# Editorial Page of The Journal

# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

C. S. JACKSON

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

### THE DRAW-BRIDGES ONCE AGAIN.

THE JOURNAL recently called attention to unnecessary inconvenience suffered by the public through keeping open the draws of the various bridges which span the river. There was an immediate response from the people of the east side who were the chief sufferers from these slipshod methods. One of the letters received is so temperate in tone and states the case so well that it is herewith reproduced:

Portland, Feb. 2, 1905 .- To the Editor of The Journal Permit me, as a citizen of Portland, to thank you for having taken up the bridge question. The abuse of the open draw, as it exists in this city, would be tolerated no other city in the United States. But it is not to the government, but to ourselves that we must look for The regulation of this port and the bridges therein is the business of the local authorities. Until interstate commerce is obstructed, not in the imagination of the river men, but in fact, the government has nothing to do with it. It is useless to expect the authorities at Washington to act, until the matter comes before them in some such form as that they have auority to act. A bridge is not an obstruction, simply cause the captain of a river steamer finds the draw ed when he can first sight the bridge through his field glasses, nor yet should the steamer be compelled to ne to a halt or to wait two or three minutes while a ore important traffic is accommodated. Though fre opening and closing may be necessary during hours, the keeping of a bridge open more than ld not be tolerated. The way in which our bridge have been and are handled, is not alone absurd, it is a menace to the business interests of the city. growth of the city is now about five to the east side to one on the west side. The center of population is fast changing to the east side if not now there. Unless a change is made in the manner of handling the bridges, the center of business must necessarily soon follow that of population. Very truly yours, "ELLIS G. HUGHES."

As the city grows and as business life here becomes more and more strenuous these bridge conditions will become more aggravating. Without any further reg-ulations the conditions can at once be vastly improved if all concerned will more fully appreciate the responsibility which rests upon them. The bridges are built primarily for the convenience of the people. Traffic over them is particularly active during what may be called the "rush hours," that is between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, the noon hour and 5:30 to 6:30 in the evening. At such times if the opening of the draw is unnecessarily prolonged hundreds of people are inconvenienced. We believe that much of the trouble is duto a lack of appreciation on the part of the river men of the annoyance to bridge traffic through keeping open far beyond the time needed to permit the passage of the boats. There have been objections raised eretofore but they have not been followed up to their logical conclusion, so things have drifted back to the

The time has come when there must be a radical change in these matters. The convenience of the people on the east side of the river must be taken into conideration. The river men we believe will realize the situation now that it is presented to them. They will see that the draw may be used much more expeditiously than has been the case in the past and we feel sure that once they realize it better results will follow. In adthis the bridge tenders themselves will strive to close the draw in every case as promptly as is consistent with the safety of the boats. If all of this will not do then the matter must be regulated with absolute ecision for the people of annoyed beyond endurance.

### RAILROAD COMMISSIONS DISAPPOINTING.

T IS DOUBTFUL if the state of Washington will be satisfied with any railroad commission bill that it will get from the present or any other legislature. Judging by the experience of other states with commissions, the probability is that the people will be more or less disappointed in the commission law being worked on at Olympia. The benefit of a state railroad commission depends partly on how much power is given it by the legislature and how much such granted power it is allowed to exercise by the courts, and partly on the fidelity of the commissioners appointed or elected. It is never certain that commissioners will not be susceptible to railroad influences to such an extent as to render their services of little value to the people, nor that as commissioners they may not take a far different view of reasonableness of rates from the opinions they enter-Norris' story, "The Octopus," was in large part true to facts. In many cases railroad commissioners have either honestly changed their minds after entering upon the duties of their office, or else have in some measure sold out the people for such considerations as the railroads could offer. For it has been the practice of railroad men the government, this company should certainly afford to to assume that their business was altogether their own, do so, and it should not be permitted to stand in the way and to resent and resist any interference therewith by whatever means were most effective. Railroads have been known to go into politics, and to act on the prin-ciple that al. is fair in war, for thus they are prone to should be the last ones to resist a great irrigation project.

