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TODAT'S WEATHER. - Occasional rain; minds changing to southeast, becoming frish to thrisk:

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

#### MOODY AND BEECHER.

At a recent meeting of Plymouth church, Dr. Lyman Abbott, who was Cessation of hostilities and mediation present for the first time since his retirement from the pastorate, said that Mr. Moody was the greatest evangelist of his time, and that he did more than any other man to make people study and stand by the Bible. Dr. Hillis, the present pastor, announced that the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of British sentiment in any mood. There Henry Ward Beecher's pastorate would be the first Sunday in January, and a committee at his suggestion was appointed to arrange for its celebration. Today, therefore, Plymouth church, which honors the memory of Moody, will hold formal services in memory of Henry Ward Beecher, who stood for something that Moody was not, viz., a very able and eloquent pulpit orator, but not a great evangelist.

The difference between Moody and Beecher was not chiefly one of education and training. It was a spiritual, if not a moral difference; for Beecher never rose even to the high level of that highly educated preacher, Ph illips Bronks, as a true evangelist. In spite of his very great and versatile talents. Beecher was a comparative failure, measured by the rare quality of such men as Wesley, Channing, Parker, Moody and Phillips Brooks, because his soul was never absolutely sunk in his spiritual and ethical work. He could construct a very powerful, impressive and popular sermon, but that is something that may involve purely intellectual, not spiritual energy. His restlessness under his pastoral burdens showed this. He was willing to play, in fact loved to play, the part of a dramatic pulpit orator, but it was repulsive to him to be a pastor.

No man whose soul is in his holy calling, if his bodily health is not seriously broken, consents to separate the preacher from the pastor. If Beecher had been a man of true evangelical moral genius, like Wesley, Channing, been a man with not only an intellectual, but a spiritual, title to stand in for Pretoria.

local Lilliput of Plymouth church, where once he had been among the most conspicuous of the nation's moral and spiritual leaders.

### A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

The impressive thing about the Gametree engagement, as with other recent episodes, is the withering, devastating, annihilating fire of the Boers. Esprit du corps is comparatively profitless when a brief display of it results only in a massacre so frightful that hostillties are suspended to facilitate the labors of Red Cross forces, while friend and foe gather over the heaps of lacerated corpses and still breathing forms, to regriminate over the character of wenpons and missiles used. The possibility of speedy repetition of this sort of thing is very distinct. If the British forces are to persist in pressing forward to Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, they can only win after just such decimating assaults as these accomplished their "cure." latest ones, indeclsive where they have

not been worse. The Boers have the three-fold to six-fold advantage of the entrenched defense. Their lines are so widely fortified, and their mobility is so great, that the approved device of fianking seems to have lost any meaning it once hore. In order to have ultimate victory, there must be more Gametrees, more Modder Rivers, more Tugela fords.

Nobody doubts that the British empire is abundantly able to keep up this sort of thing; but contemplation of the fearful price that must be paid for any considerable forward movement will certainly set public sentiment in Eng-

land to thinking whether after all there is not some better way to Pretoria than wading knee-deep in British blood. would be one way, but it is obviously not to be thought of, not because of what the Transvaal is, but because of what the empire is. A long delay, with slow advance at length of overwhelming numbers with superior artillery would do, but not for this either is is a way easy and decisive, and that is through occupation and use of Delagoa bay. This would almost end the war; for it would afford an easy march into the heart of the enemy's country and it would draw the Boers away from their present fortified positions. The wonder is that the coup has not already been tried.

The relations between Great Britain and Portugal are of the closest. The latest treaty between the two powers has never been officially promulgated, but it is known to bind Britain to reestablish Portugal financially, as she has already done with Egypt and Slam, and to this end to administer certain of Portugal's outlying estates, Delagoa bay being one of them. It is even believed in diplomatic circles that stipulations of the unratified treaty of 1879 were enacted, giving to England the right to embark and disembark troops, stores and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marquez, and either to keep them there or else to convey them across Portuguese territory to any point desired. It is not difficult to believe that German assent to and co-operation with this treaty has been secured with Emperor William, at recent conferences, inasmuch as the Delagoa railroad line to

