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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

SHALL THE CHARTER BE TAMPERED WITH?

A FEW DAYS AGO The Journal sent a letter to each candidate on the legislative ticket, asking him in the interest of the public two questions, the answer to which would show without evasion their position on a most vital question. On this question which covers a most important feature in the charter of this city the voter has a right to know BEFORE election just where those who are seeking his suffrages stand. Some of the members seem to think it an impertinence, to be asked the questions, others say it is akin to the pledge Governor Chamberlain asked of the members prior to calling the extra session of the legislature. Those holding these views are wrong both in principle and in practice. In the first place a voter has a right to know where candidates stand on any live public question. It is not a matter of grace or courtesy on the part of the candidate to answer and the fact that the questions admit of no quibbling makes the answers the more important. So far as the Governor Chamberlain incident is concerned, it is not a parallel case. The members of the legislature were not responsible to the governor, but to the people. Their power was from the same source. But now it is the people who ask, and they have the moral and legal right to know. But why should there be any quibbling or halting? From the president down, candidates define their position on public questions.

Prior to the late primaries Judge Carey did not deem it beneath his dignity to appear before a body of engineers and specifically pledge his party to certain legislation demanded by them. In the past candidates have felt no hesitancy in stating where they stood, for instance, on Chinese exclusion, sound money and labor laws, and the matter in issue is so plain and so vital and so simple, that the candidates should have no trouble in reaching a conclusion. However, to show there is nothing peculiar in the request, a few incidents directly in point from the last two campaigns might be cited.

In 1900 Mr. Pierce Mays was then, as he is now, a candidate for state senator. He and the other candidates issued to the voters a signed statement of their position on public questions. Amongst them was the following:

"The former charter of the city of Portland, which conferred upon the people of the municipality the power to change the entire administration at every election if desired, was replaced at the last session of the legislature by the present charter which denies the people that power, and which virtually takes the administration of city affairs out of the hands of the mayor and common council and vests it in various boards and commissions (not elected by the people) which cannot be changed at any one election. We pledge ourselves, if elected, to secure a charter for the city restoring to the people of Portland control over the administration of municipal affairs."

It will thus be seen neither the question nor a public statement of the position of the candidate is a new or strange one.

At the same election the candidates pledged themselves to vote for a law requiring vestibules on street-cars as well as on other subjects.

At the Republican county convention held March 19, 1902, the following resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of its members:

"Whereas, Said charter board has prepared said charter, as provided by said act; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this convention, that if said charter be approved by the voters of the city of Portland as aforesaid, we do hereby pledge the candidates for senators and representatives nominated by this convention if elected, to vote for and use their best efforts to cause said charter to be enacted as the charter of the city of Portland, without alteration or amendment; and we do hereby request the senators now representing this county in the state legislature to vote for and use their best efforts to cause said charter to be enacted as aforesaid, hereby declaring as a part of the platform of the Republican party of Multnomah county, Oregon, that if said charter is approved by the voters of the city of Portland, as provided for in said act, the representatives of the Republican party in the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon for this county stand pledged to use every honorable means to cause it to be enacted as a law, as a whole, without alteration or amendment."

Whitney L. Boise seconded the motion, and hoped it would pass at the polls.

D. J. Malarkey, in seconding the motion, said in part:

"I had the honor of being a member of the charter board. It was composed of citizens and taxpayers of the city who represented all factions and all callings of business and professional life. Under an act of the legislature the charter will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. I hope the resolutions will pass without a dissenting vote."

In that convention there were seven members who are now candidates for the legislature on the Republican ticket. If it was proper then to announce their position, what has occurred since to make it improper?

The Journal did not raise the issue. It was not referred to in the campaign before the primaries, and we submit to all fair-minded men, if the issue had been presented before the primaries whether or not the questions would have been deemed impertinent or whether their position would not have been defined and that very quickly. The Oregonian, which ordinarily speaks for the dominant party in this county, raised the issue, whether prematurely or unintentionally matters not. It is here and will not down, and now that it has been raised, let it be settled and settled right.

