The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudines and probably showers; cooler; southerly winds, YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temum temperature, 46; pre

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17

PROGRESS AND REFORM.

The National Bankers' Association meets at an opportune time for calling the country's attention to our strong financial condition and to the needs of the currency at the hands of Congress. The association now represents an aggregate capital of some \$8,000,000,000, and its membership has grown from 4331 a year ago to 5504 now. Within this time or a little more, 486 banks have been organized under the amended bank act of 1900, with capital less than \$59,000 each, carrying a combined capital of \$12,747,000 while 229 banks have been organized with \$50,000 or more capital, carrying a total capital of \$23,835,000. This multiplication of banking facilities has been accompanied by great increase in volume of the currency and in bank clearings.

It is worth noting that in this prosperity the West has been particularly fortunate. Of the new banks, for example, Texas leads with 90 banks, Iowa comes next with 53, Ohio 52, Illinois 46, Minnesota 28, Indiana 25, Kansas 21, Nebraska 20. The latest available exhibit of the condition of the National banks shows marked advance. In loans Chicago shows an increase of \$17,000. 890 from April 24 to July 15; St. Louis in the same time increased this item from \$64,519,732 to \$71,132,170, and Kansas City from \$30,857,203 to \$34,882,090. Other Western cities increased, and the State of Texas showed a growth of mearly \$8,000,000 in this period. In Chicage the individual deposits on April 24 amounted to \$116,189,529, while on July 15 they were \$127,769,072. In St. Louis there was an increase of \$2,000,000 in deposits during the same period, in Detroit \$1,000,000, and in Cincinnati

ost impressive showing is afforded by the rise in individual deposits,

about \$3,000,000.

thus: Sept. 7, Sept. 5, July 15. Chicago \$101.64.876 \$102.942.776 \$127.782.072 Lincimuati. \$7.445.618 \$72.142.776 \$127.782.072 Lincimuati. \$7.445.618 \$7.141.271 \$3.357.741 St. Louis. \$7.888.211 \$0.810.885 40.889.965 Milwaukee. \$2.882.216 \$24.272.948 \$5.895.812 Minneapolis. \$1.829.221 \$10.507.430 \$10.827.029 St. Paul. \$12.820.912 \$12.675.315 \$13.827.828 Kansus city \$1.388.400 \$16.402.755 \$23.890.577 Ean Fit'n'sco \$17.114.450 \$16.127.776 \$17.837.580

The bankers, however, do not stop at felicitation, but address themselves to tasks of reform. Imperative in this line is the renewal of some 1700 bank charters which expire next year, but whose renewal was vainly asked of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Out of the 4064 banks operating under the National banking law, there are 1738 National banks whose charters will expire on various dates after July 12, 1902, and whose corporate existence cannot be extended without further action by Congress. The original act, passed in 1863, provided that the charters of National banks should extend over a period of twenty years, and on July 12, 1882, an amendment was passed authorizing the Controller of the Currency to extend the charters for another period of twenty years. Mr. Dawes held that the amendment passed in 1882 did not give him authority to reextend the charters of those banks expiring after 1902, and that new jegisla-

tion is necessary to reach them. Further banking reforms must proceed with deliberation, and are reason ably certain to do so, if for no other reason than the difference of opinion as to the best measures, entertained by the bankers themselves. As to the gold standard, as to refunding the ds, as to more liberal terms under the National system, as to impounding the greenbacks, as to protecting the reserve, it has been reasonably clear sailing, and these things have been done. Steps toward asset currency and abolition of the Subtreasury system will be taken, if at all, tentatively, Such reforms as we have undertaken justify hope in salutary results from further efforts in the way of scientific banking.

DIVORCE. Divorce may be a good thing or a bad, a step downward or a step up ward, a door opening into licentious sin or an escape into happy and useful life. There is a good deal of effrontery in the reckless way some thoughtless ones assume that "God has joined together" the victims of a foolish marriage. The author of such wicked affairs has oftener been some scheming or indifferent parent, selling a daughter's soul for money or a name, or throwing a son away with thanks that he is off the mind.

We all make mistakes, and the thing to do with mistakes is to rectify them if possible. Now, a bad marriage is one of the hardest mistakes in the world to rectify. If there are children, the separation opens up to them a tainted future. If there are no children, reputation of the innocent as well as

only when other expedients have failed, and when the good to be obtained through it is clearly greater than the harm. The mistake about divorce is in treating it as something mysteriously and religiously apart from other probiems of life in which considerations must be sanely weighed, and a decision reached from expediency. Many a woman has been released from a living death to find a higher life in a new and better union, and many a worthless wretch has been cast off into the mire he covets, free at last from the wife and children he has disgraced and

whose companionship he has forfeited. A wealth of sentiment is wasted on the "divorce evil." Some fondly imagine that the rakes of both sexes who form a continuous procession through the divorce courts can be made over into exemplary citizens by the mere Bastern Business Office-43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 | destruction of divorce. It is a chimerical doctrine. The divorce court only clothes with a pitiful semblance of respectability a species of union that would otherwise flourish shamelessly as flagrant and open adultery.

