# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Threatening, with possibly showers furing the at-ing; winds becoming southerly. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

#### IT IS NO ENIGMA

The Chicago Inter Ocean predicts that Tammany will win in New York, largely because the business classes believe it more profitable, or at least more gainful, to have the town kept "wide open," or at any rate fewest possible limitations upon the human disposition to order one's life as one pleases, without interference of law. It is more than probable, indeed, that Tammany will recover control of the metropolis; and this will be one chief basis of its suc-

In every city there are large classes of business men and owners of property who are opposed to any restrictive regime-drawing the line only at actual crime. Canvass of the City of New York shows that the German voters, who were very largely for Low two years ago, are now against him almost solidly, because his administration has not been "liberal" in dealing with their customs and habits. They want honest government, but they will not have their concert halls closed up, nor enforcement of Sunday laws.

Other multitudes object to various restrictions that check them continually with reminders of authority and power, in matters that they hold concern merely the ordering of their own conduct. Small shopkeepers also are up in arms against restraints that are put upon their old ways of doing their business, and cry out against vexatious regulations.

There are not enough of the vicious classes in any city to control it; but when these classes are reinforced by the great number who will not have the law put them in strait lackets for actions or habits which they hold to be barmless, or at most concern themselves mainly, you will see an uprising that is very likely to sweep "reform" away. The outlook in New York, therefore, is for a very beavy majority against the Low administration. It is unfortunate, for this administration has corrected or checked many real evils. For one thing the city is now in better sanitary condition than ever before in its history. Needless to say, however, that multitudes who beve been forced to "clean up" will vote against the Low administration for that very reason. The owner and the tenant get on the same ground here. The regulations are expensive to the one and annoying to the other. A congested population, at home in the fifthy reck. is content with it; and reduction of the death rate through sanitary measures is no argument to them.

It is easy to make men believe that their "liberty" is curtailed by regulations that compel them to conform to unaccustomed requirements. People like to do as they please, especially when they believe that it is "their own business." Even the effort to maintain wholesome regulations is often baffled by this disposition. It is the case in New York, at the present time,

## IN THE MAIN SUCCESSFUL

It must have been mere inadvertence that caused the press dispatches last night to refer to Professor Langley's contrivance for celestial navigation as a flying machine, A mechanic might construct a flying machine, and aeronauts experiment with dirigible balfoons or airships; but the work of the real man of science should never be characterized in any less dignified manner than as an aerodrome. Whatever its fate, the Langley article is an aero-

The difference between a flying ma chine and an aerodrome will appear when we contemplate the marks which distinguish Mr. Langley from the ordinary run of machine-makers. He is, so his biography informs us, an astronother and physicist; secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; D. L. C., Oxford; D. SC., Cambridge; LL. D., Harvard, Princeton; Ph. D., Stevens Institute of Technology; member Royal Soclety of London, National Academy of Sciences; author "Experiments in Aerodynamics," "Internal Work of the Wind," etc., etc., etc.

It is impossible, therefore, to speak disrespectfully of Professor Dr. Langley or his aerodrome. And in the main it performed its work at Widewater. Virginia, yesterday, well. Upon the initial momentum imparted to it by the starter, it traveled unfalteringly some 100 yards. The five empty conical floats performed their functions well, so that in five minutes after the experiment the serodrome was floating in calm dignity | strong will and builded tenacity of pur- | permitting such a thing as amendment | mark.

on the water. Dr. Langley professes himself well pleased with the experiment, and will soon launch the aerodrome for another trip.

It seems unnecessary and perhaps discourteous to advert to a single untoward incident in connection with the experiment. The aerodrome fell precipitately to earth, smashing itself into a thousand pieces and unceremoniously ducking the dignified person of Dr. Langley in the water. The wings refused to flap, the aerodrome refused to mount, fly or soar. The wreck was towed away by the expectant but disappointed tugboats, Dr. Langley was fished out and put on a steamer, where he changed his clothes. Only the true man of science could be depended upon to acquit himself creditably in such an extremity. Where the ordinary mortal would have been overcome with chagrin or the sense of humor, Dr. Langley was serene. He graciously submitted to an interview, in which he pledged renewed confidence in the aerodrome.

"I like flyin' well enough," said Darius Green, "but it ain't such a thunderin' sight o' fun when you come to light. Darius undoubtedly told the truth; but he lacked the mettle of the true man of science, with long biography, endiess titles and impenetrable nerve. Dr. Langley should make his next experiment on solid ground. He would not get wet and the story would not be dry.

