The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, as second-class matter, SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail or Express.)
and Sunday, per year.
and Sunday, siz months
and Sunday, three months
and Sunday, per month
without Sunday, per month
without Sunday, per month out Sunday, per year out Sunday, six months out Sunday, three month out Sunday, per month

BY CARRIER Daily without Sunday, per week. Daily per week, Sunday included. THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Issued Every Thursday.)

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1905.

WHAT CHANCE FOR PEACE?

The war ought to ceuse. Russia is been a series of unbroken and unrelieved disasters. In no instance has she gained an advantage. She is beaten on land and ses.

Driven back out of Corea, driven back out of maritime Manchuria, and Port Arthur wrested from her, beaten in great battles on her lines of defense northward, forced out of Mukden, the capital of the great province she was stealing from China, her vast armies fast adherent in his fight for the Presirolled back with terrible losses and the remnants scarcely able to reorganize for resistance to the progress of the vic- the Kuykendall camp and was promtorious Japanese-Russia, boasting herself one of the greatest of powers. folled and beaten before the world, by a nation whose warlike prowess she had hitherto refused to take into account. Her answer is that she will send other armies. But will she? Can Kuykendall stand in? He certainly did she? Or would it avail, if she could

tragedy? Nobody can imagine that other armies which Russia may send can be as efficient as those which Japan has defeated and practically destroyed. On the sea Russia remains as helpless as she has been from the first. She hasn't the spirit even to hazard a combut on the sea; and still, as from the first, she keeps studiously out of the way of it. Is France the friend of Russis? Then France ought to urge Ruscannot possibly desire her so-called ally to be humiliated further in a war that for Russia can have no triumphs. Possibly Germany might wish to see Russia weaken herself still further; for such result might tend to separate Russia the menace of their alliance.

English-speaking nations, of course would be glad to hear of overtures for peace, which in the present state of affairs could hardly come from Japan. France is the nation which ought to the lead in suggestions of peace; and Brance probably will speak as soon as she gets an intimation from Russia that such intervention would be welcome,

RICHES FOR MARKET GARDENERS.

The correspondent who urges farm ers to diversify their vegetable crops nstead of making the raising of potatoes their chief care in this line, is wise It was formerly said that the chief products of Posey County, Indiana, were "lumber and fruit," or specifical-"hoop-poles and pumpkine." that it required a mighty and persistent a portion of their attention to the growing of corn and wheat. But enterprise and effort triumphed and the hoop-pole and pumpkin era of exclusive production long since passed from Posey County.

Until within relatively recent years, the agricultural products of the Willamette Valley were chiefly wheat and potatoes. The price of the former was generally low in those years of anti-expansion, and limited shipping facili- of the American roads. In other words, ties, while for the great bulk of the it is expected to have sufficient power latter crop there was no price at all, at to make and maintain rates independleast none that would justify the producer in digging and hauling his potatoes to market. Still the fields were sown an exhibition of independence. The to wheat the next year and the potato Canadian Pacific has always got on patch was as diligently planted as though there was nothing else that the tors. It annually lands thousands of habit was at length broken, as the athabit was at length broken, as the at-cention that has been given to hop it also hauts other thousands of tons and flax-growing, herticulture, dairying, stockraining and a fair diversity of

vegetable-growing attests.
It may be, however, that too much attention is still given to potato-rais-True, the prices that consumers have paid for potatoes in this city during the past season and are still paying

everproduction may follow this fact and leave no margin of profit for the pro-ducer this year is probable. The prudent farmer can readily provide against this probability by diversifying his vegetable crop. The time is now, and the wise farmer will attend to it. The acre planted to cucumbers, the half-acre to carrots, turnips, cabbage or any other of the standard table or stock vegetables will, if carefully cultivated, in localities reasonably favorable as regards market facilities, produce a paying crop.

Then there are the earlier crops of green vegetables. Is there the slightest robability that the Portland market will be adequately supplied during the coming Summer months with fresh home-grown green peas, string beans. mer squashes and garden-grown let-Housekeepers know how it was last year, when the demand upon the market was only normal. This year the demand will be much greater. Herein lies the farmers' and gardeners' opportunity, not to "cluch" consumers but to meet a sure demand with an ample supply, at prices which will give adequate returns for their labor and foresight, and thereby put money in their pockets.