Pretoria is an altogether German enterprise, and King Carlos of Portugal is a scion of the German sovereign house of Coburg and comprises among his titles the German one of Duke of Saxony. If these understandings of treaty and German friendship are correct, the most feasible way to end the Boer war the value of the cargo accredited to Parker and Phillips Brooks; if he had is to occupy Delagoa bay in trust for Portugal, and take the straight road shire, \$200.887; Why, then, hesitate? The most probable explanation is that the move would precipitate hostile action elsewhere on the part of France and Russia, for which England is not yet fully prepared. Lord Salisbury said last spring that within eighteen months the British public would be as familiar with the geography of the Persian gulf as with that of the English channel. The Persian gulf is where Russia craves a harbor, and toward which her Afghanistan movements and plans are directed. As to France, she will strike wherever opportunity offers, when the time comes, chiefly with a view to recouping herself through Morocco for osses in Egypt and the Soudan. Great Britain went to war with the Boers unprepared, but she will be ready before she throws down the gauntlet to France and Russia, Of the result there need be no doubt. Continental coalitions against England are easily formed, but at the final banquet they occupy, not the chairs at table, but the platters on the board.

## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JANUARY 7, 1900.

spect for the dignity of work and re-

cured by the white and violet rays, their callings they have brought rewhile there are other formula for treating erysipelas, scarlet fever, etc., etc.

neither numerous nor startling. The the spur of poverty. blue-glass craze of some years ago is records show, no sick person was ever really cured by it. The memory of that The future will likely duplicate the these cures, when the truth has been them, and nothing, attractively named;

TRADE OF TWO HARBORS.

The government printing office at Washington has just turned out a neat

little brochure entitled""Annual Report of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899." This publication contains some very interesting facts and figures, touching on the relasound as importing points. By subtracting the net results shown by these official figures from the Tacoma harbormaster's "official report," it becomes an easy matter to ascertain how large a proportion of wind and padding is on Commencement bay has been sending out to the world. The aggregate Townsend and half a dozen other smaller ports, for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1899, were \$330,655 23. The

was 14.2 cents per dollar-less than onehalf the expense attached to collecting of the commerce of the ports mentioned, for they represent actual importations by the merchants of the

and not the "in transit" shipments, which have no further bearing on Pahighly satisfactory figures will be excelled by those for the current fiscal far ahead of those for a corresponding date last year.

The exports from Puget sound ports make a worse showing proportionately is paid on anything shipped foreign from the Pacific Northwest, this matter is not taken up in the special agent's report mentioned. Some light is thrown on this matter, however, by the West Coast Trade, a weekly comtype, a list of six steamers which had salled from Tacoma during November and December. These steamers and

gard for the obligations of professional Many physicians believe in the power life, which is likely to be unsurpassed to breathe with more freedom or burst. of light over disease, but the recorded by men and women who have never Is not the Congregational pulpit of tocases of cures through its agency are known the stimulus of want nor felt day, which includes Lyman Abbott, From its humbler homes the nation well remembered, but, as far as the has drawn its ablest presidents, great-

sensation, and of many similar experi- past. The highest places are still to be ences, will make the general public | conquered by energy and capacity. The skeptical of the light cure, though pro- | child of Surprise valley still has the claimed from and indorsed in high chance to rank the child of Gotham. places. The truth in regard to all of May happiness abide with the young couple who courageously take up the reached, seems to be that the persons burdens of life on the frontier; may "cured" were of the large class of im- they realize that there is no limit to the aginary invalids whose relief was ac- station which children of America may complished by the simple process of reach through ambition and endeavor; giving them something to think about may unselfish love make bright their besides themselves. In other words, primitive home; and may they enjoy there was nothing the matter with to the full the common-sense gifts of practical friends, who fitly aid them with donations adapted to the needs of

a new country and industrious people.

### RAILROADS AND TEMPERANCE RE-FORM.

Temperance effort of the aggressive, persistent type, to which the mind commonly reverts when reference is made to the temperance movement, is wont to credit itself with whatever change for the better is noted in the charactive importance of Portland and Puget ter for sobriety of men holding responsible places in the great world of work. Without detracting or seeking to detract from the results in this field of endeavor of the painstaking, often selfsacrificing, labor that has been performed by self-styled, widely advercontained in the figures which the city tised temperance advocates, and the movements that they have inaugurated and carried forward, thoughtful, obreceipts of the Puget sound district, servant persons cannot fail to note the which includes Seattle, Tacoma, Port practical value of educational work, unadvertised as such, but broadly salutary that has followed along regular business lines. Take, for example, the cost of collection of this sum was 28.8 educative work that has, unconsciously, cents per dollar. The aggregate re- in connection with the specific duty celpts for the district of the Willam- with which they have charged themette, which consists of the port of selves, been done by the railroads in Portland, for the year mentioned, were the cause of temperance during the \$403,513 93, and the cost of collection past quarter or third of a century.