Again, it is a general rule of law that railroad rates cannot be fixed so as to prevent transportation rates from being profitable, and of course in such a case the value of the railroad's property is very different from what it is when the assessor is dealt with. The earnings are too often based on watered stock or otherwise inflated values, and the courts hold that the railroads are entitled to a fair profit at least on the values their books show for that purpose. The courts have been quite care-

view any attempt to regulate their business. And it i

office-holding blunts or paralyzes a man's moral percep

tions or obscures his ethical ideals, so that he considers it only a venial wrong, if any, to better his own financial

or political condition at the expense of the public's in-

well known fact that in many cases, if not as a rule,

ful in many cases to prevent the reduction of rates to such an extent as would amount to what the railroads term confiscation of their property and destruction or impairment of their vested rights.

For these reasons railroad commissions have not generally accomplished as much as sanguine producers and may be of some value, though we think that the chances of its being of any great benefit, especially considering the circumstances surrounding its creation, are not very

### MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

INCREASE in municipal expenditures throughout the country, being far in excess dur-ing the past decade of the increase in tangible taxable wealth, presents a constantly growing problem ever calling more loudly for solution. Governor Stokes of New Jersey favors a state law restricting cities to a num taxrate, beyond which they cannot under any circumstances go. This in fact is the law in some cities, and is necessary, and yet there is in most cities a constant complaint of the insufficiency of funds and of the

Schemes for the taxation of "hidden wealth" mort gages, savings banks' deposits, and credits generally-seem to be impracticable. Very rich men in eastern cities, like Russell Sage, for example, always manage to dodge taxpaying to a great extent, and men of lesser credit wealth will not and should not be compelled to pay when bigger fish escape. There seems little chance even if it were advisable, of greatly increasing municipal evenues by attempting full taxation of credits.

Real estate must doubtless continue to bear most

the tax burden, though some relief on overtaxed real estate by discriminating somewhat against unimproved property, or rather in favor of improvements on prop-erty, and also in a gradual increase of taxes on franchises and public utilities in private hands, such as traccompanies, telegraph and telephone lines, etc. As kinds of business increase and become more profitable and valuable, they must be made to bear a larger proportion of the tax burden.

The increasing municipal expenditures is moreover onstant appeal to municipal authorities to exercise economy. A great deal of money, especially in a rapidly developing city like Portland, is absolutely needed, but the expense should be kept down to actual needs. Municipal debts are apparently necessary but they should be increased, only for urgent reasons and when it is certain that the increase in the city's population and wealth will justify the increase and not add constantly to the property owners' burdens. To do these things civic honesty and not politics must rule.

### LAND GRANT BENEFICIARIES AND IRRI-GATION.

THE ARGUMENT of the attorney for the Willam ette Valley and Cascades Wagonroad Land company, or its vendees, devisees, successors or asbefore the legislative irrigation committee, may have deserved the respectful attention paid to it, yet the people generally will agree with the committee that these arguments should not prevail against the proposed law having for its object the irrigation by the government of great tract of land in southeastern Oregon.

It seems that the other land owners up there are unanimously in favor of the government project, and of accepting the government's bonding proposition and other terms. The project has been held up or rendered doubtful by the refusal of this company, or the owners of these granted lands, to accede to these terms and join with settlers in bonding their lands. This action, on the surface of the case at least, comes with bad grace from these extensive land owners. They got many years ago a very wide and long strip of land extending across most of the width of the state, for building a wagon road across the Cascade mountains and the transmontane plains. Many of these lands have become quite valuable, and are in fact valuable out of all proportion to the work and service rendered in building the road. If the individual holders of tracts of land up there can afford to have them irrigated on the terms proposed by of the development by irrigation of that region.

The railroad and wagonroad grantees of great bodies

### WALKS 5,000 MILES A TEAR.

W. Alford Green, a business man, de scribes in the February Outing how he walked 5,000 miles in a year and the good it did him. The essentials for exercise to such an extent are time, inclination and good health, and Mr. Green confesses to all threes Four miles a day he put in walking to and from his office. He walked himself from 182 pounds down to 178 and was glad of it. pounds down to 178 and was giad of it.
He says in his paper:
"It would not be out of place here to

t the assertion so often and so made that Americans as a rule not addicted to much walking. reason to a large extent may be found in the fact that transportation facilities by means of steam, elevated and sur-face railroads are so plentiful that the America to additional reason that the American citizen must perforce do everything in a hurry, and in keeping with this idea the business man rides to and from his employment, where in many cases he might walk with bene-

"The Teverish haste in eating meals, coupled with the disinclination to take even moderate walking exercise, is understedly the cause of the dyspepsia which generally affilets the American people, and which produces the pasty somplexion seen almost universally in the youth of today. How unfavorably these complexions compare with the

learn the dire results of rapid-fire eating and who have not yet given up the walking habit."