STREET-CAR ETIQUETTE.

As a general rule, he who is looking for trouble will find it. Enter a diningroom in hotel or Pullman with a cross face and eye the waiter with distrust and disapproval, and your fare will be very unsatisfactory compared with that served to your neighbor who scatters smiles and cheery words about him with abandon and talks to the waiter as if he regarded him the personification of all cleverness and grace. These reflections are pertinent to the letter of a sunny-tempered woman which we print elsewhere on this page.

"A Satisfied Old Woman," we take it, does not approach the steps of a crowded street-car with an expression which says too plainly for words that she recognizes in every man and boy an implacable enemy and a graceless scamp from whom she expects neither courtesy nor mercy. She shows by her looks, rather, that she expects kindness and will appreciate it. For such a woman nothing is too good, in the eyes of the average men and boys. They make room for her with all possible speed, if they do not even descend and lend her a helping hand. Once she is inside, if the car is crowded, a seat is promptly at her disposal, whether from boy or girl, and wherever she goes she reaps an abundant harvest from the seeds of love and kindness she scatters

on her way. Assuredly there is no excuse for a nan to fill up the car platform when there are seats inside, unless he is smoking, and even then the true gentleman never makes his cigar offensive. But there are not always seats for all Many a man is on the platform simply because he has given up his seat to some lady inside, and he must either ride on the platform or miss the car. It suits some complainants to believe that no man should ride on a crowded car; but for him to be late at home would often cause far more discomfort and uneasiness there than to those he temporarily discommodes on the

brief ride in transit. The Sun and Wind once had a dispute as to which should first compel a traveler to put off his heavy cloak. The wind biew its worst, but only caused the traveler to wrap his cloak more closely about him. Then the sun shone out warmly and the traveler was fain to throw his cloak away. We commend this story of Aesop to all who find themselves unable, either on streetcars or off them, to force by scowl and growl the door of courtesy and kindness that opens only to the warmth of goodfellowship and the light of love

DISARMING JUSTICE.

bloodshed, of private feud and public election massacre, Kentucky seems at last to be progressing toward peace. In the trial of Caleb Powers, Judge Cantrill made and put into execution an order that every one connected with the case, including His Honor the presiding Judge, be disarmed before being admitted into the courtroom. This order will confine the arguments of the attorneys to the Marquis of Queensbury rules; will prevent the jurors from using anything more deadly than chairs or benches on one another in adjusting such differences of opinion as may arise among them as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; will enable the foreman of the jury to read the verdict without first donning a suit of Harveyized armor, and will prevent the Judge from imposing a fine for contempt of court with a Winchester rifle.

it is unwise to allow Kentuckians to go armed into a courtroom during the trial of a criminal case involving a political fight, such, for example, as that of Caleb Powers. In the first place, it is a difficult matter to secure twelve good men and true to act as jurors, so epidemic is political prejudice, and the shooting of one or two of them in the course of a trial really works a very serious inconvenience. Again, the killing of a member of the counsel for a prisoner of state gives the other side an unfair advantage and tends at the same time to create dissatisfaction. And further, when the shooting becomes general, much damage is wrought by bullets which find marks their senders little meant, and cause really unnecessary fatality among the innocent bystanders, who never thought of drawing their own weapons or of harming a

There are a number of reasons why

single juror, attorney or Judge. Judge Cantrill has been severely criticised for many of the rulings he has made in previous trials, but in his determination to prevent bloodshed in the course of this trial and his willingness to forego even his own high privilege of carrying a six-shooter with which to decide points too fine to be analyzed. he will have the support not only of all good citizens of Kentucky, but of friends of human kind all over the world.

WELCOME, SIR HENRY!

The news of the arrival of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in New York Monday should be welcome to theater-goers all over the United States, for, although it is not likely that their tour will extend farther West than Chicago, the influence of their presence cannot fall to make itself felt throughout the land.