HOW CIVIL SERVICE HAMPERS. Every energetic administrator is apt to feel just as Mayor Williams, of Portland, felt a few weeks ago when vigorous projects of municipal improvement were embarrassed by the difficulty put in the way by the civil service rules. A

curious confirmation of this view is afforded by a recent utterance made by Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, which is utilized against him by his opponents.

One of the October magazines con tained a spirited denunciation of Chicago's city administration and affairs. including a severe condemnation of Mayor Harrison, who is opposed by most if not all the Chicago newspapers. But when these papers saw that their accusations against their town and its Mayor had been taken seriously and were employed by outsiders to injure the estimation of the city abroad, they showed that the magazine's conclusions were erroneous. The Chicago Post in particular, which is the organ of the select circles, proceeded to give Mayor Harrison a fine character for honesty

and efficiency. When, therefore, Mayor Harrison said that the City Hall was full of grafters, and that every department of the city government had grafters in it, whom he would put out if he had the authority, but whom he could not put out under the civil service rules because he could not formulate the necessary accusations in writing and submit evidence to prove them-when he said this It is fair to assume that he sincerely meant a good deal of what he said, and that he was not merely, as has been charged, voicing the natural chagrin of spoilsmen at being restrained of their vill in all the appointive offices under

the city government. It is idle to assert that restlessness under civil service rules springs always from advocates and manipulators of the spoils system. We have had this same protest against the aid given incompetent fixtures in the departments at Washington from nearly every Secretary that has gone in there with the desire of getting honest work out of the superannuated and idle clerks who encumber the payrolls and get in the can't get results out of a force of men if the men know that however worthless they are he can't remove them. When the president of a bank, who has won success for his institution because he has had free course to hire men he can use and discharge men he can't use becomes Secretary of the Treasury, for example, and finds out that the Treasury Department is full of inefficient clerks whom he can't replace with good ones, it is no wonder he rebels at civil service restrictions.

This plain situation is sought to be explained away by the plea that it is easy for the administrator to weed out. incompetents under civil service rules by simply preferring charges against them. But this is an answer in theory only, and to no practical purpose. It is simply out of the question to get the evidence to correct clerks of incompetence or in municipal government to prove license or police officers of grafting. These offenses are not committed in such a way that the law can get at them, A Captain of Police, or a Deputy Sheriff, or a District Attorney, receives a \$100 or \$1000 bill by mail in an envelope. He doesn't know who sent it, and only supposes in the most general way it comes from a contractor or a gambler or a go-between with vile re

sorts. In such cases as this it is out of the question for an executive to prefer charges of corruption against persons whom he cannot prove guilty of a single act of misconduct. If they are pro tected by civil service rules, they are safe. If they are not, the honest and efficient executive will let them go at once. No merchant would consent to file written charges against a clerk he had found to be associating with loose characters. He merely finds out that he doesn't need the young man, spares the clerk's feelings and saves himself a libel suit. The civil service system, as it is loosely and inaccurately called, seems to be necessary in order to protect Federal and municipal affairs from failing into hopeless confusion through inexperienced officials put in by victorious party machines; but it is far from an unmixed good. It restrains the purification work of honest officials as much as it does the corrupting work of the dishonest. It tends to create an office-holding class, and in a sense it violates the theory of our popular gov ernment, under which the control and administration of all public matters rovert at stated intervals to the people.

The office upon which the incumbent is given a life tenure by civil service rules does not revert to the people at all. It is questionable how desirable it is for our bright young men to be drawn into the vortex of political life; but it is also questionable whether our public life is greatly the gainer from any system which drives the ambittous and capable into private pursuits. The country will never be saved by filling Congress and the police force up with compoops. The way to get able administrators is not to tie their hands, They will go some place where they can

\_ Joseph Chamberlain is easily the ablest man of business; he is a man of of this clause of the Constitution as

get results.