Mr. Green is sure that non-walking is sapping the virility of the nation, and hopes that times and customs in that

MR. BETAN'S EXPECTATIONS.

hopes that times a regard will change.

From the New York World. It is announced by Mr. Bryan's friend

that, while his personal views on bimetalism as a theory are not altered, he will henceforth drop the money standard from his list of political issues. In other words, he accepts the present gold standard as a condition which he will not endeavor to change.

In Mr. Bryan's recent visits to New York he has privately repeated his enthusiastic indorsement of President Roossvelt's policy of railroad regulation. Mr. Bryan believes that there will be a split in the Republican party similar to the split in the Democratic party, and that after the new alignments are made he would not be surprised to find himself acting in political accord with such Republicans as Governor La Foilette, Governor Deneen, Governor Van Sant and Governor Cummins, with possibly President Roossvelt as their leader.

Mr. Bryan also indicated a restriction of his personal political ambitions to a seat in the senate of the United States.

There have been many whirligins in the restriction and it would do not the senate of the United States.

### CITIES AND HOUSE CLEANING.

From the New York World.

From the New York World.

District Attorney Jerome and Police
Commissioner McAdoo are busy trying
to purify New York.

Governor Folk of Missouri, made familiar while public prosecutor with the
evil resorts flourishing in St. Louis, has
ordered the closing of wine rooms and
gambling resorts there.

Phiadelphia police are trying to
cleanse the local Chinatown of its opium
dens.

dens,

The police of Pitisburg and Allegheny are striving to improve the moral atmosphere of their towns.

Chicago, situated between these two zones of reform, seems to be without a reform wave of its own. But it is likely to have one, for the vicious classes, driven from their former haunts, will likely seek refuga there.

Athletic Japanese Women.

From the Chicago News.

Advocates of the physical equality of women and men might find arguments to support their theory among the Japanese. The girls and boys wreatle on equal terms, and the women are said to be as strong as the men—supple, "bounding with the vim of life and graceful in every line." The Japanese woman seeks abundance of air, drinks pure water and goes out of doors the first thing in the morning. Consequently consumption is a rare disease. design seen almost universally in the seen many whirilging in quently consumption is a rare disease.

American politics, and it would do no Instead of living in overheated rooms they work of the young men and find Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Eryan some they wear already. Women always have an of England, who have yet to day supporting the same ticket.

## Small Change

Evidently 30 days will not do. Most of the bills killed deserved that

Kuropatkin may have the

Surely the list of states that migh

Russian strikers lacked the funds hold out as American strikers can.

Rev. Mr. Matthewa' shots seem to his The Russian government will survive awhile yet but it will tremble and totter

The Columbia river had some goo stout friends from the state of Wash

Please excuse us from writing any cetical compliments to the recen

The car says he will pardon the workmen. But will they pardon him and his advisers?

The crowds are already beginning tappear, but only the mere fringes those that will come.

Dowie needs to purchase some faith to cure his catarrh with. His prayers are not sufficiently loaded.

The crar's ministers will yield much to the people, but will they stop with what the government grants? Speaking of game laws, there seem

"The Oregon legislature is poor but respectable."—Oregon Irrigator. Doesn't this need just turning around?

The czar says he will forgive his poor people. So far as he is individually con-cerned, they may forgive him, which is more important.

Until the taxes for the Lewis and Clark fair, the Indian war veterans and the portage road and right of way for the Celilo canal are all paid, the legis-lature should go slow in making more

## Oregon Sidelights

Only one case of measles in Crool

The Catholic church building at Lebanon, formerly the Cumberland Presbyterian, is being much improved.

Wild Bald Smith of Bill mountain was in the city last Saturday.—Toledo Leader. And still no exciting news in town.