Irving has never played for or sought popularity. He has a standard of acting, an end toward which he is constantly striving, and, win or lose, he never lowers it. That he has succeeded more often than he has falled-financially, of course, for he has always been an artistic success-is a compliment to there is an inevitable blot upon the the intelligence of theater-goers, and more particularly to those of America, great State of Pennsylvania and its

always ready to make up the losses he has sustained in England. He is to "Coriolanus" on his present tour, and there can be little doubt that he will present it as it has never been presented before. The play, while rich in possibilities for a great actor, has been little attempted of late, and it will be vastly better known to the theatergoing public after its forthcoming introduction.

Of the company which is to support Sir Henry, Miss Terry is already as widely known as the star himself, and It is safe to say that the other members are all players with whom the reading of Shakespeare may safely be intrusted. The production will be one long to be remembered, and the impetus it will give to the demand for Shakespearean drama, as well as the high standard which will be set for American actors and managers, will extend its benefits far beyond those who are privileged to witness it.

A PROBLEM IN POLITICAL CORRUP-TION.

Philadelphia recently tried to borrow \$9,000,900 at 3 per cent and got \$5000, while Baltimore can borrow for less than 3 per cent. An anonymous contributor to the current number of the Atlantic Monthly recites this fact, and explains it by saying that Pennsylvania. is the most corrupt state in the Union, so corrupt that the state's floancial credit is impaired. The explanation of the existing political debauchery of Pennsylvania is not furnished by a preponderance of foreign-born and bred population, for Massachusetts, with her native-born in numerical minority, is the best-governed commonwealth in the Union, while Pennsylvania, with her native-born in large majority, is fairly painted with political corruption from scalp to sole. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are both Republican states, both great manufacturing states, which have always been clamorous for a protective tariff. Here the resemblance seems to end, for while it is impossible to elect a man of known corrupt methods in politics to the United States Senate or any other high, responsible public office in Massachusetts, it is very difficult to elect anybody save a political trader and trafficker in votes to a high public office in Pennsylvania.

United Senator Hoar is an old man whose earthly possessions do not exceed the value of \$50,000; he is opposed to the Philippine policy of his party; he was elected to the Senate in 187 without spending a dollar or bargaining for votes; he has since been four times re-elected without any effort on his part. Today, at 75 years of age, he could not be beaten for re-election by the use of money or bargaining for votes. It has always been so in Massachusetts. Men known to be of corrunt political practice have never been successful in the pursuit of public honors. In the list of the political leaders of Massachusetts you will find some men, like Daniel Webster and George Ashmun, who were at times too convivial for their best good, but there are no Camerons and Quays in the list of the political leaders of Massachusetts. The explanation of this difference in the record of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as given by this Pennsylvania critic of the Keystone State, is found in a moral deficiency in the mass of voters. Every man has his price under Quay, as he did under Walpole in England. Repeaters can be bought cheap ly and voted in carloads from Baltimore, but for the vote of a member of the Legislature at a critical pinch as high as \$37,000 has been paid.

Respectable business men and church officials are persuaded to lend the dignity of their names to a Quay meeting by reduced assessments on their prop-After many years of struggle and erty or by the gift of a franchise to their company, while a socially ambitious "new rich" man is bought by the appointment of his son as under-sec retary to a foreign legation. A popular clergyman of Philadelphia made a public speech for a notorious bill pending before the Legislature. The clergyman had once been in the ranks of the reformers, but Quay found out that he wanted \$50,000 for a hospital of which he was president, so Quay's engineers offered to put the hospital in the appropriation bill for \$50,000 if the distinguished clergyman would give their scandalous bill the benefit of his moral support. The deal was made. The clergyman made a public speech for the rotten bill and got his appropriation. He would not have sold his vote or his influence for his personal profit, but he would sell it for his hospital. Quay knew his man, his price, and bought him as truly as if he had paid him a dollar as an imported repeater from Baltimore. Every public institution dependent on state appropriations; every man of large public business interests, is blackmailed and bulldozed into sup-

port of the machine. In the rural districts individual votebuying is justified as "the custom and habit of the place," in communities native American two centuries back. Well-to-do farmers count on \$5 twice a year for their families' vote just as certainly as they depend on the sale of their wheat and hogs. The local leaders of the Democratic party are enough of them in the pay of Quay to sway the party to his advantage when he needs help. The truth seems to be that in Pennsylvania, from top to bottom of society, the voters place material interest above civic duty; the masses sell votes and influence for cash; while the educated directly or indirectly sell themselves for favor, for office, for hospital appropriations. The conclusion of this Pennsylvania critic is that the domination for so many years of such trading politicians and tricksters as Quay and his able teacher, Simon Cameron, means sluggish moral vitality, a low moral thermometer.