refuses to temporize like Balfour; he knows that tariff retaliation is as much an attack on free trade as the preferential tariff is. In his eight years' administration of the Colonial Office he has identified himself more than any other English statesman with the cause of imperial consolidation and imperial growth and power. He boldly tells his countrymen that a preference to the food products of the colonies is right in principle and in imperial policy. He is determined to win with colors flying: he will sink before he will surrender to compromise. This kind of a man is likely to be popular with the English or loses Chamberlain is sure to be the most conspicuous if not the most influential figure in English politics. He starts out with this advantage, viz.: He knows exactly what he wants; he does not equivocate; he is not afraid. Such a man is dangerously likely to win in the long run. The Liberal party contains no man who compares with Chamberlain in political astuteness, courage and tenacity. Sir William Harcourt is too old; Lord Rosebery is a fine public speaker, but he is a discredited leader. It looks today as if Balfour means to make a covert fight for Chamberlain by throwing up his hat for retaliation while he merely touches his hat to the preferential policy, for which Chamberlain fights in the open. If Chamberlain lives ten years longer he is likely to augment rather than di-

THE POWER OF THE SENATE.

minish his high fame.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, contributes to the current number of the Atlantic Monthly an admirable article in exposition of the power of the United States Senate, setting forth its constitutional endowments and those powers which it has appropriated by Illegitimate encroachment upon the prerogatives of the House. The text of the article is the remarkable speech made by Representative Cannon on the 4th of March last. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, had announced that unless an ancient claim of his state should be fastened upon one of the great appropriation bills necessary to run the Government, he would talk until the end of the session and defeat the measure. In this event it would be necessary to have an extra session. Under the rules of the Senate it was clearly in the power of Senator Tillman, under the pretence of debate, forcibly to stop the legislative machine. Mr. Canon in his memorable denunciation of this action of Senator Tillman declared with emphasis that "the Senate should change its rules, or that another body, backed up by the people, will compel that change, else this body, close to the people, shall become a mere tender, a the knee, to submit to what any one member of another body may demand of this body as a price for legislation."

Two years ago the river and harbor bill, after passing both houses, had reached its last stage in the report of the conference committee within less Montana, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to attach to the bill an irrigation scheme involving many millions and by talking against time for nearly twenty hours forced the supporters of from consideration to save a little time way of the few who do the work. The the approval of a majority of the Sen- Army, and when an Army officer has man of business training knows that he ate, and then the measure can be over- disgraced his uniform no "society leadthrown unless consent is given to engraft upon it the pet scheme of some follows: "Unless a change of the Senate rule is made, as applied to new mathave received the approval of both the Army. houses, the House of Representatives will be compelled to submit to the demands of individual Senators and accept the principle of government by unanimous consent instead of by majorities, or see necessary legislation fail of passage."

The Senate, not satisfied with the great powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, has directly encroached upon the prerogatives of the House. One of the provisions of the Federal Constitution declares that that instrument should never be amended so as to take away the equal representation of the states in the Senate without the consent of every state, which is obviously equivalent to providing that the Constitution, in that particular, should never be amended at all. This original inequality was a clear violation of the democratic principle, but by the admission of many new and small states it is possible today to select fifteen states having together in round numbers five millions of people, or about two-thirds of the population of the State of New York. The Senatorial representatives of those five millions would lack only a single vote of the number necessary to defeat some great treaty which the Senators of the other seventy millions might support. States having less than one-sixth of the population choose a majority of the entire Senate, while more than five-sixths of the people of the country are represented by a minority in that body. The State of Nevada under the last census had less than 43,-000 people. If New York was given a proportional representation in the Senate, it would have some 350 Senators.

Mr. McCall fairly inquires "What conceivable thing is there in the State of Nevada to entitle one individual there to 100 times as much weight in governing the country as is possessed by a man residing in New York, Pannsylvania or Illinois, or indeed to a particle greater weight?" He finds in the terrible battle against the imposition of the silver standard upon our financial system a notable illustration that this system of inequality has serious practical results. In this memorable battle the Senators from states containing mining camps but comparatively few people almost held the balance of power, and, having an equal voice with that of the populous commercial states of the Union, struggled so desperately to continue the fatal policy of the Government purchase of silver that but for the firmness of President Cleveland. supported by the great body of the Republican party, the commercial interests of the people and the financial honor of the Nation would have been sacrificed. The Constitution provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, reserving to the Senate the right to propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. But this power ablest man in English political life to- of the purse has been practically de day. He is the ablest debater, the stroyed by the Senate's interpretation

pose. He knows what he wants; he by substitution. It was such an abuse of the right of amendment as to destroy the power to originate taxation laws when the Senate, in 1872, substi-