It is recalled by persons whose mem ories go back to the railroad era in its a much smaller amount on Puget beginnings, that the first service on the sound. These figures are a true index | railroads was not seldom performed by conductors and brakemen, and even by engineers, more or less under the influence of intoxicants. The public cities on Puget sound and at Portland, safety was, however, in the balance, and the financial interests of the railroad companies demanded the service cific coast commerce than the few dol- of careful men, which means, first of lars disbursed to laborers who truck all, habitually sober men. About 1865, the freight from steamer to car. While or soon thereafter, the railroads began the figures for the last fiscal year show to exact rules that no employe, from Portland well in the lead of all Puget highest to lowest, should use intoxisound ports combined, even these cants. Hundreds of men, whose habits were fixed, were forced into retirement, and the men stepping into the year, as the importations to date are vacant places knew upon what rule of conduct their tenure of employment depended. The rule has been generally

enforced, so that now every road of any importance in the country will promptthan the imports. As no export duty | ly discharge an employe who indulges in drinking. Railroad service requires dependable men; the drinking man is like the mildly or periodically insane man, in that it is impossible to tell when he will become irresponsible for his conduct. His elimination, theremercial paper printed at Tacoma. In fore, from the working force of a busiits issue of December 28 this paper ness that holds such possibilities of disprinted on the first page, in big, black aster to life and property became necessary.

The educative force of this demand upon American labor was of vast importance. It was temperance education each were as follows: St. Irene, \$327,of the most radical and practical kind, though it did not take up the cudgels ited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any 434; City of Dublin, \$210,670; Brecon-Energia, \$203,938; Ta- in the name of prohibition, or even of coma, \$118,898; Glenogle, \$218,817; total, temperance. The fact is conceded that liquor-drinking disqualifies a man for a position, however competent he is in Tacoma and Glenogie, in detail, but not all other respects for the discharge of of the other steamers. The total value its duties, in which his behavior concerns the public safety. Moreover, it is an economic law, the force of which is universally recognized, that a great business corporation cannot afford to employ even moderate drinkers. It follows that, if great enterprises are thus compelled to safeguard their interests. the lesser must do so; hence the elimination, practically speaking, of the drunkard and the drinking man from from Tacoma on six steamers during responsible, industrial life. Temperance effort in direct lines cannot do more than this to reform, or, better still, to form, the habits of a large and growing class of American workmen. Whether they have gone as far in this direction is a matter of opinion whichsince statistics do not bear upon the that period, was but \$405,106. In subject-it is unprofitable to discuss.

only because it has been sagacious enough to let out its belt, and thus retain its clientage. It was compelled

nearer Channing and even Theodore Parker than it is to Jonathan Edwards, or even Lyman Beecher?

THE RECORD OF DIVIDENDS. How the East draws its wealth from

the whole country, and very largely from the West, is shown by publication of the January dividends, in Eastern papers. Here, for example, is the Hartford Courant. It presents this summary of disbursements for January dividends by corporations of Hartford: tailroads .....\$ 167,500 00 Banks Fire insurance companies Life insurance companies Manufacturing companies Miscellaneous

Total ......\$1,644,868 74 Hartford, be it observed, is but a

small city, and the dividends paid there are but triffing compared with those cided to demand that the national compaid at Boston and New York, Smaller cities, like Fall River, Worcester, Providence and Newark; large cities like Philadelphia and Baltimore, report dlvidends whose totals are astonishing. But, astonishing as they are, "they are much smaller," says the Boston Herald, "than the actual payments on this account." For, as the Herald explains, there are a great many close corporations whose disbursements on account of dividends are not given out, and which, consequently, do not figure in the published exhibits.