"Eight-ninths of the papers in Phila delphia preach reform publicly, while eight-ninths of the people practice the other thing privately." Only one paper in the city supports the machine, the other eight daily worship at the political reform altar. The explanation of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, offered is that she is the enthusiastic and literal disciple of Franklin's worldly wisdom, the essence of whose maxims was expressed by Iago when he said, "Put money in thy purse." This Pennsylvanla critic offers as a historic reason for the difference between the political morality of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the fact that the early Quaker founders of Pennsylvania lacked the spirit of the Puritan fathers to hold their state steadily to the moorings of civic decency. The Quakers, in their toleration, allowed the control of the colony to pass into evil hands, and there it has always remained. Whatever may be the reason, it is true that the

comparatively inglorious history meas ured by age, wealth and opportunity. The Atlantic critic compares his city to a fireside grandfather who sleeps twenty hours a day and nods four.

It is pleasing to know that the efforts of fools to console and pamper Czolgosz in prison by sending him fruits, flowers and tender messages, as well as the efforts of cranks to heap maledictions upon him, have been thwarted by a wise prison system that has not allowed these tokens, either of sympathy or hate to reach the condemned man. It is difficult to regard with decent forbearance, and impossible to regard with respect, those of the first class. We are told that a major ity of these are Christian Scientistsso-called-but that statement is absurd, since it is the boast of these people that they do not deal with material things. In fact, they boldly declare that there is nothing material; that matter is a false conception, so to speak, of the carnal mind. Hence, of course, there are no flowers and fruits. The latter class, the cranks who pursue. or would pursue, the wretch to his cell with curses, represent the other extreme of folly. Between the two stand the great mass, whose mental equipolse disturbed by the great shock of the President's assassination, was restored by the prompt course of justice in dealing with the assassin, and who are glad to commit him to the realm of silence without either sympathy or anathema.

The New York Independent, a journal that can hardly be taken to task for hostility to missionary effort, takes the following philosophical and Christian view of the capture and proposed ran-

som of Miss Stone: The capture of a millionaire's son by villains or of a missionary woman, for ransom, under threat of death is a terrible thing; but it is one of the risks of life. The siaughter of scores of missionaries and others in China was terrible thing, but it, too, was one of the risks of the service. Defore these lines are read we may know whether Miss Stone is killed by her abductors, but if she dies, it is honorable marityrdom. The monstrous ransom demanded may be paid by living friends, but we honestly doubt the wisdom of observe that the American board, which ha vomen in its charge, makes no appeal for such

One of the risks of life, the life she had chosen, resulted disastrously to Miss Stone. "Honorable martyrdom" if she dies will be written against her name in the archives of the American-Turkish missions, even as it has been written against the names of a legion of men and women who have taken the risk before her and perished.

Sweden has a magnificent water power running to waste in the falls and rapids of the rivers that drain the rugged surface of the kingdom. This power it is proposed to utilize at an early day in running the railroads of the country by electricity. One of the foremost engineers of Sweden has prepared an estimate of power required to operate all the Swedish roads, comprising about 7500 miles. This he calculates at 22,000 horsepower, which he says could readily be secured. His plan contemplates the erection of twelve central stations of 3000 horsepower each, distributed over the country. The cost would be about 40,000,000 Swedish crowns (about \$10,000,000), which outlay, on account of the decreased cost of operating expenses, would be a profitable investment. Swedish customs, while slow to move on lower levels, respond quickly on higher lines to the demands of progress. Hence it would not be strange Sweden the first country to supersede steam by electricity in moving rallway trains.

King Leopold of Belgium, who will brother of the hapless Carlotta who for a brief period wore the troubled title of "Empress of Mexico," and who for many years has held mimic court in a madhouse in her brother's dominions He will be the first of his house to set foot upon American soil since his unhappy sister left it in the vain hope of securing succor for her husband-the brave Austrian Archduke to whom France attempted to give empire in the New World. King Leopold comes upon a quest of peace, desiring to improve the commercial relations between his kingdom and the United States, and to see the world beyond the European line A hive of human industry in which there are no drones, but in which the workers labor ill content, Belgium and her industrial conditions should profit by the visit of her ruler to a land where labor is king, not serf; our Nation will upon its part give Leopold a welcome becoming his station and his

-What a pity the subsidy bill couldn't have been passed last session! Then the shipbuilding boom could have been pointed to with pride as its result.

mission.

Yesterday's street-car accident was due to carelessness of the car men; and they will continue to be careless until some of them are well punished.

THIS IS DIFFERENT.