A big lot of logs will be gotten out during the next few weeks on Rowe river and shipped via Cottage Grove to Eugene. The erudite Irrigon Irrigator has

scheme to get rich and make millions happy by making caviar out of flean, which will be captured off fack rabbits.

A preacher named Joseph Smith has been holding revival meetings in Pendleton, but he is not President Joseph Smith of Mormondom, which may have been some disappointment to a portion of his hearers.

A Lane county woman is completely heartbroken over the loss of a large, alleged thoroughbred rooster which attempted to fly over a picket fence and missing his calculation fell with his head between the pickets and hung himself. Truly 'twas a sad fate for a

## Sunday School Lesson

By H. D. Jenkins, D. D.
February 5, 1905.—Topic: Jesus a
Jacob's Well—John iv:5-14.
Golden Text—He that will, let hin
take the water of life freely—Rev

us the real Napoleoen as Gourgaud's Talks of Napoleoen at St. Helena." It should be understood how true to nature is this fourth gospel. We get the clearest vision of Christ when admitted to his interviews with Nicodemus (ch. 3), with the woman of Samaris (ch. 4) and with his disciples just before his departure (ch. 13).

In no one of the other two do we find all that we find here. Our Lord's interrogator was not a ruler of the Jews but a woman of an alien race; not one of bismeless life but one in whom strong religious prejudices (v. 12) had usurped the place due to great moral principles (vv. 17, 18).

In our own country we see something of the pride of birth. We have "old American families" who delight to trace descent to the Fligrims of Flymouth, to officers in the colonial wars or to soldiers of the revolution. They can hardly help assuming that others fall somewhat of being genuine Americans if their cradies were rocked by the Banube or the Rhine. With the Jew, pride in an unbroken ancestry from Abraham was a consuming passion. The Bamaritans were, however, for the most part a mixed multitude, descended at least in part from the alien families which the king of Assyria had deported to Palestine from all parts of his wide dominion (If Kings xvii:24). In course of time the children of these immigrants came to assert an interest in the history and future of Israel. Doubtless many of them were more zealous for the religion of Israel than the average Jew was But the Jew of Judah resented such claims, and refused to have any social or trade intercourse with this race of clouded genealogy. The commercial prosperity of Bamaria, served even to embitter the quarrel.

Verse 5. The work of John was draw-

The Lesson.

Verse 5. The work of John was drawing-near its close, the mission of Jesus daily increasing in power. They were too near together not to be cognisant of a certain amount of friction. This was not between the leaders but between the followers (John iii:25-30). Jesus does not assert his supremacy, nor does he set out to crush dlown all opposition. That was not his way (Matt xii:20). He quietly seeks another field of labor. In doing so he journeys toward the north, where his home had been. A Jew of bitter prejudices would have avoided passing through Bamaris, which lay between Judah and Galilee, by passing round it. But Jesus did not share such animosities. If at times he made it known that his official mission was confined to those of his own race (Matt. xv:24), he did not define his race made it known that his official mission was confined to those of his own race (Matt. zv:24), he did not define his race limits so narrowly as did the accepted interpreters of the law. Therefore in the opening of this chapter we find Jesus upon the old historic ground which from Abraham's day had been associated with the story of Israel.

Verse 6. During the hot summer days, hundreds, sometimes thousands, of people drink from Brewater's spring in

Jacob's well has been allowed. There Jacob's day (Gen. xxxii:18-20). There sacob's day (Gen. xxxii:18-20). There is no Bible account of Jacob's constructing this well, but the tradition which ascribes to him the work has never been seriously disputed by Jew. Mohammedan or Christian. The well is 75 feet deep now but must have been originally over 100 feet, and it is nearly 8 feet in diameter. It doubtless owed its origin to some dispute about water rights and privileges, as was the case with the wells his father Isaac digged (Gen. xxvi:17-22). It was about midday when Jesus came to this well, the hour when the watering of flocks oft began. There were resting places more or less rude about the well's mouth, and at some time there appears to have been a canopy above it.