Those January payments of which we have a record represent the earnings of the railways, the banking institutions, the manufacturing and commercial establishments, and the great majority of the corporations that . have shared in the phenomenal prosperity was accorded in 1898. that has attended all the prudently managed departments of business during the year just closed. These payments are the best possible evidence of the soundness of the business situation throughout the country. At the same time they give an intimation of the extent to which the industry of the whole country, and especially of the West and South, pays tribute to the capital of the East, whose vast accumulations control and direct the business of the month, exclusive of railroad fares. continent. It is this vast mass of capi-

tal, established in business, with profits assured from connections with all parts needs and advantages, and landowners of the country, that renders it practically impossible to start manufacturing enterprises, or industrial and commercial undertakings that require capital, in the states where everything is in proportion to population, and it is yet new, where there is but little accumulation of capital, where population in a few weeks. The effort may have s sparse and where knowledge of the conditions necessary to success is wanting, and can only be had by experience gained through tentative effort, which will always mean waste

### NEVER WEARY OF BREATH.

and loss before results can be gained.

It is still a cry of "Scissors! scissors! cissors!" with Windy William, Still he shouts for "bimetalism" at "16 to I." But each of these terms excludes the other. It would be as rational to cry for "hot ice," A colored pie-vender on the street was crying his wares-"hot ples!" A customer bought one and found it frozen. "You rascal!" he exclaimed, "you said this was a hot pie." "Dat's all right, boss," was the answer, "dat's de name ob de ple." So Windy William gives his 16-to-1 pie the

name of bimetalism. Once more it may be well to say that no desire to give silver the prominence when the advocates of free and unlimit has had in "reform" campaigns of

swer questions which the teacher "will be sure to ask," is indirect evidence of the interest which intelligent pupils, inspired by energetic teachers, take in "what is going on in the world."

"Down with fusion!" is the cry that comes from the populists of Texas After an all-day session of the state executive committee, held December 30 announcement was made to the press that the meeting was unanin against fusion of any kind for this year's campaign, and that there was not one friend of William J. Bryan in the meeting. They even barred out Hon. Barnett Gibbs, of Dallas, who was the populist nominee for governor of Texas in 1898, because he declared his intention of voting for Bryan next No-They regarded Bryan very vember. 245,700 00 vember. They regarded Bryan very 657,500 00 unfavorably, because, while training 264,408 74 with fusion in Nebraska, he worked 80,760 00 with Tammany in New York and Goewith Tammany in New York and Goebel in Kentucky. The entire day was devoted to consideration of plans for the coming campaign, and it was demittee call the national convention at least one month earlier than either the democratic or republican convention Finally it was determined to place middle-of-the-road tickets in the field in Texas this year for state, congres sional, legislative and county officers and vigorously to combat all efforts at fusion. This will probably be satisfac tory news to Young, Courtney, Luce Dr. Hill and other Oregon populists,

who labored strenuously two years ago to save their party from annihilation and absorption, but it may not be very gratifying to the silver-democratic brethren, who have been cherishing the fond hope of securing the votes of the flatists next June. Apparently the Hill-Luce-Young element will receive much more consideration in the state and county conventions this spring than it

The Salem chamber of commerce is endeavoring to secure the co-operation of boards of trade in Valley towns for the purpose of raising money to send a competent immigration agent through That we may gain our bread from day to day. the Middle Western states, to lay before the people there the facts about opportunities in the Williamette valley. The expense is placed at about \$200 per Every city or town subscribing is to be asked to prepare a statement of its

who desire to sell farms are to be invited to list their property with the agent. Endeavor will be made to have Valley towns contribute to the expense hoped to send the agent on his mission good results, if the agent selected understands that quality in immigration is more desirable than quantity. A score of thrifty, industrious, self-rellant families will be better for the state than a legion of the roving, shiftless, purposeless class, who wander from place to place in search of competency without steady labor and well-directed effort. Money is not to be had here by

loafing in towns or idling on farms; but no state promises surer returns than Oregon for intelligent investment and good work. Much of the success of this immigration movement will depend upon the character of man who shall have it in hand.

The populist central committee of Union county is reported to be divided on fusion, silver and expansion. It is evident that the majority of the com mittee favors a straight ticket and has

# I have sung of the soldier's glory As I never shall sing again;

PUT UP THE SWORD.

I have gazed on the shambles gory. I have smelled of the slaughter-pen. There is blood in the inkwell clotted.

There are stains on the laurei leaf, And the pages of Fame are blotted. With the tears of a needless grief.

The bird is slaughtered for fashion, And the beast is killed for sport; And never the word compassion Is whispered at Moloch's court.