ANOTHER SIDELIGHT ON NORMALS. President Kuykendall may not have put himself under obligation to the normal school machine in Douglas County when he won the leadership of the upper chamber of the Oregon Legislature; therefore his defense of the Drain Normal appropriation may have been gratultous, but how about the foilowing facts:

Senator Coshow, Democrat, of Dougiss, was the shield and buckler of the Senator Coshow blocked the combin-

ion of Democrats and anti-Kuykendall Republicans in the fight for organization of the Senate.

Mr. Kuykendall confessed obligation to Coshow and gave him better commitee assignments than to a number of Republicans-chairmanship of the comand means, and revision of laws, all highly important.

In order to make way for Coshow on committee on revision of laws and yet not crowd off others to whom he was indebted, President Kuykendall had that committee enlarged from fire members to seven.

Against attempts to abolish the Drain School, President Kuykendall and his friends, including Senator Booth, used their influence, and bills to cut off Drain were defeated in the House and Senate almost simultaneously, one week before adjournment.

President Kuykendall is a Regent of the Drain School. Members of his family have drawn

pay in that institution as teachers. Douglas legislators whosat on the ways and means committees of both houses, Senator Coshow and Representative of retrieval. To her the war, which has Graham, did not oppose the \$62,500 spebeen in progress more than a year, has cial appropriation for the State Univer sity at Eugene, nor did Senator Carter, of Ashland's normal school county, nor Senator Loughary, of Monmouth's normal school county, nor Representative Vawter, of Ashland's normal school county, nor Representative Blakley, of Weston's normal school county.

And President Kuykendall may not have put himself under obligation to Senator Loughary, who was his steaddency, nor to Senator Carter, who gave up the fight against him and went into ised immunity from vengeance and a place on the ways and means committee

The normal school machine worked r you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you graft from start to finish. And did President not stand out. He may not have been Why should not the impartial world the normal graft cut off, just as he intervene, to stop this dreadful "did not understand that there was any serious protest against putting the normal echools into the general appropriation bill"; if so, President Kuykendall was so busy at Salem that he did not read the constant "serious protest volced in the newspapers.

SPOKANE'S TERMINAL RATE

DIPROBABLE. D. C. Corbin, of Spokane, who built the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad and sold it to James J. Hill, says that he will immediately build a road from Spokane to the boundary line, where it is expected connection will be made with a branch of the Canadian Pacific. This would give Spokane a new connection with the East, and the newspapers of the city are already assuming that the foreign road will grant ter minal rates to Spokane as soon as it enters the city. This deduction is hardly warranted by existing conditionsconditions which will exist long after the road is completed Terminal common-point rates are made to all Pacific Coast points where deep-water ven-sels can land. These rates are made not because the railroads care to haul freight through some Coast ports to points nuneration, but because water competition must be met. The deep-water port, which the railroads might attempt to ignore by withholding terminal rates. immediathely have recourse to water shipments on so many classes of goods that the railroad would of necessity abandon the attempt at discrimi-

nation and grant the rates desired. For Spokane or any other city located several hundred miles taland from tidewater, the grant of terminal rates can never be otherwise than unfair to coast ports, nullifying as they would all advantages of location at the terminus of a water haul, which is always cheaper than a land haul. Any assumpt that the Cauadian Pacific will grant terminal rates to Spokane is probably based on the fact that the road is an alien line and has less in common with other transcontinental roads than any ent of the action of other roads. But there are obstacles in the way of such fairly well with its American competiwould produce. The force of this tons of freight at Coast terminal points out of these ports. It also handles an immense passenger traffic on which in the past the American roads very generously gave it a differential to offer the longer route necessary where passengers were taken out of the United States on one side of the continent and brought back on the other

gaged in rate wars with the American roads, but so far as known has always fallen back into line after a very brief nal points on the Pacific Coast are so can roads that it is by force of circumstances compelled to adopt a policy different but slightly if any from that pursued by its active competitors on this side of the line. Not only on land has the big company a number of wellexposed vulnerable points, but also at sea. Every one of its liners arriving from or departing for the Orient carries large quantities of freight for or from terminal points on the Pacifi Coast, which the allen road could not reach except by paying tribute to the American roads that would be injured

by a terminal rate to Spokane. The country to be tapped by the pro-posed road of Mr. Corbin is rich in latent resources, and will produce a great traffic which will help Spokane and also bring dividends to the railroad comroad is to be built, and not for the purpose of demoralizing rates by ex-tending unwarranted tidewater rates to a city that is several hundred miles from tidewater.