The great majority of the people of this town do not view with favor the possibility of any such proposed amendments being carried and are decidedly in earnest in their desire to know now the position of the candidates toward them.

MAKE OUR CLIMATE KNOWN.

THE Chicago Journal says that western railroads are to advertise Chicago as a summer resort while the St. Louis fair is going on, and makes this comment, which is evidently at least semi-facetious:

No action could be wiser or more admirable. It must result in what will be a good thing for the railroads, an excellent thing for Chicago, and an absolute blessing for St. Louis. * * * When the sun smites blazingly down upon the limestone slopes upon which St. Louis stands, when, in the suburbs, they fry the morning pancake on the stone windowsill outside, and when the sweltering visitors return at dusk from the glowing fair grounds to face a night of heat and restlessness, then will relief come, through the foresight of the railroads. For a trifling fare, the St. Louisan or his visitor can board a train and be hurried northward, in a single dreamless night, to awaken in a summer resort where cool breezes, fresh from the inland sea, will fan his cheeks, and where vigor and exaltation will return to him at once.

Those who have been in Chicago on certain summer days will know how to take this pleasantry; if they are so fortunate as to live in the Pacific northwest they can afford to smile at it. They will agree that there may be more wind, on the average, in Chicago than in St. Louis, but too frequently these are winds, either winter or summer, to flee from, not to travel toward. St. Louis will, no doubt, be very hot, many days, but to run to Chicago would be like jumping out of the fryingpan, not into the fire, but into another fryingpan. There might be this difference: that in the Chicago fryingpan a victim would get an occasional change in being suddenly frozen a few hours, then fried again.

But the Chicago paper's comment suggests the propriety and advisability of systematically and thoroughly advertising the summer climate of Portland, and of Oregon, throughout the east next summer and next winter. This will presumably be done to some extent, but will it be done sufficiently? It is a great point, and one, if the truth can be impressed upon eastern people, that alone will bring thousands of them here within the next two years. Great numbers of people, all the way from Montana to Massachusetts, from Maine to Missouri, are sick and tired of the climate, during a large portion of the year, in which they live, and would escape from it by coming to the Pacific northwest if they could be made to understand in addition to this region's other advantages and attractions, just what our climate, and particularly our summer climate, is. As many people as possible should be informed of the exact facts and figures, put in an attractive or catchy form.

As the tens of thousands of visitors to the St. Louis fair are sweltering, and longing for cool, fresh breezes and a pure, equable atmosphere, they should be handed something that will tell them where they can find permanent relief, a vast haven of refuge, in such form and style that they will notice and remember it. And this piece of information, artistically environed, should be circulated everywhere throughout the torrid east next summer, and the frigid east next winter. We cannot make those people feel just what our climate is; we cannot by any printed or engraved device make them quite understand or appreciate it; but they can be informed sufficiently so that their interest will be aroused, so that the thought of this mild, equable sunset land will stick, will recur when they perspire at every pore and when they shiver in every bone; and they will long to come hither; and many of them will come, on this very account.

It is needless to dilate here to our own people, upon our summer climate, except to say that we who have lived here always or long do not fully appreciate it. Only those who make eastern summer trips have anything, except perhaps dimly in memory, with which to compare or contrast it. Hence those charged with the work of attracting people here, especially next year, should—as they doubtless will, or have—shake themselves into a lively realization of the important and valuable fact that the summer climate of the Pacific northwest is the best and most comfortable in the country, and can scarcely be excelled in the world; and that in point of climate, not to speak here of scenery and other attractions, this is the greatest natural summer resort on earth; and having waked up thoroughly to that fact, to try in the most effective way possible to make it known, and make it clear, to hundreds of thousands of eastern people.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. LOUIS.