Woman Herself. PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)
—I have been a frequent patron of the street-cars for the last 10 years, and have yet for the first time to board a can when the men or boys did not move for me to pass, and they will frequently descend the steps and give me the entire way. In a few instances, a gentleman extended his hand to assist me in alight

ng, saying, "Allow me, madam." But allusion has been made to wome who "spread themselves," and occupy the seat of two. I also have seen this few times. But more frequently, the cor trary; as, for instance, last Sunday lentered a crowded car, when a pretty girl arose and in a sweet way offered e her seat, which I gladly accepted I'wo others offered their seats old gentleman. But a word for the con ductors. I find them a very gentlemanly set. Have received nothing but politeness from them; for which I am thank ful. subscribe myself,

A SATISFIED "OLD WOMAN."

Help Along the 1905 Fair.

Oregon Poultry Journal, We are to have in Portland in 1905 th largest exposition ever held west of the Rocky Mountains. This will be a giganti sources of this great Northwest, and to commemorate the great expedition that gave to the United States this great country. The Oregon Poultry Journal believes, and its management will do all in its power to accomplish the result, that the breeders of fancy poultry should unite in the greatest effort of their lives and put up a poultry show that will not be an everlasting credit to themselves, but will also make the eyes of the Eastern breeders open with astonishment. To this show we should invite, and make the invitation so pressing that it would be impossible to decline, the American Poultry guilty. It is a grave step, to be taken for Irving has found the United States great city, Philadelphia, have had a Association, to hold its annual meeting.

THE HONEST VITUPERATOR.

Springfield Republican. After all the talk about political vituperation, it may be that the vituperation will continue just the same. When people get passionate they say things; and when they say things in a passion they think they are saying nothing more than the gospel truth. No one can adequately discuss the question of vituperation without taking psychology into account. Vituperation comes from a state of mind; the vituperator often believes, for the moment at least, all that he says, or implies, concerning the "vituperatce." Thomas Jefferson was, perhaps, one of the most vituperated public men in our history. Our New England clergy declared that he wanted to burn the Bibles and destroy all the pulpits, and they believed it. The celebrated poem read at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa So-

the versifier wrote: Cimmerian goblins brooded o'er the hour When here a wild projector rose to power; Delusive schemes distend whose plodding brain Whose philosophic robe debaucheries stain. He, weak in rule, unakilled in moral lore, In practice infidel, in spirit poor pised in person and debased in mind, At once the cure and pity of mankind

Reviles the God his countrymen adore, Refined in insult! There we saw him shed Theatric sorrow o'er the mighty dead! Oh, then, then, Heaven's indignant slumbe slept: The shade was wounded and the virtues

The poet then took a shot at Mr. Gal-

latin in these lines: Columbians! See a foreign child of vice Vile leech of state, whose virtue's avarice, Sedition nursed and taught in faction's school, With front of triple brass, your treasure rule.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society voted its 'cordial thanks" to the poet "for his ingenious and sentimental verses," and Senator Hoar a few years ago wrote that the verses accurately expressed the prevalling sentiment of the day at Dartmouth and Harvard. The author of the lines and his responsive hearers felt that Jefferson and Gallatin were merely getting their deserts. Doubtless they sin-cerely believed that the poet had understated the case.

When the old English lady screamed with terror at a funeral upon hearing that Mr. Gladstone was there, her emotion was genuine. She honestly believed everything that was bad about the Liberal leader. It was upsafe to be in the same church with him. Those who said he was in the pay of the Jesuits doubtless felt that he really was, even if they could not prove it. When Mr. Lecky said he could see a kind of satanic gleam in Mr. Gladstone's eye that spoke volumes as to the man's inner nature, he had no idea he was deceiving himself. Mr. Lecky was only seeing a physical Gladstone made to correspond to his idea of Glad-stone. Probably Mr. Lecky could not help seeing something suspicious in the eye of the statesman, since he honest-ly regarded his Irish policy as a most atrocious piece of chicane and dema-

In our own country, in recent times, there have been many instances of vitu-peration, or insult to public men, which can only be explained on the hypothesis that the vituperator honestly believed what he said of the "vituperatee." Henry Watterson no one can doubt, was sin cere when he compared Henry George "the bloody Marat, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, glways sincere, was never more honest than when, in his pulpit in 1896, he spoke of Mr. Bryan as "the crowned hero and the worshiped deity of the anarchists of the Northwest." Probably one in late years has had to more than Bryan. The au The author of "Newvorkitis" relates that when he took Mr. Bryan to a wealthy church in New York one Sunday he was handed a note by an official of the parish, which said "There are photographers outside on the street. Get Mr. B. away from the church before they snap-shot him, for we don't want the church in the same picture with him." The feeling therein expressed was perfectly sincere. The only wonder is that Mr. Bryan should have been allowed to enter the church at all.