DEFENDERS OF A NORMAL GRAFT.

Who were the legislators that voted against abolition of the Drain Normal School? Behold:

Senators-Booth, Brownell, Carter, Coke, Coshow, Hodson, Holman, Pierce, Band, Smith, Tuttle, President Kuykendall-12. Tuttia, President Kuykendali-12
Representatives—Balley, Bingham, Blakley,
Burgsea, Burns of Claison, Burns of Doos,
Capron, Cole, Colwell, Cooper, Edwards, Graham, Gray, Griffin, Henderson, Holcomb, Hudsun, Jackson, Jayna Lawa, Linthicum, Mayger,
McLeod, Maura, Mult, Munkers, Shook, Six,
Sonneman, Smith of Baker, Smith of Josuphine, Siriner, Vawter, Von der Hellen,
Welch, Speaker Mills. 26 elch, Speaker Mills-36.

Much as Multnomah legislators have since announced themselves desirous of reform of the normal school abuse, only three voted to cut out the drainage at Drain-Senators Malarkey and Nottingham and Representative Killingsworth, all of whom were trou blesome spirits to the Multnomah "or mittee on military affairs, and places ganization." The other Multnomah on the committees on printing, ways lawmakers stood in like good fellows. Is this circumstantial evidence that th Multnoman and the normal machines were run by the same pulley?

A week later, three of the lawmaker who professed themselves hostile to the present normal school system and do so, yet, and who voted for the Drain school, turned about and voted against the emnibus bill containing normal appropriations-Brownell, Hodson and Holman. This change of heart, while not consistent, was gratifying.

Even "Bob" Smith, of Josephine, hor est watchdog of the people's treasury, changed his bark to deep-voiced welcome as the normal graft drew near home, and he is found bidding welcome to his machine enemies like Balley, Capron, Hudson, Linthicum, Vawter and Speaker Mills. But such is the common fate of honest watchdogs,

AT THE WIRE'S END.

When Roberts set out for Kandahar is army was swallowed up by a sea of mountains, and an anxious nation heard not a word of the little force for weeks. When Younghusband's mission the other day, adventured over the 'roof of the world" and found them selves in a country as little known, almost, as the planet Mars, a lengthening wire fushed over Himslayas and under ceans news of their progress to Lon-Even when the tiny force was beleaguered by Thibetans, the wire remained intact, thanks to the ingenious lying of a British Captain who remembered the nursery tale of "Hop-o'-My-Thumb.

"We are strangers in a strange coutry," said this teller of fairy stories to the Thibetans. "No person has been before us to blaze a trail. We are anxious to return shortly by the way we came; therefore this guiding wire." The Thibetans looked at the wire, admitted the force of the explanation, and, since they desired a speedy return journey for the invaders, left intact the thread that was to guide the unwelcome guests out of the labyrinth of passes.

Again, when the name of the great war correspondent Archibald Forbes is mentioned, men think of his wonderful ride after the defeat of the Zulus at Ulundi. Over 120 miles of trackless country, full of savages, Ferbes rode frontier, and his brief dispatch to Sir Bartle Frere was the first news of the victory received in London. A day or two ago what appears likely to be regarded as the greatest battle of modern times ended in the crushing defeat of Kuropatkin. Here was no daredevil riding by correspondents. A field telegraph connecting with the trunk line on the Siberian Railroad took the message across Asia, Europe, the Atlantic, and the North American Continent, so that Portland readers had a full and echoes of the cannonading had died away around Mukden.