NO STATE in the Union, outside of Missouri, will take such profound interest in the Louisiana Purchase exposition as Oregon and no city in the Union except St. Louis will take so lively an interest in its progress and outcome as Portland. No other state or city in the Union have so much to learn and profit by that exposition as Oregon and its metropolis. It is for these reasons, in addition to the ordinary reasons which every American community should always have for encouraging and applauding enterprise wherever displayed throughout the country, that we are absorbingly and personally interested in the success of the exposition just opened, whether we consider it from its financial or exhibition side. It is for this reason, too, that our people have been so willing to lend it a helping and encouraging hand, that they have so liberally aided its publicity departments and that so many of them will journey to the great city on the banks of the Mississippi and lend to the enterprise the encouragement of their presence.

It is with unfeigned pleasure, therefore, they note the opening of the exposition under such gratifying circumstances today. The managers of it have done marvelous things and they have drawn upon the resources of the whole world to instruct, delight and entertain. They hope to, and undoubtedly will, touch the high water mark of human endeavor in this direction. Therefore they will deserve, and we hope will succeed, in scoring a financial triumph as well.

The time has now come when Oregon should get ready to exploit its own enterprise. Hitherto it has given way to St. Louis. That was right and proper. But now St. Louis should be used as a vehicle of publicity for the exposition to be held at Portland next year. No one who attends that great show should be permitted to get away without some knowledge of the great show which Portland will offer the world just 12 months later. Then after the close of the St. Louis exposition not a moment should be wasted in the endeavor to attract and hold the attention of the country to our own enterprise. There is a vast work ahead here and upon the vigor, industry and intelligence with which it is prosecuted will largely depend the financial success of the great fair which opens here in 1905.

THE INTELLIGENT WREN.

(John Burroughs in May Outing.)

One cold day late in December, on going to my "Slabsides," I found a winter wren in the "spare chamber." As I entered the bird did not lose its head at all, as birds usually do under such circumstances. It did not, in a sudden panic, make a dash at the window, but circled about, came out the door, flew down the stairway, passed two windows without heeding them, and went out the open door. What struck me was the coolness and circumspection of the little bird. It appeared to know all about windows, and that they were not what they seemed, and it appeared to know the ins and out of that house like an old occupant. I concluded that the wren may have been harboring there several days, and had become pretty well acquainted with glass and with the stairway opening between the two floors, so that when I came in it wasted no time upon windows, but made straight for all open doors. I hope it had a good feast of dormant flies and spiders while it was under my roof. I have seen the winter wren here during every winter month. It is a hardy bird. It, no doubt, gets its living on dormant insects, which it finds in holes and in all manner of hiding places. It breeds in the Catskills, and I sometimes hear it in April in full song on its way to the mountains.

Even Adam.

From the Yale Record.

Our primal parent had just taken a good bite of the apple.

"Now, Addie," said Eve, "don't tell me it isn't as good as mother used to make."

Small Change

Surely the clouds will roll by—at least occasionally—in May.

Tomorrow will be Sunday and Mayday. Be good and happy.

Perhaps the candidates are waiting for May sunshine to get busy.

Oregon will have great crops this year; give the Republican party a great majority.

An Ohio politician is named Turnipseed. Why is he not in the agricultural department?

It will be the good old summertime, and not half enough spring cleaning up has been done yet.

A "sane" Fourth of July is now called for. But what is to be done with all the Fourth of July fools?

Germany is finding its work of land-grabbing and benevolent assimilation in South Africa expensive.

Carrie Nation favors General Miles for president. The general hasn't done, or left undone, anything to deserve this.

Folk is sweeping nearly all Missouri outside of St. Louis. And when he is elected governor he may do some sweeping there.

The women of Kalamazoo are going to clean the streets of that town for three months, just to show the men how. Bet they'll do it, too.

Today the big show at St. Louis opens. But the big show of most interest to the people of the Pacific northwest will not open for over a year yet.