For the parent seal in the water Is slain, and her child must die That some sister or wife or daughter Her beauty may beautify.

And the merciful thought we amother-For such is the way of man-As we murder the useless mother For the "unborn astrakhan."

But a season of rest comes never For the rarent sport of all: Will His patience endure forever, Who noteth a sparrow's fall?

When the volleys of hell are sweeping The sea and the battle plain, Do you think that our God is elseping, And never to wake again?

When hunger and ravenous fever Are alaying the wasted frame, Shall we worship the red dereiver The devil that men call Fame?

We may swing the conser to cover The odor of blood-in whin; God asks us, over and over, "Where is thy brother, Cain?"

-James Jeffrey Roche, in Century,

SERVICE.

There are no "ups" in life, there are no For "high" and "low" are words of like

diagree: He who is light of heart when fortune frowns. He is a king though namelees in the towns

All things are good; all things incur a debt, And all must pay the same, as mon or late, The sun will rise betimes, but he must set; And man must seek the laws he would forget.

There are no mockeries in the univers No fulse accounts, no errors that will thrive. The work we do, the good things we release. Are boons of nature basely named a curse.

"Give us our daily bread!" the children pray. And mothers plead for them while thus they speak.

But "Give us work, O God!" we men should may.

'Tis not alone the crown that makes the king; 'Tis service done, 'tis duty to his kind.

The lark who scars so high is quick to sing. And proud to yield allegiance to the spring

And we who serve ourselves, whate'er befail, Athwart the dangers of the day's behests: Oh, let's not shirk, at joy or serrow's call, The service due to God who serves us all! -Eric Mackay.

TO A VIOLIN.

What wondrous power from heaven upon thes

What presented Arfel within thes broods? darvel of human skill and numan thought, Light as a dry leaf in the winter woods!

Conceived thes, what intelligence began And out of chaos thy rare shape designed, Thou delicate and perfect work of man?

Thou wilt not breathe to me thy secret fine Thy matchless tones the eager air shall thrill

But comes thy master, lo! thou yieldest all; Passion and pathos, rapture and despai To the soul's need thy searching voice do In language exquisits beyond compare,

Touching the source of gladness and of tears;

And with bowed head he lets the sweet wave TION Across him, swayed by that weird power of thing.

And reverence and wonder fill his soul That man's creation should be so div -- Calla Thuxter.

CAMPS OF GREEN.

wrought?

Thou mystic thing, all beautiful? What mind

cross my hands thou liest mute and still; To no entreaty or command of mi

Till into speech articulate at last

Thon seen'st to break, and thy charmed listener hears Thes waking cohes of the vanished past,

the pulpit, he would have deemed the pastoral work of his calling as noble and worthy employment for his personal influence and moral energies as heating irons for every popular political or social watchfire from Maine to Oregon. He was not a man with a His spiritual message in his mouth. nature was not, spiritually, as absolutely pure and unselfish as that of Parker, Brooks or Moody, and therefore those who speak in his praise to day cannot truthfully claim Beecher ever to have risen to their lofty level of evangelical work and influence.

Beecher, to do him justice, was a stronger thinker, a greater orator, an abler theological controversialist, than any of these men, but he was not so great an evangelist. He would have enjoyed the field of politics as heartily as he did that of the pulpit, but the evangelists we have named would have behaved like fish out of water in any other work than that of the self-denying pastor and evangelist.

It noores to us that this memorial celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Beecher's pastorate will only serve to obtain from the pub-He press a reiteration of the informent pronounced upon Beecher's remarkable career when it was closed by death in 1887, viz., that he had lost the spiritual confidence of the leading clergymen of his own denomination and of the fairminded public slowly but steadily after his famous trial in 1875 ended in disagreement of the jury. After that event Beecher never recovered the confidence of that portion of the public who do not go to church for amusement; who do not regard a church as a sort of sanctified theater or operahouse; who do not go to church to be dazzied by a display of pulpit dramatics, but who go there for humble and devout worship, for spiritual illumination and refreshment. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. William M. Tayfor and the Rev. Dr. Budington were sincerely persuaded of Beecher's moral unfitness to stand in a Christian pulpit, and they refused fellowship with him from the day that the testimony of the grant trial was given to the public.

