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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; cooler; south-

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

NO MORE SCRIP FOR CORPORATIONS

The great evil of the forest reserve system has been the wholesale creation of "scrip," by means of which corporations were enabled to exchange worthless land for valuable timber land. Secretary Hitchcock has recently given assurance in the plainest terms that no more permanent reserves will be created until the lieu land laws have been amended or repealed, so as to make a repetition of the abuse impossible.

This assurance will remove practically all the antagonism to the creation of reserves in forested regions. The extensive withdrawals of public lands for reserve purposes, including some lands not valuable for their timber, were sufficient to arouse apprehension that the old programme would be repeated. It was by means of "scrip" that large tracts of our best timber lands have been secured by corporations without sufficient consideration. The people want no more of that method of disposing of the public domain and their dishes in that respect are too clear to be misunderstood.

clear now and a better feeling will result from the understanding. The people do not want any more permament forest reserves until the laws governing the exchange of lands have been radically changed, and, according to Secretary Hitchcock's statement, no reserves will be created until the desired changes have been made.

Withdrawn lands are now being extensively explored by the corporations under the evident expectation of their restoration, when they would scrip it all in haste, while the genuine settler is kept out. Nothing could save the Administration's forestry policy from universal execuation if the device of withdrawal should in this way be turned into a means of enriching the corporations. If Congress wants the lands opened, let it amend the laws.

HOW ERRORS MAY BE AVOIDED.

A defect that could have been avoided by the addition of four or five lines to the new tax law will probably cost the State of Oregon \$15,000 for a special session of the Legislature. The omission is one that the ordinary citizen would not discover, and perhaps one that the average member of the Legislature should not be expected to observe. There is one man who cannot escape responsibility, however, and that one is the father of the bill, Representative G. W. Phelps. When a member of the Legislature introduces a measure he does so upon the belief that the purpose of the bill is of sufficient importance to warrant its enactment into

Having assumed for the measure this importance, a decent regard for the interests of his constituents requires that the member who introduces a bill shall see that it is consistent in itself and in harmony with other laws that are to remain in force along with it. The general purpose of the bill is all that the Legislature as a whole can be expected to consider, and the technical details must be left largely to the framer of the bill and the committee to which it is referred. According to the record, the tax bill was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Phelps was chairman, and that committee held it for consideration for 20 days, Though the bill was introduced comparatively early in the session, it was not sent to the Senate until the day before final adjournment and could not be considered by that branch of the Legislature until the last day, when all was rush screen him, so Sam Parks could only be and confusion. It is not surprising that a reproach to organized labor while its the defect was not discovered in the

Senate. It is the business of a member of the Legislature to see that his bills are not exploited by Sam Parks. He creproperly drawn, that there are no unnecessary delays in their consideration. and that they contain no errors as final. ly enrolled for the signature of the for spoils. Already infamous, he grew presiding officer and the Governor. When he starts a measure he assumes the task of seeing it safely through. Each member is in duty bound to understand the general effect of all the he is doomed to death by an implacable bills, and each is responsible for his part in their enactment into laws.

The discovery of this annoying and

Legislature emphasizes the need of precautions which have been suggested several times in these columns. One of these is that the joint rules of the Legislature should be amended so as to forbid the transmission of bills from the bouse in which they originated in the last five days of the session. This would relieve the rush of business during the last few days. Another suggestion is that one or more clerks should be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it would be to examine the bills after they are enrolled and before they are approved. Having men of his own choice to assist him, the Governo would be in a larger degree responsible for defects which escape his notice, and presumably more of the defects Such assistance would be discovered. would not be needed by the Governor until the last ten days of the session and the ten days following adjourn-

EXPORT TRADE UNHAMPERED.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was ne of the speakers at a political meeting in Boston Thursday night and in advocacy of the shipping subsidy measure spoke as follows:

We are securing only 10 per cent of the trade of South America, of South Africa, and of the countries washed by the Pacific Ocean. This trade is worth more than \$1,000,000.0 This trade is worth more than plotted per annum. We get lo per cent of it. Other countries secure the remainder, Why? They are ready to pay the price. . All Europe is establishing commercial colonies, ware-houses, branch effices and banks on many of these shores.

The Secretary then stated that Senator Hanna had informed him that had the ship subsidy bill become a law three companies were in readiness to make contracts to build ships and establish and maintain regular lines in three directions where we have no American ships. In attributing this loss of trade to a lack of shipping facilities, the Secretary falls into an error which is quite common. In viewing the effect he loses sight of the cause. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and for that matter every American port are today well provided with ships which will carry cargo to any port in the world. Not a single line of trade is or has been hampered through lack of shipping facilities. In nearly every advertisement of the regular lines of steamers running between the American ports and South America, South Africa and the Orient, appears the announcement that "more steamers will be added whenever the business is offering."

