scale of humanity than the natives—the "black fellows," as the colonists call them-of Australia. The black fellows differ in many respects from all the other races of frankind. They are muscular, about that he would "jump up white fellow and the height of Europeans, and well proporthe height of Europeans, and well propor-tioned. This is a complete list of their physical attractions. Their faces are almost as black as those of negroes. Large parts of their bodies are covered with hair, and they take special pride in their long, matted mustaches and beards. Their eyes are retreating and their lower jaws protruding. They decorate themselves by cutting long gashes in their skins and filling them with clay, so that ghastly scare remain. The hideousness of the black fellow is complete when he has finished his toilet by sticking a large bone through the septum of his nose and putting on the few articles of native dress which partially protect him from the cold but serve indifferently the purposes of modesty. His character is ugly as his person. He is a born line and thief, he is treacherous, capricious and greedy, and he is perhaps the most wantonly cruel of human heigs.

The Australians were formerly can-

it is certain that they devour almost every other flying, walking or creeping thing. The Bugong moth is roasted and consumed by them in large quantities. They are fond of tadpoles, spakes, flesh and turtles and they have a peculiar way and turties and they have a peculiar way of catching the latter. The remora or aucking fish has a sucker on the back of its head by which it sticks with great tenacity to any object it comes in contact with. The Australian fisherman fastens the remora to the end of his line, casts it into the water as an American fisherman would a baited hook, and, when it has firmly attached itself to a turtle, draws both remora and turtle into his boat. Kangaroo meat is also a fav-orite food. When the Australian has plenty of food he is indolent and a giut-When his stomach is empty he fishes and bunts with the most persevering energy.

The Australians have but rude ideas concerning medicine and surgery. One of their methods of curing sickness is to suck the place from which pain seems to come. If the case is bad they tie one end of a string around the patient's neck forehead and rub his lips with the other end until the blood comes. The cause of the disorder is supposed to come out with the blood.

out with the blood.

Nowhere is the condition of women worse than among this barbarous people. Marriage by force, which no doubt once prevailed all over the earth, still flourishes here in full vigor. When a man wants a wife he does not ask the woman who has caught his fancy to marry him, nor does he seek her navnis' consent to woo has caught his fainty to marry him, nor does he seek her parents' consent to the match. He lays in wait for her at night or in the wood, beats her into insensibility with his club, and drags her off to his lair like a savage animal. It sometimes happens, because of a scarc-ity of women, that several men cannot get wives within their own tribe. An ex-pedition is then got up to steal women from some neighboring tribe. The women stolen seldom make any resistance after being knocked senseless the first time, but enter into the spirit of the rough game and show as much anxiety to get away with their new masters as the latter do to have them to. The men work their wives like oxen and kick, club and be found whose head and body are not covered with frightful scars.

The Australians' religion is a vague be-lief in evil spirits who are to be propiti-

#### LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE. Total for 1904 in the United States Is 6672. Fireproof Magazine

So remote do most of us regard the statistical excerpts and comparisons will come as a surprise. The calculations themselves are based upon inrance year books, vital statistics and a New Year's greeting to our great contem-taken from the last general statistical period of 12 months covering life loss paper itself which now exploits the show is period of 12 months covering life loss by this cause throughout the entire country. During the last census year, deaths resulting from fire reached the unprecedented total of 6672. Or over 500 lives sacrificed each and every months to the destroying element. The proportion of life loss averages, dur-ing the period, about evenly, a little under 9 per 100,000, but showing an increase from 5.5 in 1890 to that of 8.3 increase from 5.5 in 1890 to that of 8.8

in 1906 per 100,050 of population.
The figures for the following states and cities respectively are:
Illinois, 215; Chicago, 136 of the Indiana, 173; Indianapolis, 14 of the

Jowa, 91 reported. Michigan, 161; Detroit, 25 of the

Minnesota, 100; Minneapolis, 14 of St. Louis, 72.

New Jersey, 188. New York State, 561; Greater New York, 342. Ohio, 289; Cleveland, 39; Cincinnati,

20.
Pennsylvania. 641; Scranton, 24;
Wilkesbarre, 15; Alleghany 29; Philadelphia, 142; Pittsburg, 49;
Virginia, 271.
Wisconsin, 122; Milwaukee, 25. Some striking comparisons are af-forded by the following illustrative

One thousand more persons lost their lives through fire than the whole number of those drowned; the figures tand: Burned, fire, etc., 6772; drowned,

Railroad accidents killed 6930. Fire, Rheumatism claimed 3067 victims-Scarlet fever sacrificed 6333 lives-

6772, fire, 5772.

Smallpox—of which we hear so much, and which arouses the intensest administrative agitation—satisfied its death claim with 3484—fire 5772.

## Don Quixote

Austin Dobson in the Cornhill Magazine. Advents we greet of great and small, Much we extel that may not live, Yet to the new-born type we give No care at all!

his year, three centuries past, by age More malmed than by Lepanto's fight, This year Cervantes gave to light His matchless page.