Telegraph or telephone wires are the aldes-de-camp of today. The "galloper" no longer "dashes through a hail of lead" to carry the commander-in-chief's message to a distant division. impetuous Nolan, who took Ragian's essage to Lucan, at Balaclava, taunted Lucan before his own men and was partly the cause of sending the Light Brigade into the valley of death. Tounit of his force at his wire's ends. messages are not misunderstood, and he does not sacrifice men through ignorance of other parts of the field. Recent reports indicate that Kuropatkin did not keep in touch with his subordinate commanders. Oyama thus beat the Russians with his nerves of wire

as Kitchener crushed the Soudanese with his bands of railway steel. Victories today are known the world over before the ambulances reach the wounded. There will be no more batties of the Boyne to be celebrated ten days after the date upon which it was fought. Russia finds the financiers of Europe shaking their heads over her credit before the Czar has finished reading his "regret to report" messages. There is little opportunity for such a maneuver as that executed by the worthy Nathan Rothschild, who, by fu rious driving and a passage across the reach London with the news of Wela fortune with his knowledge. The tele graph wire has put a stopper on such methods of high finance. now first in war, as it has long been

It is stated that if the contractor for the American Inn finishes his structure with plaster boards instead of meeting the demands of the striking plasterers The foreign road has occasionally en. I the latter will lose about \$7000 in wages.

This incident would not be without a precedent on the Coust. When the union bollermakers and riveters struck at the Moran yards in Seattle, and promised to ruin that great shipbuilding indus try, the Morans immediately installed a pneumatic riveting system by the aid of which a boy could, after a few hours' instruction, do more work than half a dozen skilled riveters could do by the old method. Building a \$2,000,000 battleship is not as great an undertaking as a \$10,000,000 fair, but the Morans defeated the strikers, built their ship on time, and incidentally won lasting peace with their employes.

John Branton, of Lane County, now jall at Eugene pending inquiry in regard to the death of John Fletcher, his ate partner, may yet rival Johann Hoch, of Chicago, in matrimonial achievement. He has to his credit in this line three wives, all of whom died at an opportune time, and two of whom carried life insurance in favor of their uxorious spouse. He has been a "lone. lorn creature" since last December. though negotiations were pending in at least two quarters looking to the relief of his wifeless state. While he has only one-fifth as many wives discreetly laid away as Hoch had married, he is still a young man and was until this last misadventure a marrying man of seemingly irresistible attractions. As in all other instances in life, we know what has happened in the eventful career of John Branton; but we can only aurmise what further would have happened if this unlooked-for check in proceedings had not occurred.

The condition of the Winter wheat rop throughout the Pacific Northwest is said to be fully as good as at a corresponding period last year. This year there is a much larger acreage ever, and, accordingly, with continuation of favorable weather conditions the country will undoubtedly harvest the largest crop on record. The increased acreage is due largely to the normally high prices at which the cereaf has been selling for the past six These prices caused an increased acreage of Fall grain, and the area of Spring grain will also be much larger than ever. Wheat is still king in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and other good crop at prices even slightly lower than those now being paid will place more millions in circulation than have ever before been paid for a wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest.

Editor Hearst makes It plain that he roposes to keep up his war on Tammany. He doesn't like Mayor McClel-lan and says so. He will not support him for re-election. He makes this surprising statement in his New York "We shall collaborate gladly with Governor Odell if he has an hon est man to oppose McClellan, with the Citizens' Union and with all intelligent citizens. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to select a man that should not support as against McClellan." Hearst adds that all his papers will "do what they can from now lection day to keep New York City from a second dose of Mayor McClel-lan." The New York Democracy may look forward to a very troublesome

Sixteen Multnomah legislators voted gainst the Killingsworth car bill, which was passed to save small rallroad enterprises like the Tillamook project from strangulation. The big railroad interests were very much surprised at the passage of the bill; so was the Multnomah "machine." Multnomah legislators in the House defeated the project for extending the portage railroad from Big Eddy to The Dalles and Senator Whealdon's bill for that purpose was lost by one vote. Thus the Multnomah "machine" got even on the Wasco "machine." But how Portland's commercial interests were bene fited has not yet appeared.

Washington had a late start in her preparations for the Lewis and Clark Fair, but she seems in a fair way to reports, four of the large counties, King, Pierce, Spokane and Snohomish, will expend in the aggregate about \$50,-000, and a dozen other counties will have very imposing exhibits. The rapid fire energy of the Washingtonians is to the telegraph station on the Natal such that they can probably accomplish more in less time than almost any other state in the Union, and, when the Fair gates swing open, the crowd will find a Washington exhibit in every respect a credit to the big state that made it.