tuted for a House bill relating to a tax on coffee a general revision of the tariff. Garfield held that this action of the Senate was an abuse, and that its action should be confined substantially to the subjects in the House bill. Webster always held that it was purely a question of privilege, and that the decision of it belonged to the House. Benton, Seward Wilson Sumner and Hoar have also declared in the Senate for a broad construction of the prerogative of the House. Two years ago the House sent middle classes, and whether he wins to the Senate a bill which removed nearly all the vexatious stamp taxes which the war had imposed upon all the agencies of trade. The Senate, under the guise of its power to amend, struck out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and substituted a measure of its own. This Senate bill their care, "the man or the woman who extended the amount of the reduction of the tax on beer and tobacco by about in nine cases out of ten, and fat of a kind of the House bill and substituted a \$12,000,000 and retained many of the stamp taxes which the House bill had removed, and especially the stamp tax on checks. The House repeal was in favor of the greater number and the Senate repeal was in favor of the few. The Senate has been the citadel of special interests in the consideration of tariff legislation during the last twenty Venre

> There is a growing tendency to increase the great powers of the Senate. which is seen in the conferring of special official functions upon the Senators individually. Of the five commissioners to negotiate a treaty with Spain in 1898, three were Senators. Two of the three American members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission are Senators. There is also a growing tendency to pass taxation laws by treaty. Revenue bills must originate in the House. How, then, can they originate by treaty? Mr. McCall's conclusion is that the only practical hope of even a partial remedy lies in the zealous insistence by the House upon its constitutional prerogatives. "The preservation of our institutions in their purity requires that each branch of the political department of the Government shall be the guardian of its own powers, and, without encroachment upon any other branch, shall stand firmly for its own prerogatives."

Oberlin M. Carter, once a Captain of Engineers in the Army of the United States, who graduated at the head of his class at West Point Military Academy, will be released from Fort Leavenworth prison, where he has been serving his sentence for embezzlement while in charge of Government work at Savannah. Carter was convicted about six years ago. Stupid stuff is printed to the effect that "Carter's social standing mere bender of the pregnant hinges of has not been impaired, either in Washington, New York or Savannah. H will be cordially welcomed back to society after his release from Fort Leavenworth." This is stupid stuff, because every intelligent man knows that ar Army officer who disgraces his uniform by cowardice in action or breach of than twenty hours of the final adjourn- financial trust is socially dead among ment of Congress. Senator Carter, of Army officers beyond hope of rehabilitation. Social standards of business honor may be feeble in many places; the "leaders in society" at Newport of dollars, determined to defeat the bill, for example, have included some persons of both sexes that were disreputable, but an officer who disgraces the the river and harbor bill to withdraw it uniform of the Army of the United States, who has been sent to the penifor the transaction of other urgent pub- tentiary after a careful trial by his millic business. A great measure may be stary peers for robbing his trust, can perfected in the House, may also receive never be restored to fellowship in the ers" can rehabilitate him. A man behave badly in civil life; he may suf-Senator to which the great majority of fer imprisonment for crime and by emi-Call sums up the present situation as down, but an Army officer who has been convicted of cowardice in action or of robbing his financial trust leaves ters sought to be put upon bills which all hope behind when he is driven from

> New York at the last session of her Legislature closed the season for killing water fowl on January 1. Heretofore the custom has been to allow shooting till May 1. Texas has stopped the shipment of wild fowls out of her borders. All the states of the Union now have such a law except Mississippl and Kentucky. New York has also passed a law in line with the statute of Massachusetts, which cuts off the sale of woodcock and grouse for a term of years. Every New England State save Rhode Island has such a provision, and adds quail to the list. A hunter can kill and eat these birds at the proper season and give them to his friends, but cannot expose them for sale. Every nonresident has to pay a license to shoot game in Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The big-game hunter in Maine must also hire a guide who is licensed by the state. Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Tennessee and North Carolina have adopted license laws for big-game hunters, and Virginia requires a license for any shooting whatever, and has established a warden service. The states that lend in effective enforcement of game laws are Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, in the West, and New Jersey, in the East, Outside of Virginia few Southern States have game-warden service yet. In thirty-three states the enforcement of game laws is entrusted to game wardens, commissions or other state of- than the satisfaction of eating and drinkficers; in Florida, South Dakota, ing. Georgia and Nevada, to county wardens.