Verse 7. There is now, probably was then, a large spring of water near to Sychar, but the water of the well was much preferred by the inhabitants. It is not an uncommon thing for persons in Palestine to the well was much preferred to the second control of the second control of the second control of the well was much preferred by the inhabitants.

much preferred by the inhabitants. It is not an uncommon thing for persons in Palestine to send miles for drinking water from sources not affected by the rocky strata of the country. Our Lord addressed the woman who came to draw water, opening the way for a conversation upon subjects of deepest interest by introducing those of personal need. Religion is seldom promoted by a nervous shock. The evangelist needs to be wise as well as kind.

vous shock. The evangelist needs to be wise as well as kind.
Yerse S. The disciples were gone to the city for supplies. In old English "meat" means simply food. It is only in later English that we have differentiated breadstuffs from flesh by limiting the use of "meat" to the latter. Verse S. The woman of Samaria was inclined to resent the Lord's request. Perhaps, while flattered by conversation with one accustomed to ignore her race, she thought the request afforded a good opportunity to pay back old scores. She did not wholly relish granting even the slightest favor to one from whom her people had received little courtesy. What business had a Jew to ask any attention from those whom socially his people treated with indignity?

self. Truly 'twas a sad fate for a crower.

Tillamook, says the Independent, is sadly in need of a development league, and that "the people should get together and make organized effort to improve the social and industrial conditions of the city and county. Let us stop this nonsensical and harmful wrangling and get together as citizens of a common community and lend all of our energies to the work of building up, not tearing down."

Last week revival services were held in Canyon City, and, according to a Prairic City paper, after a week of the hardest kind of work one convert was, made. Authentic report says this is the first one in 40 years of constant prayer and conselentious work and if these good people are as stout-headed and hard-hearted on county seat matters is a long, stubborn fight yet to be unsticled by future history.

In denying that he is a candidate for forgister or receiver of the Roseburs, a land office, Mr. George W. Riddle says in the Roseburg Review: "I had not thought of being a candidate. I never a applied for but one federal office; that was postmaster at Anales; it was some times worth \$3.75 per month. However, if President Roosevelt should hear all about me and offer me a position worth \$3.000 per year I would take the matter than the opportunity for asserting the claims of her race and for sneering at the claims of the race and of sneering at the claims of her race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the race and for sneering at the claims of the provided by future history.

In denying that he is a candidate for register or receiver of the Roseburs in the Roseburs and the provided by future history.

In the Roseburs and the provided his population of the race and for sneering at the claims of

in an hour. However proruse the tear, we cannot reased that we get here stays by us. Life is one long labor for the satisfying of wants that are never satisfied, not even by the most prosperous fortune (Ecol. vi!'). If this be the "be all and end all," lite is "a mass without a plan."

Verse it. But religion looks farther. Lasts loazer. When a man possessed grace he does not have to renew it every ston," every least to come the comforts of religion he supported and comforts of religion he supported and comforts of religion has supported and comforts of religion has supported in a not dependent upon outside conditions but it is inore a superisons. No ensemy can cut a man off from it. It is hidden in the depths of his own being. Even when in prison, the woll that rests upon its Lord is a caged bird that knows how, caged, to sing. With it the man is never wholly the creature of circumstance. He is in the kingdom of God because the kingdom of God is in him (Luke xvii:21,). If the artisan lose his hands, he loses all. But the Joys of religion are as indestructible as the soul. A true union with God through felath in Christ is something for eternity. The man who has come to know it may be cast down, but he can never be destroyed (II. Cor. iv:3). No happiness lasts which is not salf-generated by the grace given unto us. The excuberance of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of lakor and the light of youth, the rest of l

John C. Fischer's big musical production, "The Silver Silpper," began its second engagement in Portland at the Marquam Grand last evening before a large and well pleased audience. The piece is well known as the successor of "Florodors." It was written by the same authors and it was the successor of the sextet musical comedy that induced Fischer to import "The Silver Silpper" from the Lyric theatre, London, some seasons later.

The western company is numerically strong, the chorus possibly being the largest seen in Portland this season. In most all respects it is superior to the one sent out by Mr. Fischer last year. Snitz Edwards gives a much smoother performance of the German faker than Sam Collins, his predecessor, his auction scene, when he disposes of the silver slipper, sending the audience into roars of laughter.