"Stories of Old Oregon," by George A. Waggoner, is a sketch book of observations and adventures in Oregon, in pio neer times. The sketches are readable and entertaining. The author has lived in Oregon since 1852, and relates things 'all of which he saw and part of which clear account of the battle before the he was." He has long resided at Corvailis. His sketches are the fruit of close observation and show much narrative power. For the reader of the present day they will be found to possess interest, and to the future student of our early history will have a distinct The value.

The town of Tillamook has raised nearly \$35,000 of a subsidy asked for a raliroad. This would be a small sum of money for a city like Portland, but it is an exceedingly liberal subsidy for a place the size of Tillamook. It illustrates how thoroughly in earnest the Tillamookers are in their efforts to secure railroad connection with the outside world. Such enterprise should not go unrewarded, and it is to be hoped that the thriving little scaport will soon have the desired facilities for developing her wonderful natural resources.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has under way a campaign of civic improvement, and is printing a series of orrible-example pictures that show vividly the need of a thorough cleaning The way to get at this problem is to call public attention to it, and this the Post-Intelligencer is doing effectively. It has even better material to work on than is to be found in Portland, and that is saying much

The wind near San Francisco, 190 zona, and a thunder storm in Southern California, make interesting reading from the sunny Southland.

Philadelphia ministers are praying for their Mayor, but they take care to express their views to the newspapers as

The Goldendale method appears to be an improvement over the Oregon method of suppressing the Holy Rollers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Hello, Billboards!"

A Seattle man says that he will fly from that city to Portland. Any n with wings sprouting must certainly feel

For being married on the Trail a girl wants \$2500, instead of being thankful that she's saving hubby the minister's

"Commercial Clube" are booming in some of the towns, but this doesn't in dicate a boom in trade. It indicates that the antis have been busy.

Mrs. Adalr, president of the Yakima County Medical Association, in a letter to the Oregonian says that right living on the part of parents would in time produce in this country "a race of Roosevelts, Willards and Shakespeares-a condition too delightful to contemplate." Shakespeare is very properly placed last as we have writings and to spare now, but we question if even a trust-busting Republican would contemplate with delight a world full of Roosevelts.

What a hurly-burly world it would be if all the Republicans were Roosevelts and all the Democrats were Roosevelts. The irresistible force and the immovable object would be nothing to it. crowded pages of history would be given the world by America then. The schoolboy of the future would be snowed under when he attempted to tackle the story of the first all-Roosevelt decade.

A fortune of \$300,000 has just been left to a New York cop. Them as has, gits.

Guilt is invariably proven when a man is tarred and feathered. If the tarred and feathered one isn't guilty of anything wrong, then the others are.

Mrs. Chadwick can't attract the spotlight, even by fainting and by being found guilty.

The thief who is making a specialty of stealing trousers, might at least leave his victims a barrel.

Portland's ministers are not satisfied with the manner in which he does his work, but we have not heard what Chief Hunt thinks of the ministers' conceptions of their duty.

Two men in Seattle expect to find the Yesler treasure through prayer. Their belief in the efficacy of prayer, however, does not prevent them from using a spade as well. There are more than two men up there, of course, that get their money by preying.

Paul Morton, head of the American Navy, is a railroad man, and the Earl of Cawdor, head of the British Navy, is another rallroad man. This teaches an important lesson, but we don't know what

According to the New York Sun, the philosophy of liquor regulation or prohibition in Massachusetts rests upon two grand propositions:

1. Mind somebody else's business. 2 Drink out of a flask; it is cheaper.

A paragraph from a London paper contween the families of the Count de Tôrres Cabrera and the Marquis of Slana, which has occupied successive courts for 188 years, will be decided finally by the Madrid Court of Cessation in January, 1907. It looks as if the murderer would have as good a chance in Spanish as in Oregonian

Berlin with its Society of Active Friends of Animals is not so much ahead of New York after all. A flourishing organization there is the Society for the Protection of the Feline Family. It is pleasant to think that, however, the pooor members of the Human Family may struggle along in New York the members of the Feline Family are not without influential friends.