A New York banker is detained in custody for misappropriation of funds amounting to $200,000. If it had been $20, or $2, the culprit would have been in jail for theft.

Senators Gorman and Quay have both recently declared against bossism and bribery. Are these miserable old sinners—to quote from the liturgy—really repentant in their old age?

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press habitually alludes to its region of country—Minnesota and the Dakotas—as "the northwest." These states are but the wide road to the real northwest.

Why this continual reference to Ananias as the chief of liars? What he did in the lying line would have been considered a justifiable prevarication of the mildest sort these days.

Now Mayor McClellan of New York is accused by leading Democratic as well as Republican papers of "handing the city over to a gas combine." Is he already another shattered idol?

The late Republican state convention was half-way, or rather negatively, honest in ignoring the proposed primary nomination law. Its bosses are, of course, opposed to the law, and had sufficient political honesty and candor to show this by not indorsing it.

Of course the morning trust organ was bound to oppose local option. Whatever policy the whisky trust dictates, it has to advocate, supplying only sophistical excuses for argument. The local-option principle is thoroughly Democratic, in a general, not a party, sense, and cannot be successfully assailed by mercenary casuistry.

The name "Democratic," when seen printed at the top of a ballot, will serve the same purpose that the word "Poison" serves on the medicine-bottle in warning the individual to let it alone.—Tillamook Herald. What an intelligent, unprejudiced, broad-minded person the editor of the Herald must be! It is too bad that a man of such a high, broad, clear and comprehensive intellect is comparatively buried in a small city like Tillamook. In congress he would rank alongside of old Grosvenor.

Dr. David K. Pearsons of Chicago endowed three colleges on the occasion of his last birthday. He is well known in the northwest as a generous financial helper of Pacific college, at Forest Grove, and Whitman college, at Walla Walla. Dr. Pearsons has the very sensible opinion that the small colleges do more good, proportionately, than the big ones; and that it is better to divide up a few millions among such comparatively small colleges as those mentioned than to give all the money to found or aid a big, pretentious university. The people of the Pacific northwest, and especially of Forest Grove and Walla Walla, cordially wish Dr. Pearsons "many happy returns."

NATIONAL CAPITAL YARNS.

From the New York World.

"What do you do when you outgrow your clothes?" Representative John Sharp Williams asked two of Representative Champ Clark's children, to whom he was trying to explain why crabs and lobsters shed their shells and snakes their skins.

"Let out the tucks," answered one of the youthful Clarks.

"What made you break up housekeeping in Washington?" a friend asked Representative Mudd of Maryland, whose congressional district adjoins the District of Columbia.

"My constituents," Mr. Mudd answered. "One night when a number of my constituents came here to see me I took three or four of them in to spend the night. Just as I was closing up the house for the night another came along and we discussed the business he had called on.

"'I'm sorry I can't take you in for the night, but every bed is full,' I told him.

"'Oh, that'll be all right,' he said. 'I'll just sleep here on the sofa in the parlor.' And he did."

Representative Baker of New York, who always wants to make a speech, wanted to make one yesterday. The item he wished to speak on was about to be postponed until Monday.

"The gentleman can talk then," Mr. Hemenway told him.

"But I have prepared this speech at considerable labor, and something might happen to me between now and Monday," Mr. Baker said.

"Let us hope so," shouted Representative Grosvenor, who led the applause.

Young Quentin Roosevelt had a chum staying at the White House with him. Both youngsters were put to bed in Quentin's room.

"I know he's entitled to half the bed," Quentin said complainingly the next morning, "but his half don't include all the soft part. I have to sleep on both sides of him."

A New England representative has two false front teeth. A few days ago he went to New York hurriedly and forgot his teeth.

He telegraphed to his wife: "Please send me my 'Teddies,'" and she forwarded the teeth by next mail without even stopping to wonder what he meant.