No better illustration of the absolute sincerity of the user of strong language against political opponents could be found than President Roosevelt. In a speech in Chicago in 1896 he said: "For Mr. Bryan we can feel the contemptuous pity al ways felt for the small man unexpectedly thrust into a big place." Then he drew a picture of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Altgeld he one is unscrupulous from vanity, other from calculation. The one plans wholesale repudiation with a light heart and bubbling eloquence, because he lacks intelligence and is intoxicated by hope of power; the other would connive at wholesale murder, and would justify it by elaborate and cunning sophistry for reasons known only to his own tortuous soul." Again last year Mr. Roosevelt said in his St. Paul speech: "The (the Demo-crats) stand for lawlessness and disorder for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad." Mr. Roosevelt, of course, firmly believed that Mr Bryan was "contemptible," that Mr. Alt geld "would connive at wholesale mur-der," that the Democrats stood for all he said they did. Whether he believes it now or not, no one would undertake to say, but when he spoke those harsh words, he undoubtedly felt that they were iterally true.

What is known as vituperation, therefore, will always be difficult to eliminate from human discussion over issues which cut deeply athwart men's interests and opinions so long as the honest vituper-ator survives. Nothing is easier than to believe evil of an opponent, honestly to believe it. And when one honestly believes a thing it is natural, in a country where free speech prevails, to express the belief in vigorous language. Evidently people must be careful about their beas well as moderate in their May Be Something Depends on th

White Republicans in the South. Springfield Republican.

An incident of political significance equal to President Roosevelt's nomination of the Alabama Democrat, Governo Jones, to a Federal Judgeship, was simultaneous act of Mr. Hanna in appointing District Attorney John G. Capers of South Carolina, to the vacancy from that state on the Republican National Committee. Mr. Capers until now has kept up his connection with the Democratic party, although as a Cleveland Democrat he boited the party's Presidential nominations in 1896 and 1900. When Senator McLaurin secured for Mr. Capers a nomination as United States District Attorney for South Carolina last Winter Mr .Capers was presumed to be at least as much of a Democrat as the Senator himself, but the disguise is now fully discarded, and, by becoming a Republican National Committeeman, Mr. Capera stands forth as a Republican in official standing. It may be remarked in passing that this performance must tend to Senator McLaurin himself into the Repub lican fold, where he obviously belongs.

Senator Williamson's Candidacy.

Dalles Chronicle. Senator Williamson has considerable trength for anything he may ask of the Republicans of Eastern Oregon, but the Chronicle has the highest authority in the world for saying that he is not a candidate for Governor, and never was for a moment. If this is any comfort to our friends west of the mountains, to the gubernatorial candidates over in Pendie-ton or elsewhere, they are welcome to it and they may rest assured the information is reliable. What the future may have in store for Senator Williamson the Chronicle knows not: but that his East. ern Oregon friends will demand his recognition we are well assured, and the Chronicle will be with them in this demand, heart and soul.

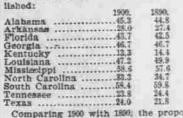
NO 3 IGN OF NEGRO DYING OUT.

Springfield Republican The Census Office has given out the bare statement that the colored element in 1900 forms only 11.58 per cent of the total population. This proportion compares with 11.93 per cent in 1890, 13.13 per cent in 1880, 14.13 per cent in 1880 and 19 per cent in 1810. The figures are being accepted in some Southern and other newspapers

as proving that the race problem is in the way of solving itself through the Alger's book. The book was all the regradual disappearance of the negro from natural causes.

Nothing of the kind is of course shown What does appear, and what would neces-sarily appear, is that the colored race is steadily falling into a lower and lower minority of the whole population of the country, but this is a matter quite apart

from the question whether the negro rac considered by itself, is losing ground. The colored race gains nothing from imm gration, while the white race gains very clety at Dartmouth College in 1803 is a largely, and hence the falling percentage classic example of the art. Of Jefferson of the colored in the total population. The Southern States are much less affected by immigration than the Northern, and in the South, accordingly, we find the col ored race constituting nearly or about as large a proportion of the whole popula tion as ever in recent years. This is made apparent from the following, giving the percentage of colored to the total population of each Southern State except Virginia and West Virginia, the returns from which have not as yet been published:



Comparing 1900 with 1890, the proportion of colored to all actually increased in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, or in five of the II states; while in Georgia there was no change. Comparing 1900 with 1880, the dark proportion increased only in Arkansas and Mississippi, while about holding its own in Texas and Georgia.