plied for a marriage license had to con- to every shade of violet and turquoine fees that he couldn't remember the name blue and green. What caused its marof his promised bride. He had courted make up for lost time. According to her four years, but in all that time we suppose he had never called her anything but his Tootsy-pootsy or his Maryland Rose. After all what normal young man would bother thinking of a name when he held the reality in his arms. Besides, if the young man had, as is quite possible, another girl on a string, he could never create an awkard situation by inadvertently addressing Alice, say, as

A customer who found a pearl in an oyster at a Hamburg restaurant is being off. * * To many who had supposed, sued by the proprietor for the value of the jewel, on the ground that bones and a kind of dresmland city, it was, I dare the control of the pearl of the control of the pearl of the control of the so forth "belong to the house." It would, of course, be unreasonable to ask a restaurant owner to supply a pearl with each dish of oysters, but after a person has risked a good tooth on a pellet of shot or a pearl it seems only fair that he should keep his find. By the way, wouldn't a pearl be an aristocratic thing to be found in the appendix when the harmless necessary operation is performed?

WEX J.

Astoria Paper's Opinion of Astoria.

Were, indeed, horribly muddy, and the inhabitants less like fairies than any I have so far seen.

All the leading men here came before and chaffed day after day and week after week. On the whole I formed a low estimate of their mental caliber. It is impossible to regard them as much like fairies than any I have so far seen.

The II Rimpocht held the chair of divinity in the Gaden monastery, and each dish of oysters, but after a person

Astoria Paper's Opinion of Astoria. Morning Astorian.

Had it not been for the parsimonious policy of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hammond would have built a \$500,000 sawmill at Astoria instead of going o Eureka. Had it not been for the obstacles thrown in the way, and the selfish spirit of that now defunct organization, Mr. Hammond would have probably spent \$1,000,000 in developing the resources of Classop County, instead of there being about 14,000 population. Asteria today would have been a live bustling city of at least \$5,000. There is no doubt but the Chamber of Commerce drove Mr. Hammond away from Astoria, with the assistance of some of the individual members. When our Heav. enly Father in his infinite wisdom can see his way clear to remove from this vale of tears a few of the members of this of tears a few of the members of this obscure organization it is believed that Mr. Hammond will sgain return to Astoria and take up the work of developing the resources of the county, as he contemplated doing when he constructed the railroad. He has several times expressed a desire so to do, but when he thinks of the Chamber of Commerce he takes another the trailers and the order to force. other trip to Eureka in order to forget

Sonnet.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.
Where opicits walk remembering mortal things,
There Kossiusko walks with Bolivar
And Washington. Not on men's the they are
As once they were in those old days when
Kings
Seemed toppling all to ruin, and murmurings
Were berns unto all phopis, breathless, far,
Of risets hope; when Liberty's one star
Rose high, that still for us in ether swings!

One's work was shattered ere begun, one

See Precion's semblance. Washington in-stead
Saw rise her perfect form beneath the sky.
Yet equal giory gilds them to my thought;
One surreals bath Freedom for the head
Of these who win or loss or live or die!

CORNERING A GREAT ARMY

How MacMahon Was Trapped at Sedan—Will Kuropatkia Meet a Like Fate at Tie Pass?

passing interest at this time. In each case the military judgment of the commander-in-chief of the beaten army every contingency. Lest MacMahon should take a defensive position north of Chalous, on the flank of the general progress of the German armies towards Paris, a fourth army of \$9,000 peror, too, men was formed, under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony. On Au-will be an gust 22, only four days after the great battle of Gravelotte, this army was on its westward march, with Chalons as its objective point. -

On August 25 the news was brought in that MacMahon had broken up his camp, and struck off in a northerly di-

seeking to bring him to bay. The Germans had over 220,000 men, the French about 100,000.

Many days ago (writes the war corres Many days ago (writes the war correspondent of the London Daily News) this whole maneuwer of doubling up the French line by swinging round upon it, last shoulders forward, had been arranged by the chiefs of staff. It was calculated that by almost superhuman efforts in the way of marching, the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps, the Bavarians and Wurtembergers might effect such a concentration. The Sixth Corps was hardly able to set up the second Sixth Corps was hardly able to get up in time by any efforts—that is to swing round in time in its wide circle to the westward—but it would be ready to guard the left finale of the Germans, and to act as support to the Wurtembergers in case of need. Here was the trapready laid. The wonderful forced march of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia explains the catastrophs. The dogged pluck of the Prussians to marching they utter indifference. ath Corps was hardly able to get up in t Prussians in marching, their utter indiffer

ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE. The Widow and Her Friend.