Behind these clergymen stood a tremendous force of public opinion. Beecher resisted his fate with a courage, an art and an energy that extorted admiration even from those who believed him guilty, or at least were doubtful of his innocence. As a great actor who thrills a theater, as a and confirms the report of remarkable great orator who extorts applause, Beecher was an unquestionable force to the end of his days, but he missed the support of those who had once valued him in the confidential and delicate relation of a great pastor and spiritual guide. After the trial of 1874-75, he was nothing but a great ship wrestling with a great storm; he fired his guns; he sent up his rockets to the skies; he displayed stout and skillful seamanshin, but in spite of all his efforts his church drifted nearer the breakers and his strong hand was not able to make her successfully ride the seas. While his intellect was as efficient, his energy as remarkable as ever, his influence dwindled down to comparatively small the red light. More than 350 cases of the walks of life and are effective fac- an impregnable argument. aroportions. He was king only in the lupus vulgaris, he says, have been tors in the state's development. To The so-called orthodox church lives school time, in order that they may an- in government bonds?

# THE LIGHT CURE.

The world always lends attentive ear to the discoveries of medical science, especially those that promise to eradicate all the fils to which human flesh is heir by new, cheap and heretofore untried means. The blue-glass cure, the red-room cure and the barefoot cure, may be cited as recent and famillar examples of this fact. It is true that all of these and many more socalled cures have had their day as fads, to be abandoned even by the most credulous, but the world still hopes for the genuine panacea for all human ills, and if not actually seeking, is ready to find. The latest claimant to this eagerly sought boon is Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, who proposes to cure all manner of diseases by the scientific use of light -natural and artificial. In proof of his

ability to apply this "offspring of heaven, first-born," to the eradication of disease, he cites a multitude of cases wherein he has applied it successfully.

If we had nothing but the doctor's word for it, supplemented by testimonials from those who profess to have been "cured," we might pass the matter by as illustrating the vagaries of another crank and his dupes. But Mr. Lauritis S. Swenson, United States minister to Denmark, takes pains to vouch for the respectability of Dr. Finsen, cures effected by him, adding that eminent physicians in Copenhagen indorse the new discovery. The cure is based gift of a good cow is better than jewels England to hear solemn sermons, long upon the alleged wonderful medical or plate. properties of light. By concentrating the light rays upon the parts of the tions in the Willamette valley fifty body affected, it is found that certain changes are produced, and experiment has led the Copenhagen doctor to belleve that he can fit the light in a curative degree to every form of dis- in Surprise valley. From those early ease. Some ailments require the white pioneer homes have come the influences light of the sun; others yield to thescorching properties of electric light; others are conquered by the color rays. and so on. The discoverer claims to rude conditions which made them in-

\$1,280,644. The same issue of the paper contains copies of the manifests of the of the two cargoes mentioned is \$337,715; but, of this amount, the value of Washington or Oregon products or manufactured goods is but \$55,019, or 16 per cent of the total value of the cargoes. The remaining four vessels, whose manifests are not available, probably show the same proportion, so that the actual value of the exports manufactured or produced in the Northwest, as shipped the two months, was but \$204,903 04. Portland was hampered in securing freight space on the steamers during November and December, and the total value of the cargoes of the three steamers, Monmouthshire, Thyra and Abergeldie, sailing from this port during strange contrast to the shipments on the Puget sound line, however, the ex-

ports of commodities produced in Oregon or Washington were valued at \$286,391 76, or more than 70 per cent of the total value of everything shipped on the steamers. In other words, but

16 per cent of the value of the exports by way of Puget sound ports is drawn through the channels of trade in the territory tributary to Tacoma, while 70 per cent of the value of the Portland exports arises from Oregon and Washington, making its influence felt in every branch of business. Of course, versally preached with all the fervor the 25 or 30 cents per ton paid for loading on board the steamers the cotton and iron from the East is felt to a certain extent in a small place like Tacoma, but it is insignificant when compared with the amount of money put in loading them aboard.