Other features—the champagne dance, for example—drew much applause, and the old favorites, such as "Tessie, You Are the Only, Only," and "Four and Twenty Little Men," were well received. The last named was sung by Bestrice Golden, daughter of Richard Golden, and \$2—actual count—men and women. The chorus contains some pretty and vivacious girls, handsomely costumed.

"The Silver Silpper" will be given for the fast time tonight.

## Little Sermons

Examiner.)
In order to be a somebody, you must be willing to be a nobody.
There is a difference between joyous work and joyless toil—it is love that lightens labor.
An eye to see nature, a heart to feel nature, and the courage to follow nature.

to be in the penitentiary. If you are in the pen, it is a sign that you have broken some man-made statute, but if you are sick it is a sign you have broken some

sick it is a sign you have broken some God-made law.

We best redeem the past by forgetting it and losing ourselves in useful work. If you have made mistakes in the past, reparation lies not in regrets, but in thankfulness that you know better.

Your quarrel with the world is only a quarrel with yourself. Get in line with the planets The world has little use for the man

have fauned the fallacy—hence the incompetents.

Love, we say, is life, but love without hope and faith is agonising death.

No man regrets the flight of time excepting the one who falls to improve it.

What is a gentleman? Fill tell you—a gentleman is one who keeps his promises made to those who cannot enforce them.

Quit blaming people for your troubles; if you were big enough you wouldn't have any.

if you were big enough you wouldn't have any.

Self-knowledge, self-respect and self-reliance are the trinity that will bring you truth.

Are you a cheerful loser? If so, you are bound to win out in the long run. Take your medicine.

Men congratulate themselves on their position, no matter what it is—the world is wrong, not they. The Pharisee thanks God he is not like other menand the "other men" thank God they are not like the Pharisee.

Recipe for having good neighbors: Be one.

His Profit on Watches.

## American Philanthropy

thereby sustain those already established, but which are crippled for money to carry out their plans, it seems greater good could be done for the race.

The natural energies of Americans might be so developed that even greater progress and more wonderful achievements might be attained than has followed the labors of the minor portion, remarkable as it has been.

In looking over the list of institutions that have received the \$81,950,565 of gifts in the year 1904, we find charities, education, galleries, churches, museums, science and libraries have been the beneficiaries of this large, sum, while industrial institutions seem not to have occupied the attention of these humane benefactors.

They have been moved to aid the suffering, the churches, science and art and to provide means for the acquisition of knowledge without perhaps realizing the importance of the physical development to insure the health, industry and thrift of future generations. Knowing how to work is almost a guarantee to success and is ope of the most potential abilities one can possess to

antes to success and is one of the most potential abilities one can possess to accomplish something in life.

The great need of the whole people of this country is training along industrial lines. If future generations can have the same opportunities provided through industrial institutions for their physical that they are sure to have for their mental development, we shall not find it necessary to devote so much time to athletics.

The boy who has to rise early and spend from one to two hours working at

The boy who has to rise early and spend from one to two hours working at some trade in the manual training departments will not require baseball, football, lawn tennis or golf for exercise. The girl who would also rise early and perform some domestic duties in her home or in some branch of the manual training department would not need to join the basket-ball team, golf or tennis club for exercise. And the nation would have better and more practical men and women who are destined to be fathers and mothers of the generations that are to perpetuate and prosper the great American republic.

## ewis and Clark

In winter quarters near Mandan, North Dakota.

February 4—The morning fair and cold, the mercury at sunrise being 13 degrees below zero, and the wind from the northwest. The stock of meat which we had procured in November and December being now nearly exhausted, it became necessary to renew our supply. Captain Clark therefore took is men and with two sleighs and three horses descended the river for the purpose of hunting, as the buffalce has disappeared from our neighborhood and the Indians are themselves suffering for want of meat. Two deer were killed today, but they were very lean.

As New York now clearly stands seed ond in the world in point of population, it will probably in another decade have passed London. It is safe to say, at any rate, that by 1915 New York will rank

enter.

Of course, if New York reaches this societion in the population of the world's littles, it will be largely due to immigration, though none the less a matter of

tion, though none the less a matter of local pride.
Carthage, Rome, Vienna, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and London have each been in their turn the metropolis of the world. It is but natural that New York should yet hold the place, and perchance it will finally be some great city of the