GRANT VIEWED BY A SOLDIER

"Grant the General," a toast given at the American Patriotic club's banquet last Wednesday, is of peculiar interest in that it was responded to by Major R. H. William Evans, of the regular army. Major Evans said:

Gentlemen—I esteem myself fortunate and honored in that it has fallen to my lot to answer this toast: "To Grant, the General." Any man enjoying the blessings of being born in America, of being educated as the ward of the nation, at that most democratic, representative and thorough school, our military academy, and of having spent the years of his life in serving in our army, following our flag around the world in its great mission of assuring liberty and free institutions wherever it waves, should be proud to have the privilege of answering this toast.

Such a man should speak on this subject as naturally as water flows down hill; spontaneously as the chord gives back the note when the key is struck.

In forming an estimate of the character of Grant as a general and as a commander, there is but one rule to follow, and that is the rule laid down in the "Book of Books," "By their works shall ye know them."

At the opening of one of the most gigantic and momentous struggles in history, the great war between the states, Grant had reached the lowest point in the ebb and flow of his fortunes. He was then a subordinate clerk in a small tannery in a small western town, without money, without influence, without friends who could help him. Seven years before, he had resigned his commission in the army, and though in the meantime he had been industrious, even laborious, scorning no honest labor, yet he had been unable to find a place in civil life where, even with his great abilities, he could earn a regular stipend sufficient for the support of himself and family.

One of the most interesting features of all history is the fact that he started out upon his wonderful career of unbroken military success from such an unpromising beginning.

Grant, with his clear, strong mind, and his insight into the trend of great events, had foreseen the coming struggle for years. It is a notable fact in his personal history that the only vote he had ever cast up to that time was a vote for Buchanan as president in 1856. He says himself that he voted for Buchanan, not that he admired his character or his political principles, but that he believed at that time that the only way in which civil war and the probable disruption of the union could be avoided or postponed was by the election of Buchanan and the defeat of Fremont. We see in this act the cardinal principles on which his entire career was founded; a resolute determination to maintain the union and peace. To insure these ends, political parties and candidates were only instruments and secondary considerations. Had the south seceded in 1856, instead of 1861, it is probable that it would have attained its independence, at least temporarily, and the principle of disintegration thus established might have gone further, so that to have re-established the union, we might have been forced to an experience similar to that of Germany, who has passed through a series of bloody struggles for unification, lasting for more than 200 years, from the 30-years' war to 1871.

When the war was actually upon us and volunteers were called for, Grant devoted himself with his characteristic energy and single-mindedness to drilling and instructing a volunteer company raised at Galena, his then residence. The members of the comapny proposed to elect him as captain, but he declined it. When the company went to springfield to be incorporated into a regiment and mustered into the United States service, he accompanied it, and worked assiduously, throwing his whole soul in the work of drilling and organizing and mustering in the Illinois volunteers. He was pre-eminently the most capable and thoroughly equipped man in the state for that work, and was looked up to and consulted on all military questions. One of the regiments offered to elect him its colonel, but he again declined the election. Governor Yates, the then governor of Illinois, said: "I can't understand that man Grant. He seems to take a great interest in the war, he works more and better than any one else, but he won't take an office. He has declined the election of captain and colonel." One of Grant's friends from Galena said: "Grant does not believe in the principle of electing officers. He will not take a commission that comes to him in that way. But he will accept any commission to which you may appoint him, and will do his duty well." Governor Yates then appointed him colonel of the 21st Illinois volunteers. This refusal to be elected to a military office illustrates his calm, severe determination not to encourage, even for his own advantage, what he believed to be contrary to sound principles of military organization and administration. Grant was anxious to go to the war. He was especially anxious to be a colonel of one of the Illinois regiments. Yet he would not accept the place if it came to him in a manner which he considered contrary to sound military principles. This refusal was his silent protest against the pernicious practice of electing officers—a vicious system which has cost many American citizens their lives when taken into battle by ignorant, incompetent leaders.