# FROM THE BRIDE'S PARENTS, A COW.

An industrious young rancher of Surprise valley, in Lake county, was regifts to the couple appears in the Lakeview Examiner, and is headed with "a grotesque to young people of aimless life, who have never earned a dollar nor engaged in a productive calling; themselves, out on the frontier, where work must be the portion of both, the It is a reminder, too, of the condi-

years ago, when honest men and noble women started in their married life under circumstances similar to those which circumscribe the distant cabin which have made the state of Oregon its reputation for probity and stability. Their hardy children, reared under have successfully treated smallpox by dustrious and frugal, have entered all statement is true, and to that extent is

### LETTING OUT THE BELT.

"the liberal church is one of the smallest in the country today." In the technical sense that the Unitarian or the Universalist church is not large in numbers, Mr. Ackerman is right, but in the sense that the oldtime orthodox churches have been obliged to "let out their belts" a number of holes, he is altogether wrong. if not with the eloquence of Jonathan

Edwards. The damnation of unbaptized infants was preached from the rustic pulpits of New England. Sixty years ago there was no toleration of such heretics as Professor McGiffert, circulation by the actual business of upon whose clement treatment the Rev. supplying cargoes for ships, as well as Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke congratulates himself.

> Sixty years ago did the Protestant Episcopal church tolerate the presence of such heretics as Heber Newton, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and other prominent

elergymen of New York city? Were there any "professors" tolerated in cently wedded to a young woman of Modoc county, California. The list of logical schools who were directly or in-Methodist or Baptist pulpits or theodirectly evangelists of the "higher biblical criticism"? The truth is that the fine cow, presented by the parents of pulpit of the Congregational church the bride." This may appear a trifle from Chicago to Boston, from Buffalo to Baltimore, is more "liberal" in its was when Dr. Channing was at the but to a couple just setting up for height of his fame, from 1825 to 1840. Fifty years ago it was a common thing in the Congregational pulpit in New

which their authors laugh at today. The growth of the "liberal faith" is found in the vast liberalization of the old-time hidebound orthodox churches, They have been obliged to choose between death or letting out their doctrinal and disciplinary belts a number of holes. It was a choice between larger religious liberty or denominational death. The article of The Ore-

gonian is described by Mr. Ackerman as a statement without argument; the

other arbitrary ratio fixed by law, can point to a single instance in history where gold and silver ever kept company with each other, except on the inflexible rule of equality of commercial value, it may be time to ask the people of the United States to discard the lesson learned from the experience of all mankind, and accept their financial theories.

And once more it may be well to explain what "free coinage at 16 to 1" really means. It means that every one who has a lump of silver that cost him \$16 in gold and is worth that sum and no more in the markets of the world, shall have the right to take it to the mint, get it made into thirty-four silver dollars for his own benefit, and be authorized by law to "shove" these dollars in payment of whatever debts he may have outstanding, and to cheat his creditor out of more than one-half the value. As the coinage of silver would be free to all and the "shove" general, money would fall to the silver basis, silver only would be coined, and The Rev. Mr. Ackerman says that the "bimetalism" of Windy William Would be silver monometalism. question.

Of course, Windy William knows this It is beyond possibility that he should not know it. With men of his stamp it is no longer necessary to have the least patience, or to treat their utterances with even a frigid show of respect. For crucifixion of mankind on a cross of gold, read crucifixion of Windy William and his ilk on the cross of public indignation with shameless insincerity.

At a recent meeting of the school directors of a Pennsylvania town, the necessity of teachers keeping in touch states. with current events by reading newspapers and magazines was earnestly discussed. These publications are the history of the hour, and at the rapid rate at which history is being made at the present time the trend of events must be closely followed, if one would be well informed. Governments are

changing, geographical bounds are shifting, science and invention are working marvels, and the text-books are no longer complete mediums of inopment of the gold fields of Alaska, formation upon the matters treated. In the very nature of things they cannot be. Those who instruct others

of duty to instruct their pupils in regard to current events or incidents of

recent history, there is reason to believe that relatively few take time to inform themselves and impart instruction upon these topics. A few minutes given each day in the higher grades to the presentment of the more important happenings in the political, geo-

would be time well spent. As before stated, some of our teachers give attention to this matter, and the eagerness with which girls and boys inquire concerning the morning's news, in the hurried hour between breakfast and

years. When the he past lew party gets together in the spring, it will not be at all surprising if the independent and self-asserting attitude of Jackson county populists be taken by their fellow-partisans in Union county. The genuine populist has little more use for silver than for gold as money. What he wants is "scientific money," with only problematical power in exchange. The less value it has, the

more nearly it approaches the truly 'scientific" idea of intrinsic worthlessness. To him, the difference between a goldbug and a silverloon is but a matter of degree, and he has favored silver only as an entering wedge to spllt the hard-money vote. His millennium will not come till he has reached the truly soft basis of flatism. The populists of Union, like all other members of political parties, should insist on a plain and intelligible statement of their desires and purposes. They will cut a sorry figure if they drop to the state of timidity and cowardice which was once a characteristic of the republican party's course on the money