But we are bound to take into consideration an important fact or two-that in terstate migration of whites tends to fa vor the South, while the Southern negro population loses materially in migrati the North and the West. This latter movement, while not great, is still large enough to affect considerably the negro proportion of the whole Southern popula-

The census essayists of 1899, making bold to compare the natural negro increase with that of the white, plus immigration, ventured the assertion that the colored race is not keeping the pace or, in other words, is in process of slow extinc-And it was said that as manufact turing industry spreads in the South and encroaches upon agriculture as an occupation, this tendency in the colored race would be quickened. All of which may indeed prove to be true. But there is no present and certain indication of it pevertheless. The decade just past has been one of great manufacturing growth in the South, and it has also been one of a considerable movement of colored work-men from the South into the coal-mining and other unskilled employments of the Central West. Still we see that the colored proportion of the whole population increased in more Southern States during this decade than between 1880 and 1890 There is strong reason to believe that the race problem is not open to settlement on easy grounds of natural negro extinction, as many good people would like to

What Judge Williams Said.

Call's Report. Deputy George H. Williams, of Oregon, opposed the proposed canon, directing his batteries principally against the fourth section,

"The question before us." he said. "Is whether the laws of the state are right or wrong, but the precise question we have to consider and decide is what is the best course for the church to pursue with reference to persons after they have been divorced? Is it better for the church to proscribe and prosecute and drive away such persons, or is it better for the church to extend to them the hand of friendship, to treat them with con-sideration and kindness, and try to make better men and women of them? I am aware that there are great abuses under the existing divorce laws of the country, but those abuses are arguments to be addressed to the law-making power of the country. They have nothing to do with the question before this convention.

"I have had considerable to do with the administration of the law for more than 50 years as Judge and practitioner, and the result of my experience is that in a great majority of cases applications for divorce are made by women, who seek to be released from worthless, drunken an criminal husbands, who have been left abandoned, sometimes with children their hands, and generally in poverty. I ask any man in this convention if he can give any good, sound, practical reason why a woman who is divorced under such circumstances if she finds a man who is willing to marry her, who will make her a good husband and her childrn a good father and will provide support and comfort for her and them, why she should n have a right to marry that man, and why an Episcopal clergyman should not have the right to perform the ceremony. This legislation on our part will have no more effect in deterring people from getting divorce than the pope's bull had against the comet. When people seek divorc they do not stop to consider whether they w... be recognized by the Episcopal church. They know very well that if the Episcopal church will not recognize them all the other churches of the country will Therefore it is trying to do something that is impracticable. It is 'straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

The Trust and the Sugar Beet. Springfield Republica

It is not so muc hagainst the produc tion of the sugar beet in the United States that the sugar trust has declared war, as against the refining of domestic beet sugar by companies independent of the trust. This is the object of the trust cut in sugar for Missouri Valley point from a little over 5 to 3% cents a pound the ruln of the independent beet sugar Such an exercise of power refiners. the part of the monopoly is wholly char acteristic of trust operations generally and so outrageous as to merit the notice of public authority. Incidentally, it is said, the trust wishes to give the people an object lesson of what free raw sugawould mean to them. James H. Post, of the National Sugar Refining Company. is quoted as follows: "The price of 314 cents a pound for granulated sugar illustrates to the cour

try what would happen with free ray sugar from Cubs-that is, the consumer would secure their granulated sugar a 3½ instead of 5½ cents under the present tariff, a saving of 2 cents a pound, or the equivalent of about \$1 50 or \$2 for eac inhabitant of the United States. The total duties collected from sugar amoun to about \$50,000,000 per year, and the in-creased cost to the people of the United States on account of this duty is about \$35,000,000 additional. This \$35,000,000 distributed to planters in Louisiana. Hawall and Porto Rico, and to domestic beet-growers. The latter only supply about 850,000 tons of the 2,400,000 ton

consumed in the United States.' This may accordingly be regarded as part of the trust's campaign for free trade with Cuba, but if the Western beetsugar interest possesses th einfluence in Congress shown at the time of the Porte Rico legislation, the effect of the pre maneuver would more likely be the re-tention of the raw sugar duties and the removal of those on the refined product.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Seville is getting a name for itself as the Kansas of Spain.

Czolgosz's days are numbered, and the number is gratifyingly small.

There are liars, d-n liars, Shanghat correspondents and court of inquiry wit-

General Miles is not going to reply to

venge he needed. The British have 200,000 men and 250 guns in South Africa. That ought to hold the Boers for awhile,

It will cost the Empress Dowager \$5,000,~ 00 to travel from Sinan For to Pekin, It is up to J. P. Morgan to get Jealous.