As soon as he took command of his regiment, he showed himself a thorough soldier and master of every detail of the military profession. His regiment promptly came to the front as the best disciplined, drilled, and instructed in that part of the army.

His promotion to brigadier-general, which came without solicitation on his part resulted naturally and almost unavoidably, from his conspicuous excellence as a colonel.

As soon as he was given an independent command, he began to show his great qualities as a general. He was a man who had the genius of common sense in war to a preeminent degree. He was sublimely simple in the clearness and directness of his mental methods. He announced that the only strategic points in the war were the southern armies, and the only plans of campaigns were to find them, fight them and defeat them if possible. Though he was the most silent, modest, unostentatious general in the army, yet wherever he was, things moved, and always towards a fight and a victory. Throughout his military career he was animated by perfect hope and confidence in the sucess of the armies which he led, and the ultimate triumph of the cause for which they fought. He never expected defeat, nor made any plans or preparations for it. All his battles were absolutely, persistently and stubbornly fought, bringing his whole force to bear on the enemy. He never had a large reserve standing by in idleness and security, while part of his army was defeated. In all his battles, except the first day of Shiloh, he was the attacking party, and even there on the evening of the first day, after his army had been pushed back under the bank of the river, and before he knew that his re-enforcements could come up in time, he ordered an attack for half past four the next morning.

It was his invariable custom, if not victorious on the first day's fight, to order an attack at daylight the next morning. He always dealt in sledge-hammer blows, early and late. When General Buckner, the confederate commander at Fort Donaldson asked what terms of surrender would be given him, Grant promptly answered, "unconditional surrender, or I order an immediate attack."

The capture of Fort Donaldson was the first signal success of the war, and his ringing answer to Buckner's request for terms electrified the United States and set the key note for his methods of conducting campaigns and sieges for the rest of the war. After that, his initials were frequently translated into "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

As a strategist Grant had few equals and no superiors. He was far from being a simple frontal attacker and hammerer at his enemy. He was capable of the most subtle and original strategy. His Vicksburg campaign is the admiration of all military students.

Text writers on the art of war treat the subject of bases and lines of communication with almost superstitious reverence. He is the first commander of a great army to voluntarily relinquish his base and his communications and push boldly into the enemy's country, relying solely upon the victories he was determined to win to extricate him from his perilous position. In that wonderful campaign, he subsisted his army on the enemy's country, prevented their concentration, fought five battles in the open, gained five victories, forced Pemberton into Vicksburg, besieged him and captured him with an army of 37,000 with arms and equipments for 60,000 men, and all in 20 days. This is one of the model campaigns of history which all students of the art of war study and recite as school children do the multiplication table.

In Greek mythology, we read the fable of the Sphinx. The Sphinx was a monster who propounded a riddle. If the riddle were answered, the monster died, but every man who failed to answer the question was devoured by the Sphinx.

An able German officer has written a book on the art of war in which he likens the conduct of a general in handling the problem of defense and attrack of a fortress to the riddle of the Sphinx. Him who cannot answer the riddle, the monster destroys. This is a problem requiring for its proper solution, the highest strategic and tactical abilities on the part of a general. Pemberton had several opportunities to abandon Vicksburg after Grant had crossed the Mississippi below him and turned north, but he hesitated, and lost not only Vicksburg, but the army with it. He failed to solve the riddle and the monster destroyed him, and his name has gone down to history as one more on the long list of military failures.

Vicksburg was the Sphinx in Grant's path. He solved the riddle by the keenest, most original strategy and the most courageous, resolute tactics, and the monster died at his feet, while he took his place as one of the great commanders of history, the peer of Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, Napoleon.

From the triumph of Vicksburg, he was called to the army of the Tennessee to retrieve the reverses it had suffered around Chattanooga. The battle of Lookout Mountain has given to military history another example of a splendid victory, won by sound strategy and determined, courageous tactics. There he attacked and vanquished his enemy, standing on the defensive in an extremely strong position.