Russia's armed forces in the Far East are now reported to number 250,000 men, distributed thus: Fifty thousand, with eighteen batteries of artillery, in Manchuria proper; 110,000 on the lines of communication between Port Arthur and the Amur River, and 90,000 in garrison at Port Arthur and Talien Wan. Thirty forts have been erected at Port Arthur and fifty more are being built. Eighty warships are at Talien Wan. forty of which are kept constantly un-

der steam. that city, saying that the form of oath prescribed by the international union for its members will be changed. He mount to that due to the church or the Government.

Theatrical Note. Philadelphia North American. edity is a marked trait. Lillian Russell's daughter has begun getting mar-

Possibly Thickhended. Atchison Globe, It is said of an Atchison girl that she thin enough to make a good book

## THE DECLINE OF DRINKING.

New York Sun Its rarely happens that the periodical announcement that intemperance is increasing among women comes from a playwright. That is the chief novelty about the recent atterances of Bronson Howard

As has been said many times, anybody who comes in contact with society women of the day knows that indulgence in liquor has not increased among them, but declined. They have learned that their health and beauty are to be kept only through sanitary living.

Indulgence in liquor is one of the first things that doctors nowadays prohibit. Indeed, most physicians of the younger school are so rabid and uncompromising on that point that the effect of their advice is sometimes lost on patients. "I can always tell at a giance," said one of the physicians who have many New

that is immediately recognizable. Bload is the vulgar name for it, and that describes it accurately enough. "Any woman who drinks to excess is going to show the first effects in that way.

And the stout woman is now entirely out "Athletics are so common to the younger generation of women that they have the advantage in retaining their figures over those who cannot indulge in these sports. So the others struggle by prudence in

eating and drinking to keep as attractive in figure as their friends. "They know that massage alone will not do this, nor will exercise by itself keep them down. They must give up fattening things, and women willing to do without bread, sweets and starches are equal to abstaining from liquor. Cocktails, even though they be rather dry, are the most fattening drink a woman can take, and next to that comes sweet chamcan

pagne.
"Formerly women, and for that matter men, never knew what caused their troubles until it was too late. But in recent years there has been such a spread of publicity on this subject that the effects alcohol are now well understood. "Certain things are going to happen if people induige in too much drink, and nowadays they know it. Formerly they

dil not. "The general decrease in drinking during the past few years has had its effect chiefly on the women, of the kind that Mr. Howard spoke of because they, more than any others, are compelled to guard against the results that liquor causes The testimony of one expert at the head of an institute for the treatment of the liquor habit, that the number of his women patients had increased during recent years, has no bearing on the habits of women of fashion. As a matter of fact, there have been, during the past ten years, only three cases in which women that could rightly be placed among New York's smart set, have been criticised for drinking too much, whether justly or unjustly it was not in every case possible

One of them went to a regular hospital for that kind of treatment, and as she for that kind of treatment, and as sale remained there the time necessary for a cure it was supposed she was taking one. In former years there was more talk of this kind heard about women well known in society, but for at least a decade only three names have been mentioned in city

"The increase in drinking," said the head of the institute visited by the Sun reporter, "seems to be the result in a measure, of our prosperity, and the reulting growth of the drinking on all sides. People go to expensive restaurants now and order wine-usually champagne-who would not have thought of drinking such a thing a decade ago. They have more oney now, and spend some of it in that

"Again, women find that they can order drinks in public without causing criticism. It was an unusual thing ten years ago to nor does anybody who sees them.
"Unlike the women of the set Mr. Howard criticised, these women have not always been familiar with the effects of wine and drinking in general. They are much more likely to go beyond the limit than women who have always seen wine both bodies may be opposed. Mr. Mc- gration to a new country he may live it about them, have had it on their tables, whether they drink it or not, and are familiar with the harm it will do them. Such women are much less likely to go to extremes than those who come to look upon drinking as the accompaniment of very diversion and entertainment.

That men drink less in New York clubs than they did some years ago is a reality that has made intoxicated men in clubs rather a rarity. There are, of course, men in every club who take too much to drink; but they are exceptional.