From Sir F. Younghusband's paper before

THIBET: BY THE FINDER.

In few other places in the world were to be found such a variety of rare butterflies, so many different orchids, and such a wealth of trees and flowers as in Sikkim. Just cross one pass and all was changed. On the far side of the

The most lovely lake he had ever was the Yamdok Tso. In shape it was In Baltimore a young man who ap- like a rough ring, and in color it varied velous coloring none of them could say, but one cause must have been the intensity of clearness in the liquid Thibetan sky. * * The Dalai Lama himself even wrote to me, an act of unprecedented condescension on his part; and he sent his High Chamberlain to say that if we went to Lhasa his religion would be spoiled and he would die. I had to inform him, in reply, of the delicate and painful position in which I was placed; for it, on the one hand, I went on to Lhasa. I understood that his holiness would die, while if I stayed where I was I would myself die, as I say, disappointing, for it was after all built by men, and not by fairles. Its atreels were not paved with gold, nor were its doors of pearls. The streets were, indeed, horribly muddy, and the in-

divinity in the Gaden monastery, and was universally reverenced as the leading lama in Lhass. But even he pleasant, benevolent, genial old gentleman as he was, had really very little intellectual power. He liked his little lokes, and we were always on the best of terms. But he was firmly convinced the earth was tri-angular. * * The general run of abbots of monas-teries and leading lamas had even less

to recommend them. One monastery at Linasa contained no less than 19,000 monks, and another had 7000. But I do not think any one saw these monks without re-marking what a degraded, nasty, sensual-

looking lot they were.

I fear I have not sufficient time adequately to describe these monasteries and temples. I carried away with me an impression of immense impassive figures. of Buddha forever gazing calmly and tranquilly downward, of walls painted with grotesque demons and dragons, of highly decorated wooden columns and roofs, of general dirt and griminess, and of innumerable bowls of butter burning night and day, as candles are burnt in Roman Catholic churches before figures of the saints.

Odd Names for Newspapers.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The names of American newspapers are a study in nomenclature. In Arkansas are the Bunz Saw and the Back og: California, the Condur, the Wasp nd the Tomahawk; Colorado, the Rat-ter and Yesterday and Today; Iowa, he Postal Card, the Unit, the Nucleus the Postal Card, the Unit, the Nucleus and the Firebrand; Kentucky, the Sait River Tiger, the Push, the Boomer; Missouri, the Missing Link and the Cyclone; Navada, the Rustier. Oklahoma rejoices in the Dinner Hell and the Pista People. South Dakota has a Piain Talker. In West Virginia is the Irrepressible, Missouri has the Crank and the Entering Wedge. Wyoming reads Bill Balon's Budget.

The parallel between the campaign mist at 4 A. M. In the valley of the Meuse, of the Germans in France in 1870 and You mist fancy a great half-circle closing in that of the Japanese in Manchuria in to form a complete circle of fire round the second to the second the town. Place yourself at the Crown Prince of events of the former is of more than 12 a significant control of the former is of more than 12 a significant control of the former is of more than 13 a significant control of the former is of more than 14 a significant control of the former is of more than 15 and 1 case the military judgment of the commander-in-chief of the beaten army
was overborne by instructions from the
home government. In France Marshal
MacMahon, at the head of four army
corps, one of which had suffered severely in previous engagements, and
another in the course of a long retreat
had lost its baggage, had announced his
intention of retreating. In advance of
the enemy, to the walls of Paris there
to rest, reconstitute and reinforce his
army. But the Paris government insisted on his abandoning this plan in
order to relieve Marshal Bazaine who,
at the head of another French army,
was striving against superior numbers
of Germans to avoid being shut in the at the head of another French army, was striving against superior numbers of Germans to avoid being shut in the fortified camp of Metz. The pressing orders of the Paris government prevalled and the disastrous resolve was taken to try to push northeastward towards a junction with Bazaine. Count von Moltke, chief of the German general staff and the strategic head of their campaign, had provided against every contingency. Lest MacMahon should take a defensive position north of Chelous, on the flank of the general only they, the imperial soldiers, but the 22m will be an end of the war.