Livestock business is the greatest inlustry of Kansas City. Receipts of livestock at that place during the year 1899 reached the prodigious total of 116,374 carloads-on an average thirty trains a day throughout the year. Sales of livestock amounted to \$121,000,000. and if resales were added, the total would be vastly increased. There are six great packing-houses in the city, and a seventh will soon be in operation. Corn is the basis of this enormous business-corn, the perennial

source of wealth to the great Central The mines of Oregon cannot fail to

act as a magnet to draw capital and population to the state during the current year. Their extent and richness; their location in or near the centers of civilization; the advantages of a mild climate and easy transportation, must appeal to people who saw in opposite conditions and environment in superable obstacles to the ready devel-

The Beveridge resolution does not find favor with the senators, and that's High shove the gardens are the houses full of The Beveridge resolution does not to be expected. It is short and to the point, grammatical, unstilted, and fails utterly to darken counsel by words without knowledge. This altogether unfits it for senatorial consumption but that is just why it ought to be passed in its present form.

The London Spectator makes this sound protest: "Skirmishes are described as battles, petty defeats as disasters, ordinary movements as stupendous efforts, and unavoidable accidents as shocking destructions of human Hfe."

Mr. Bryan lays down the principle that "the dollar is all important, and that struggling humanity deserves no consideration." Was he thinking of his lectures for revenue only, or his \$50,000

Lo the camps of the tents of green, Which the days of pence keep filling, and the days of war keep filling. With a mystic army (is it too order'd forward?

Is it too only halting awhile, Till night and sleep pass over?)

Now in these camps of green, in their tents dotting the world, In the parents, children, husbands, wives, in

them, in the old and young. Siseping under the sunlight, sleeping under the moonlight, content silent there at last.

Behold the mighty vibouao field, and waiting camp of all, Of the corps and generals all, . . . And of each of us, O soldiers, and of each and

all in the ranks we fought.

There without haired we all, all mest). For presently, G soldiers, we too camp in place in the bivouse-camps of grees, But we need not provide for outposts, nor word

for the countersign, Nor drummer to beat the morning drum -Walt Whitman.

THE OLD FLAG.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by! And let the heart have los say; You're man enough for a tear in your eye That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes To your very finger tips-Ay! the immp just then in your throat that rose Spoke more than your parted lips.

fift up the boy on your shoulder, high, Ami show him the faded shred-These etripes would be red as the sumset sky If death could have dyed them red.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by! Uncover the youngster's head! Teach him to hold it holy and high For the sake of its sacred dead. -H. C. Bunner.

### OUTSIDE THE TOYSHOP.

Sealde the door they stand, anear the pane Tricked with toy-wares. It is a dapple-gray In smooth round wafers dight, and lifts alway me prancing foot from grass-green board up-

An urchin he, oft met down alley and lane Half lost in his wide old rage; agrin today, Because he still with fmarful joy dares lay A stolking finger on that furry mans. He tastus his perflows pleasure like a hird Of quick, small fest and wary eye, that com To peck strawn fragments, flown at breath scarce heard.

You smile among the hedgerows. In the slums fou think: When fits this child-gies, lightly stirred.

Shall manhood's craving miss even these poor crumiw7 -Jane Barlow, in The Academy.

#### AVEL

- light; On the heathy Pentlands is the curlew fiving
- free: And the broom is blowing bonnie in the north
- countrie. We canna break the bonds that God decreed to
- bind. Still we'll be the children of the heather and
- Far away from home, O, it's still for you and
- And the broom is blowing bonnie in the north
- countrie. -Robert Louis Stevenson.

### THROUGH THE STREETS.

Through the dim London morning The soldiers rode away: The growd, in sable, round them; The sky above them gray.

Two strains of music played them-One mournful and one glad, It was the mournful mutio That sounded the least sad. -Elia Fulier Maitland in The Spectator

must, if they do their full duty, keep themselves fully informed on events of teachings than the Unitarian church present moment. The matter of the study of contemporaneous history ought to be generally agitated. While there are some teachers in our own public schools who make it a matter

graphical, industrial or scientific world