One reason for this change is the fact that men now frequent clubs in the largst numbers before dinner. The most pop lar hour in the clubs is between 5 6:30, as most men are going afterward to dinner, and they must restrain themselves. During recent years only one man has been discussed in New York from his

habit of becoming intoxicated in public. He became so notorious on that account that he was no longer invited out, and before his death was a confirmed drunk-His conduct practically compelled his ng wife to retire from society, so great was the disgust he caused. Yet if drunkenness had become so common, he would ever have been estracised in this way. Dinners in New York new are shorte than they used to be and simpler, so far as the wines go. The old programme of sherry, Rhine wine, claret, champagne and ordials is a thing of the past. Two wines

are the usual number nowadays. Las Winter there was a fashion for white win and champagne that put that combination on almost every table at less formal din-ners and in nearly all the restaurants. The number of courses at a dinner is much smaller than it used to be. These changes have all come because men and women not only eat, but drink, less than they did when a formal dinner was a spe-cles of gorge in both respects. Even at these diminished feasts in vogue today it is interesting to notice how little womer eat and drink. They value their appear-ance and their health very much more

New York Sun. The effect of a single execution on con victs in a large prison like Clinton is well known. They grow morese and sullen and guards are doubled and trebied everywhere. The effect of this triple kill-ing was plainly noticeable at Dannemora. Even the exact hour that the work was to begin was known to the thousand des-perate men housed there, for it is only the most desperate who are sent to Dannemora. They showed their resentment in many small ways, but the most renarkable outbreak occurred at noon. when a gang of some 50 long-term marching along an upper tier, saw the witnesses leaving the death-house. Inview with Michael Walsh, a former president of the Typographical Union of that city, saving that the form difficulty that they were checked by the

keepers. Such outbreaks are not uncomm among convicts on days of execution, but declares that it was never intended to for a whole company to burst into such make allegiance to the union para- a nerve-racking, blood-chilling rage is unusual and not a pleasant thing for a layman to see or to hear. The men were all placed in solitary confinement at once, and the other convicts who showed signs of increasing nervousness after this hid-eous yelling from above were hustled to the dining hall in a hurry.

> How They View It. (Correctionville (Ia.) News.) Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, "has incurred Mr. Bryan's support," is the novel way a contemporary puts it, but some people view it

## THE BLOOD OF HIS FAMILY.

"Jim" Tillman, whose trial on the charge of murdering N. E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, S. C., State, is now proceeding, is at present the center of interest in the South. As to the outcome of the trial, the general opinion is that it will result in a disagreement of the jury. Much importance is attached to the question of whether or not the Judge will allow testimony as to the defend-ant's character, for if it should be ad-mitted, some spiry revelations are an-ticipated, Gonzales published some bit-ter attacks upon Tillman, but how far the courts will open the door to such tes-timony is, of course, unknown.
"Jim" is not the only member of his

family to be tried for murder, his father before him being imprisoned for the same crime. A citizen of Augusta, where the Tillmans are well known, recalled some of the incidents of their stormy careers. "There has been no lack of excitement in the lives of most of the Tillmans," said he. There are a number of dark tragedles in their wake. Besides the crime of Jim in the murder of Mr. Gonzale least three other members of the family have been concerned in murder, either as victims or as murderers themselves.

"John Tillman, brother of Senator Ber and uncle to Jim, was shot down and killed in the highway as the result of his violent character. John was physically unlike his other brothers. Ben and the rest, grew up into tall, raw-boned men. John, on the other hand, was shorter and inclined to stockiness. He was a handsome fellow, and in his normal condition rather an engaging person in address and

bearing.
"But he had wild blood in his veins, and it frequently came out in crazy It was a favorite amusement of sprees. It was a favorite amusement of his when he was on one of these tears to strip himself stark naked, mount a horse and ride like a madman about the coun-

"On one of these ex "On one of these excursions he in-suited an old and peaceable farmer named William Mays, over in the Edgefield country. Both Mays and his son were quiet and orderly in their lives and were much respected. Yet everybody who who knew them well knew, as the saying goes among the crackers down this way, that they were 'mighty onsatisfac-tory people to do any protestin' with'— in other words, that they would fight at the drop of the hat, and that when they

fought they shot to kill. "I don't know just what particular offense John, in one of his Lady Godiva excursions, gave the Mayses, but it was a mortal one, and Farmer Mays and his son John cleaned up their shotguns and went out prospecting for John Tillman. "They were not long in finding him. They, were in a buggy on the highway and saw John coming in another buggy. John apparently saw them at about the same time, and, being in one of his moods, drove like mad straight at them. mashing his buggy right into theirs and partly wrecking both. At the moment of the shock both the farmer and his son emptied their shotguns into John, stretching him mangled and dead on the high-