Two days pass and then as strange a scene of military dispater as can be imagined.

the that MacMahon had broken up his camp, and struck off in a northerly direction. It seemed impossible that an eminent French commander had ordered such a movement, but the German reports were clear, abundant and trustworthy. The attuation was instantly plain to Count von Moltke and as promptly met.

The new army of the Crown Prince of Saxony should meet MacMahon and stop him in face. By rapid marches the third army, of the Crown Prince of Russia, abould arrive in time to sweep round on his right flank and nem him in against the Belgian frontier. MacMahon could succeed only if he could outstrip his enemy; but, his two columns only reached Sedan on August 30, having spont seven days in making 50 miles. By that time the two German armies were in his neighborhood and seeking to bring him to bay. The Gerdivision might have occupied. To have gone on fighting would have been madness, for the

It is noteworthy that though the large features of strategy remain unchanged, though the lessons of the war of 1870 we see worked out on the largest scale by Oyama and his army commanders and to parallel results, the tools with which they work have un dergone evolution as great as in all other branches of human activity. If strategy is the same, tactics, the handling of men in the field, are vastly different. Loose formation, perpetual entrenching, the use of neavy artillery to destroy positions even more than to kill men, the use of the railroad in supply, of the telephone in reporting and commanding the movements of the troops. Then the hygiene and the bospital service, all are really new crea-tions since the great war of 1870 came to its end. But the winning factor after Prussians in marching, their utter indifference to fatigue, has done more than their steady firing to win successes for King William...

The battle of Sedan was begun by the flavarians. General von der Taun, of the First Bavarian Corpa, was ready in the gray twillight to open fire, prevented only by the thick which animates and informs its ar-mies. The catastrophe of Sedan was the staggering blow, the determining

Madras Pioneer. Tom Burden, the widow's friend, et Agency Plains, was doing business on our streets last week. Something Doing in Malheur. Malbeur Gazette. Kongra-lama Pass not a tree was to be seen. * * *

Last week was a busy one here. It worked a hardship on the high kickers and gossipers. The Vale people are mighty good people, but you want to keep them down to their knittin. Mishap to An Indulgent Husband. Grizzly corr. Madras Pione Henry Montgomery got up last Sunday sorning to light the fires and was cutting shavings and run a silver under his thumb nail. He has been laid up with a sore thumb ever since. I think a good

wife get up and build the fire Unknown Lady Makes a Hit.

Haystack corr. Madras Pioneer. The Artisan Lodge held their semi-outhly meeting at Cuiver Saturday. Mr. erow, of Opal Prairie, was pres helped with the entertainment. Mr. Gerow is an excellent singer and we think it is safe to say that his music on the accordeon can not be excelled. After regular programme. D. W. Barnett gave in his usual jig dance which is always good. Then came Mrs .- . Ah! well, we have forgotten the lady's name, but fro the way she danced we think she has at some time traveled with a circus.

Retribution Comes to a Heppner Man.

Ione Proclaimer "Jaouitka," the female palmin couple of days in lone, packed up her fields. She found all the men folks too busy to pay a strange woman with oxydised hair a dollar each to have her hold their hands for five minutes teresting incident happened at the func-tion the day she left. On the same train was a man she appeared to know, and she "bawled him out" and made him come to the center with two iron dollars, for a debt incurred when they were both in

Essays of Little Bobbie.

Grate men are only a few and we doant get to know many of them beekause thay keep busy staying grate.

most of the grate men sint living now they are ded or else thay are like the rulers of Russis thay wish thay was ded and thay will get there wish all rite. I doant know any grate men myself i think. Pa knows sum of them but he nevver brings none of them home to dinner t guess he thinks thay will be afrade of Ma the salm as he is but I guess grat men aint afrade of no women

aint grate.

I will try to tell you about sum grate men one is general Kuropatkin he is Saint Paul was a grate mun who had a city naimed after him it is a grate city too but Milwaukee is grater there is moar doing here I think. mister Bryan is a grate man except in

oliticks where he sint as grate as mister Jeffries is the gratest man, he can lick anyone one time Pa was mad and said "I wudent take that from Jeffriss," and Ma said Shaw he can lick \$ like yu.

Cause and Effect.

New Orleans Times Den We aften see In this, our life, A pensive man. Expensive wife!