As a reward for these victories, and without solicitation or political influence he was made major general of volunteers after the capture of Fort Donaldson, brigadier general in the regular army after Shiloh, major general of the regular army after Vicksburg and lieutenant general and commander in chief of the United States armies after Lookout Mountain. He shared with Washington, alone, the honor of holding the commission as lieutenant general. Scott was lieutenant general only by brevet.

In his last campaign, the same qualities which had made him the victor on every battlefield on which he had appeared in the valley of the Mississippi, enabled him to defeat and capture the army of Northern Virginia, under the ablest southern general, R. E. Lee, and one of the ablest generals in history.

When Grant received the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, he became the heir of Washington to the position of the most illustrious living American citizen, by the divine right of victory.

It is useless to compare the great generals of the various epoch-making periods of history. In the most momentous period of our history, Grant was the central and leading figure in the great military operations which decided the fate of our institutions.

In every hard fought battle in which he commanded, he was more than equal to the occasion. What more could be said of any commander?

History furnishes several great leaders who belong in the same class with Grant as generals, strategists and tacticians. But in one respect he stands alone and peerless. That is in the modesty, the simplicity, the honesty, the sincerity, the generosity and the magnanimity of his personal character.

All through his life he was most conspicuous for his almost womanly modesty. He was always as simple as a child. He never forgot the old friends of his adversity. He was the same modest, simple man at Washington in the height of his prosperity and power, when by his achievements he was the most conspicuous and illustrious man on earth, as at Galena, in the days of his adversity.

His unique place in history is not due to his victories, but to his magnanimity and generosity as a conqueror. Other men have won victories, but no other man has been so generous to the vanquished.

As long as his enemy stood up with arms in his hands fighting, no one struck such mighty, crushing blows as Grant, but as soon as the enemy laid down his arms and was ready to surrender unconditionally, then Grant was always the first to extend to him the friendly, helping hand, and to welcome him back into the Union.

At Vicksburg, he allowed the garrison to march out with colors flying. He paroled them all, allowing the officers to keep their side arms, horses and personal effects, and even allowed them to take captured transportation to convey their property home.

At Appomattox, he granted even more generous terms to Lee's army. The men were allowed to take home with them the captured horses and mules, so that they might make a crop for the next year. In addition to that, he put into the terms of surrender, on his own responsibility, this clause: "The officers and men to be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States so long as they observe their paroles, and the laws in force where they may reside."

Thus, he granted a full pardon for the past to every man who surrendered to him, and at the same time extended to them the generous protection of his strong arm against prosecution or persecution for the future.

Later, when Andrew Johnson, that most unfortunate accident that ever happened in the White House, proposed to bring General Lee to trial for treason, Grant's answer came swift and clear: "If General Lee, or any other man holding my parole, is prosecuted, I will resign from the army and appeal to the people." Then the accident knew that he had collided with a reality of unusual force and proportions, and the dastardly proposition was dropped.

Well might his motto be, "Let us have Peace." To his unprecedented generosity and magnanimity to his vanquished foes, is largely due the speedy healing of the wounds and obliteration of those sectional animosities which would otherwise have been left to smolder for years. We may thank him today we have reestablished a perfect Union, not only on the map and in statutes, but also in the hearts and minds of 90,000,000 of American citizens, proud of their unity, proud of their history and the humanity of this great commander.

As late as the seventeenth century Oliver Cromwell, commander of the parliamentary army of England in a civil war, an eminently wordily religious person, a man whose mouth was ever as full of scriptural texts as an egg is of meat, put to death his Irish prisoners and sold into slavery his Scotch and English prisoners.

Contrast the cruelty and savagery of Cromwell with the generosity and magnanimity of Grant.

Gentlemen, I tell you the conduct of Grant on these occasions is God-like—it is Christ-like. There is nothing else like it in history. It almost robs war of its hideous cruelty and invests it with kindness and charity.