way.
"In the trial they were defended by ex-United States Senator M. C. Butler, who poetry: was then a young lawyer not very long in practice in Edgefield. The Mayses were

acquitted.
"Then there was another uncle of Jim, Oliver Hazard Perry Tiliman, who came to a tragic end. He went down to Florida, where while seated at a hotel table he got into an altercation over some trifle with a man who sat opposite him, and right then and there drew a pistol

and shot him dead.
"George Tillman, brother of Senator
Ben and father of Jim, now about to be
tried for the Gonzales murder, was himself a murderer. He shot a man in a quarrel over a game of faro. George fled the country and went down to Mex-ico or Central America and remained for two years. Then he came back, stood his trial, was convicted of mansiaughter and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay \$2000 fine. He see two women lunching together order a served the full term of imprisonment, cocktail. Now they think nothing of it, but could not pay the fine. After a time the Governor remitted the fine and George was released.

"I understand that there was a tacit their men." agreement that George was to enter the Confederate army on his release. He did not enter the army, but busied himself making powder for the Confederacy down on the Savannah.

"Senator Ben did not enter the army, except as a sort of home guardsman, along toward the close of the war,"

# Crowing of Cock Cheered Dying.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Cincinnati.—The last hours of Ton Flanagan, who died here vesterday, were made easy by compliance with a req made by him, and which is considered very strange one, in view of the fact that before his death he called his sister to his bedside and asked her to buy a rooster "I want to hear him crow like they

used to crow when I was in the country,

The rooster was purchased for him and taken to his bedroom.

'I want the rooster to have his liberty in this room and not be shut up like a prisoner," said Flanagan. The roos crowed lustily the first night, much the dying man's delight, and continued doing so at intervals until death came.

## J. C., Ex-Minister,

T. N. in New York Sun. Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Joe, When first we heard your nar 'Twas more mixed up with steel, Joe, And factories, than fame; But once emerged from Birmingham, You quickly let us know Brains lay behind your monocle, Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Joe, When Birmingbam first sent Her iron idel and her Mayor The world looked on in wor And laughed to see you throw Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Joe Chamberlain, my Jos. Joe. The other side soon found Your tongue was steel of Birmingham, Keen edged and finely ground; Of manufactures and of trade You showed how much you know And made the Ministry afraid, Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Ice Chamberlain, my Joe, Jon. They could not understand What sori of British Joe-Joe Had taken them in hand; And when the whirliging of time Upset your party foe, You, too, became a Minister, Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Joe, Then came the heavy loads. The task to guide the cotonies Including Cecil Rhodes; low close were you to that strange man, What aid did you bestow To further his ambitious plan, Joe Chamberlain, my Jo

Joe Chamberlain, my Jos. Joe, Then came the story old-Your hungry eye was on the Rand, On Transvaal fell the blow Carnage and blood filled all that land, Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Joe, Now Cecil Rhodes in dead, You turn from gold and diamonds To plan a tax on bread; But taxing bread and beef and beer With Englishmen don't go to Cabinet can stand for th Joe Chamberlain, my Joe.

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, Joe, Your powers as a citizen To educate the State; Had you not left the Government, But gone a little slow, You might have been Prime Minister, Joe Chamberlain, my Joe,

## MOTE AND COMMENT.

Hugh Didn't Make a Mash, There was quite a mistake in the news last week. It was George Dewell Instead of Cora that called on Hugh Wright.—Big Creek Cor-respondence of Correctionville (In.) News.

First blood for Brummagem Joe.

Southward the course of crime.

It would seem that more mail should ensure more mull-carrieus. This is Ocnober 8, but then Russian calendars are still made in the Old Siyle.

The Japanese Irwing is dead, but the Japanese Patti has not yet said good-bye. Ex-Mayor Doud, of Woodburn, has got out of the woods. Some other Mayors have not.

Judging from all its talk of sugar, the Department of Agriculture must be full of

The bogus son of J. P. Morgan gave himself away by purchasing an opera cloak that cost no more than \$300.

M. Lebaudy thinks of founding an empire in the Sahara. He won't leave any footprints in the sands of time in that manner.

By all means let us call the woman that packed with the Lewis and Clark outfit Tsakakawia. It looks more Indian than Sacajawea.

A voungater tried to hold up a man in

Astoria and got a walloping. In some respects the Oregon Venico sets the state The police seem disinclined to work over-

time for nothing, which shows that, in spite of white gloves, they are just like other people.