The Wisconsin farmer who bought the Chicago Masonie temple for \$400 probably needed it to pile his gold bricks in.

The site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace has been discovered. The lawn must be badly in need of cutting by this time.

If W. K. Vanderbilt had to work out his automobile fines he would break enough rock to build a bridge across the Atlantic. The New York yacht club refuses to race

is just the chance Thomas W. Lawson is looking for. Mr. Kipling is going to sell his Vermont home. People who believed he would pre-

Sir Thomas Lipton again next year, Here

sent it to his brother-in-law are doomed to disappointment. The work of the paragrapher on the Commoner sheds a light on the foundry

In which the epigrams used in its editor's Professor Triggs has not yet made any criticism as to the lack of literary merit In the service used at the wedding of the

son of John D. Rockefeller. At any rate, none of the officers who participated in the buttle of Santingo can complain of opportunity to use their justafter-the-battle photograpus

If George III hadn't got gay the Duke, of Cornwall and York might have found just as hysterical a reception in New York and Washington as he is getting in Canada.

When M. Santos-Dumont was a little boy he must have had a thorough schooling in that bit of literature which says: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

The Savannah City Council honors the President and its own city by resolving that "It would be a great p privilege for the people of Savannah to have the honor of entertaining the Prestdent in this city, the home of his maternal ancestors, and to show their appreciation of his kind feelings toward the South as well as of his manly character and his public service and his devotion to principle and duty."

The facsimile of a curved bar of gold found by Professor Petrie at the royal tombs of Abydos, inscribed with the name of Aha, identified as another name for Mena, the first dynastic King of Egypt, has been received by the Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, of Boston, chief official of the Egyptian exploration fund for the United States, and placed by him for the society in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, where it is mounted upon black marble, through the director, General Loring. It is unique, and the purpose of it is entirely unguessed as yet, Near the top is a hole (was the bar an ornament?), at the lower end is a close cross-hatching, and the same is on the under side near the upper end. The hieroglyphic work of about 4750 B. C. is quite clear to the naked eye. The weight of the bur is 216 grains, and it is about five inches long. A most interesting circum stance connected with this venerable relic, ertainly to Chicagoans, is the fact that the committee in London voted to present the original bar to the museum in their city.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Looked Ahead.—He—If you didn't love me, why did you marry me? She—Because you were the only man I cared to be divorced from.—Brooklyn Life. Faith in Him.-Towne-Do I understand you

to say that Spender's case was really a facure? Browns-Yes. You see the doctor a the druggist both trusted him.-Philadelphia A Poser. - Einie-Mamma, Were you

child? Mamma Certainly, dear. All human beings were once children. Elste-Really? Well, who took care of the bubies then?— An Eternal Vow.-Elith-I suppose he swore to you "till the earth grows old and the stars grow cold," and all that? Ethel-Oh, longer. He swore to love me till that Chinese indem-

ity was naid. Judge. Mistress-Did you telf the lady I was out? Servant Girl-Yes, ma'am. Mistress-Did she seem to have any doubt about it? Servant tri-No, ma'am; she said she knew you Fay-How do you like my new gown? May

-It's very pretty. "Do you really think so?"
"Yes, indeed; I was just crazy to get one
like it when they came into fashion two years
ago."-Philadelphia Record. "Mamma, how can you ask me to marry him when he has no social position?"

dear, he tells me he has made a mill 'But even with that, it will take him a year of get into society."-Life. Her Mother-I-saw him kies you! I am terthly shocked. I did not for a moment imagine

he would dare take such a liberty. Herself-Nor did I, ma. In fact, I het him a pair of gloves he daren't!-Tit-Bits.

Death of a Child. The late Dr. Thomas William Parsons in the

Century Magnetine.) Long waiting, watching for the day To patience bringeth peace; When my child sighed his life away I felt but his release—

And mine own trouble seemed afar, Like something long agot I looked up to Night's ruiting star, And felt a new life glow.

Deep in my heart—a certain hope That faintly beamed before— As 'twere the Angel come to ope, And not to close, the door.

There is a griof that slowly grown In storm through tears, to cale such sorrows blossom late; the ro Of Autumn breathes most balm. I know what death is now-a friend,

Though oft in hostlie guine God's messenger, whose leasons lend New glory to the skies. Antuma Dissatisfaction.

Washington Star. Oh, some wants snow An' some wants rain, What obber doy gits, Dey'll shore complhin.

Some wants sunshine
An' some wants shade,
Dur's boun' to be kickin',
I's afraid. Some wants from An' some wants heat;

Happiness Can't be complete I takes what comes Do bes' I can. I's giad I ain't De weather man,