Grant never mouthed scriptural phrases, but in his actions he carried out the principles of the highest Christianity and the noblest humanity.

Surely the example and precepts of the Saviour of man and the Prince of Peace had sunk deep into his heart.

"By their works shall ye know them."

In all his writing and his utterances, not once do we find the word "glory." Napoleon was never tired of theatrically ringing changes on the glory, "La Gloir," but Grant wrote, spoke and thought only of duty.

Gentlemen, it is especially grateful to me, not only as a soldier, but also as a born, bred and thorough Southern man, to speak my poor words of admiration and appreciation as a tribute to his great military achievements, and to his still greater character, which shines out proudly on the pages of our history as the high-water mark of generosity, magnanimity and humanity in war.

Read the history of the world and tell me if his peer in these great qualities is anywhere to be found on record in all its pages.

Oregon Sidelights

Haines will have a new brick yard; first kiln, 100,000.

Operations are to be resumed at the Haines granite quarry.

The Weston brick yard will turn out its first kiln of the season—80,000—next week.

Ashland has a new cold storage company; $20,000; also an Improvement company, $18,000.

A Union county man is building a flying machine, and he is sure he is no Darius Green.

A number of Finns have lately located near Devil's Lake, Lincoln county. They make good citizens.

More and better wool than ever, in eastern Oregon; also wheat, unless hot north winds hurt the crop.

A man named Cherry is running for county clerk in Umatilla county. He will be ripe on the first Monday in June.

Considerable corn will be planted this spring on lower Butter creek, where it is believed good crops of it can be raised.

A trout 22 inches long, and weighing over three pounds, was caught in Wallowa lake last Sunday. It was a sp-ck1-d b-ty.

A New public school building, a Baptist church, and an "opera house"—of course it must be that—are to be constructed in Silver Lake.

Ira Applegate of Yoncalla, descendant of a noted family, aged 88 years, has been committed to the asylum for the fourth time; religious mania.

A new sawmill, with a capacity of 75,000 feet daily, will be built at Wildwood, the present terminus of the Oregon & Southeastern railroad, in Lane county.

Grand Ronde valley is becoming one of the greatest apple producing districts in the state, but as yet has only made a start in apple raising, as compared with the future volume of this industry.

Brownsville Times: A small bird is causing a great deal of damage to the cherry blossoms in this section. The bird cuts the whole blossom off, probably for the purpose of obtaining the honey contained therein.

T. J. Philpott of Holley has two yearling mules which stand 15 hands high, Mr. Splawn, also of Holley, has a mule colt of about the same age that measures 15 hands. Mr. Shackelford of Crawfordsville has recently sold an animal of the same description for $100.

A representative of the National Stockyards company of Illinois, who was in John Day City last week, says he has bought 2,000 horses on his present trip through several eastern Oregon counties. The horses will be shipped from Heppner about June 1.

Marshfield Sun: Logs have been arriving at this side from the Coquille at the rate of 1,000 per week, but Saturday's delivery broke all other records for big train loads, when locomotive No. 3 hauled 22 heavily laden cars over the Isthmus, carrying approximately 100,000 feet.

The 3-year-old daughter of Robert Harp of Holdman set fire to some straw in the barnyard a few days ago and burned up the barn, two good work horses and four sets of farm harness and narrowly escaped being burned to death herself. Moral: Don't let a 3-year-old girl stray off alone—at least, not with matches.

Hon. George Chandler tells the Baker City Democrat that this season promises the richest returns to stockmen and farmers of any season in 10 years. The damp weather has made the grass grow luxuriantly and it is safe to say that there will be the largest crops of hay and grains in 1904 known in many years. Cattle and sheep came through the winter in fairly good shape, and the early pastures and the promise of a long range means a large production of stock of extraordinarily fine quality, and there will also be an unusually large yield of excellent wool.