New York scene-shifters having mixed up in a scrap after the show, along comes a non-property patrol wagon and takes a bunch off to jud! for change of scene.

Mr. Howe, of Atchison, appears to have grown intoxicated on Scattle spirit. He gravely records the fact that the "Flyer" is said to be the fastest steamer affoat. Oh, Lor!

It makes one feel young again to read of the two embezzlers in the Philippines and their stolen steamer. Crime had seemed to be so commonplace, and the field so hemmed in by telephone and telegraph, that all its romance was lost. But two absconders, headed for Borneo, a stolen steamer burning pirate coal under them. and stolen gold in the treasure chestthere is a stirring picture.

This, by Arthur Symons, is described in a recent publication as supremely great

I drank your fiesh, and when the soul hrimmed up In that sufficing cup, Then slowly, stendfastly, I drank

Thus I possessed you whole, Why not this? I eat you up, because you are so sweet, But, coming to your feet, I strain and swallow, yet they won't

Go down: No bigger feet in town. "Who is that man in the bullpen?" asked

the stranger at Cripple Creek. "That," replied his military monitor, "is an editor." "And why is he here?"

What is in that long row of tents!

"There is a Colonel in each?" "Who are all those people getting the train?" "They are friends of people who know

"He wrote an editorial."

officers who can get transportation for "Where are the privates?"

"There are only two left; they didn't have pull enough to get commission "Why are the soldlers here at all ?"

"There's money in it." "For the military?"

Some people were astonished and disnayed yesterday to read that three men had died in Philadelphia as the result of drinking punch. But surprise changed o indignation on learning that the "punch" was a mixture of sugar, lemon fuice and wood alcohol. To give such poison as this the glorious name of punch, a name redolent of literary inspiration and achievement! The sugar and the lemon are of pleasing suggestion, and duly compounded with hot water and the spirit which has kept alive the spark of Irish wit for so many years, form the most delectable drink known to man. In many a hospitable Irish house, dinner is no ooner over than the host calls for the "materials," and with jealous care mixes the simplest and most potent drink that can be found. Here is no striving for strange effects, no mixing of incompatible ingredients. The whisky's the thing, Sugar and lemon are but to enhance the already ravishing flavor of the mountain dew, merely to intensify the central joy. Is not the Irish receipt for punch the only one of worth: "Put some sugar in to make it sweet, some lemon to make it sour, some water to make it weak, and plenty of whisky to make it strong." No wonder the musicians with a skinful of

#### WEX A PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

this steaming inspiration gave the world

immortal melodies, and how could a man

full of liquid blarney be other than elo-

quent?

The trouble about never offending people is that it leaves most of them unconscious of you existence. - Puck.

"Some people falls," said Uncle Eben, "be-cause dey tries to eat de persimmon befo' it's ripe, an' some because dey lets it lay aroun' till it's no good."—Washington Star. Ida-I bet Ernie and her fellow were kiss-ing in the park. May-Why should you think so? Ida-They thought a lightning-bug was the

eman's lantern.-Chicago News. "I guess you were right about Grindle having made a lot of money in the last few years."
What new light have you had on the sub-ject?" "He has begun to kick about the size t his taxes."-Chicago Tribune. Ward Worker-No. sir: I'd never sell my vote.

I'd- Candidate-Ah! but won't you rent it to me for a day? Ward Worker-Weil, that's different.-New York Mail and Express. "You the little darling is going to school, ch?"
"Yes, indeed. She's too young to learn much, hur as we have to pay taxes, we may as well get something for it."-New York Journal. Mr. Misfit (savagely)-Before I married you

was there any doddering idiot gone on you?
Mrs. Misfit—There was one. Mr. Misfit—I wish
to goodness you'd married him! Mrs. Misfit— I did .- Tid-Bins. "A Virginia woman has 13 sons, each of whom is six Yeet tall." "I should think she'd feel superstitious about it." "Well, I guess she doesn't feel superstitious enough to want another."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Teacher-Now, Johnny, I think I have shown you how wicked it is to fight. Tell me what you would do should a boy call you bad names?

You wouldn't notice bim, would you? Johnny -- How big is the boy, teacher? Boston Trancript. Proud Mamma-You haven't kissed the baby Enchelor Uncle-Um-er-Pil try to remember next time. Fil kiss her when I-er-com-back from China." "When will that he?" -see. In about 16 years,"-London