Whence first outrode th' immortal Pair-The half-crazed Hero and his hind-To make sad laughter for mankind: And whence they fare Throughout all Piction still, where chance Allies Life's duliness with its dreams— Allies what is with what but seems— Fact and Romance—

O Knight of fire and Squire of earth! O changing give-and-take between The aim too high, the aim too mean,

Three centuries past, in sunburned And hang, on Time's Pantheon wall, My votive tablet to recall That leaster

HERE are few people on the earth | ated or guarded against. Since the Eng lish appeared among them they have be-lieved that after death they are changed into white men. "Fall down black fellow, jump up white fellow" is the chief article. In their creed. A native who was hanged at Melbourne died congratulating himself.

> The Australians have several interest-The Australians have several interesting weapons, the most effective being the
> "waddy" and the "boomerang." The
> "waddy," a heavy club made in various
> shapes, is the black fellow's inseparable
> companion, and is wielded and, huried by
> him with astonishing skill, force and velocity. In the field he uses it to kill game
> or his enemy. In the house he knocks
> down-and not infrequently brains—his
> wife and children with it. When two nawife and children with it. tives quarrel they settle their dis the presence of the other members of the community by mauling each other over the head until one of them falls senseless or dead. The various uses to which the waddy is put has caused an especially tnick skull to be the most admired and valued possession an Australian can have, and he thinks himself insuited if told his skull is thin.

The Australians also have spears and owns and arrows. The most remarkable The Australians were formerly cannibals, and the white settlers of their nomerang a flattened, curved piece of extremely hard wood, which whiris human flesh when there is a scarcity of other kinds of food. One tribe is said to mix the flesh of children and dogs and devour the mixture eagerly. They are also accused of habitually bailing their fishhooks with the fat of boys. Whether the Australians eat human beings or not, it is certain that they devour almost and he must be made to make the matter and so companion of the native as is his waddy.

> The Australian is so quarreisome that he usually has one or more feuds on his hands, and vendettas between families and tribes are frequent, but there are no contests that rise to the dignity of wars.
> The natives have not enough persistence, foresignt and capacity for organization to carry on a war. Their conflict consists principally of isolated duels and murders. When a man is killed his slaver cuts one his loine, taken out his kidneys and smears the fat from them over his face. He imagines that in this way he gets the dead man's strength and courage one tribe to start a fire where a one tribe to start a fire where another tribe can see its smoke is a challenge to fight. Many white settlers were massa cred before they learned of this custom. The black fellow is full of tricks. The colonists have learned not to trust to appearances when he approaches seam unarmed. They have found that he setween his great and first toes, and possibly by means of it is trailing a half dozen weapons in the grass behi and besides the weapons He is tra may have several more hidden ther back in the grass which he can get on abort notice.

The Australians are divided into many wandering tribes, none of which has any semblance of organized government. The man who can hit the hardest with the waddy and throw the boomerang with most deadly effect is the head mun of the nmunity as well as of the family, and is deposed as soon as some better fighter contests his title. They have, of private property in land as well as personal effects. lowever, an indefinite notion of the right

personal effects.

It is estimated that when the first white settlers invaded the continent of Austra-ita it had a population of 150,000. The natives have been ruthlessly shot down by the stockmen. They have been pol-soned by the thousand, it is asserted, by white men and women of whom they begged food. They have been "dispersed" by the native police, demoralized by vila-rum and carried off by diseases acquired ugh contact with civilization. Only main, and it seems but a matter of a short time fintil they will be a defunct

### NOTICED EVERYWHERE.

Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner That great and good type of Western jou nalism. The Portland Oregonian, comes to band this morning in the form of an extra number, giving a history of its town and state, the why and wherefore of the coming Lewis and Clarke Exposition. Not only do we send paper itself which now exploits the show is as perfect as the machinery and brain of man can make it at present

Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal. The Oregonian, Portland's leading newspa per, has imped a handsome annual number of 52 pages, embracing an illustrated s covering every feature of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in that city from Jun I to October 15 of the present year. The Exposition will be opened entirely free from debt, the total appropriation to date being \$1,510,000. The paper is filled with informa-

#### souvenir and is especially valuable to anyone contemplating a visit to the Exposition, How First London Minister Sailed.

Success Magazine. When our first Foreign Minister arranged to go to London he was requested by the captain of the sailing vessel in New York harbor to go aboard imme diately. Hastily buying a sack of flour, three hams and a hag of potatoes, he hurried on board ship to arrange with some sailor to cook his meals, not knowsome sailor to cook his means, not know-ing but that they might sail at any hour. Five weeks passed before the boat left the harbor. After six weeks at sea the traveler at length beheld the outlines of the ceast of old England.

### Mark Twain's Tribute.

Harper's Weekly. Mark Twain has had these touching nes cut in the modest block of marble which marks the resting place of his wife in the cemetery at Elmira, N. Y .:

"Warm summer sun. Green sod above,

Lie light, lie light,
Good night, dear heart Good night, good night.

### Happiness Not in War.

New York Press.

The great Japanese Fleid Marshal, the Marquis Oyama, once said: "My idea of happiness is to dispose of everything I possess that belongs to the practice of arms and go far into the country with big boxes of books to read for the rest of my days, books that tell of happiness and progress and not of the terrible deeds of war. And I would gather about me my best old friends and little children. Then, in the sunny days, all would be happiness." be happiness.

### Don't Worry About Portland.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New York paper remarks: "Portland,
Or., will next take a hand in the pre-Or, will hear take a man of chance. St. Louis is nursing its injuries." St. Louis is delighted with its Fair experience and doing more business than ever before in its history. There was one painful feature connected with the Experition, and that was parting with It.