As to the rates, the American shipper can get into the markets of the countries named on the same basis as the foreigner, and in the case of the Orient at a much lower rate. Outside of the Suez trade with the Orient, practically all of the business from American ports is handled by the steamship lines operating out of California, Oregon and Washington. The vessels in this trade are under the American. British and Japanese flag, and rates and shipping facilities are exactly the same on al of the lines and under all flags. The flour trade with the Orient out of American ports has nearly doubled in the first four months of the current season, as compared with the same period last season, and yet there have been no limitations in the way of a scarcity of ships with which to handle it. On the contrary, there are more ships in readiness to help the American into this foreign trade than ever before, and the freight rates are the lowest on record. The same is true of the South African trade and of the

South American trade. In the face of such indisputable facts. it seems strange that a man in the important position held by Secretary Shaw should seek to create the impres The Administration's intentions re- sion that trade with those countries is garding forest reserves are also quite hampered by lack of shipping facilities. The Secretary is correct about Europe establishing commercial colonies, etc., on many of these shores The steadily contracting limits for industrial and commercial development in the Old World resulted in sending colonists and capital to new fields, years and decades before American capital and American citizens began to feel the need of expansion. Now that we have reached a point where increased population and correspondingly lessening opportunities for labor and capital have rendered it advisable to break into new fields for trade and industry, we are moving in that direc-

The American tradesman and his rep resentatives can be found today in every civilized country on the face of the earth and for the short time they have been in these new fields have made wonderful progress in developing trade, and wherever goods have been sold no difficulty has been encountered in securing vessels to carry them to their destination. If the ship subsidy scheme is to be dragged into the campaign, its sponsors will do well to cut out any reference to foreign trade being hampered through lack of ships. Freight rates, the world over today, successfully refute that argument.

THE ENEMY OF HONEST LABOR.

Walking Delegate Sam Parks is again convicted before the courts of charges of perjury and blackmall. has heretofore defled the law and risen impudently superior to penalty. Only six days after his release from the state's prison at Sing Sing he headed the great Labor day parade in New York City, mounted on a superb white charger and bedight with the insignia of office and power. A few days ago he was again haled before the court and with scarcely smothered curses and imprecations pleaded not guilty to charges that, if proven, as it was almost certain they would be, will send him back to Sing Sing on what promises to be the brief remaining term of his life He is said to be suffering from consumption, and he certainly looks like a man marked by the disease, even in the picture in which he appears as leading the great column of labor on the 7th of last September, in its holiday parade in New York.

As the unworthy pensioner on his country's honor roll only disgraces it as long as its worthy members seek to honest leaders indorsed him and its rank and file gave him place and power. The grand idea of trades-unionism was ated a powerful undertow, so to speak, in the justly popular wave of labor unionism and successfully worked it rich; aiready arrogant, he became tyrannical; already coarse, he became brutal. But it now appears that he has run his race as a labor leader, that disease, and that he will spend his remaining months of life in prison.

While sympathizing with him in that expensive flaw in an act of the last he has been overtaken by disease, hon- pose that it will become more attract wrench!"

est labor, in its loyalty to the union idea, may well rejoice that the wings of Sam Parks' unscrupulous power have been clipped and that he has settled into the niche which by his dishonorable methods he prepared for himself. The purpose of his union to drop him from its membership is at last announced, and the only fault of the act is that long delay has robbed it of its welcome.

PANIC STILL INVISIBLE.

In spite of a wheat movement smaller than at any corresponding period since the short crop year of 1896, general trade conditions continue remarkably favorable, and the demand for both luxuries and staples shows no indication of falling off. The circulation of funds for handling the wheat crop is always an important factor in bank clearings at this season, and with such a small movement in the cereals, clearings for the week ending last Saturday showed a slight decrease compared with those for the corresponding week last year. As the decrease was but \$22,000, and the total clearings for the week were \$3,584,819, a fig-ure which is more than \$250,000 greater than for any corresponding week except that of last year, the showing can hardly be regarded as other than gratifying and effectually refutes the rumors of a financial stringency which have become unnecessarily numerous within the past few years,

The healthy condition of the country tributary to Portland is reflected in practically unanimous reports of good collections throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while the country banks are so well supplied with money that the demands on the city banks for crop moving purposes are much less it proportion to the whole amount needed than ever before. This general prosperity among the farmers is by far the largest factor in the restricted movement in wheat, the growers having strong faith in a higher price later in the season and, being well equipped financially for holding on without the usual assistance from the banks. There has been so much industrial develop ment along other lines in the State of Oregon within the past few years that the temporary sluggishness of the wheat trade no longer has the widespread effect on general trade that was such a pronounced feature of business a few years ago, when wheat was the one big factor in trade in the Pacific

The lumber business, while hampered somewhat by shortage of cars and a slight falling off in trade with portions of the East affected by labo troubles, is still of big proportions, and is daily placing in circulation large sums of money. Fruit and hops are also bringing large quantities of money into the country, and the growers are receiving prices which make both industries highly profitable. The continued reports of a tightening money market in the East, with a resultant depressing effect upon speculation in stocks and bonds, naturally have some effect on the local financial situation. There is still plenty of money obtainable for carrying on all enterprises now under way, and for the promotion of new enterprises, but there has been a slight hardening in the rates, and lenders are examining the collateral offered with more care than was exercised a few weeks ago. Building loans have advanced from one-half to 1 per cent and a certain amount of capital is being hoarded for the purpose of taking advantage of the situation should the predicted depression become

a reality on the Pacific Coast. Very few of the business men, however, expect to suffer very much from the approaching stringency in the East, That this depression is yet some disfrom a vicinity is apparent from the fact that the railroads are unable to handle the business offered them. Most of our mills are still working up to their ca. pacity; common laborers along shore are striking for 55 cents per hour, and wages in other lines are higher than ever before since Portland became a city. High wages and strikes are in evidence only when times are good.

FLITTERS OF THE WINTER TIME.

Following the Summer vacation impulse closely is the tendency to seek milder climates for the Winter months. Both of these tendencies have increased to an extraordinary extent in recent years, with the result that those who can afford to rest in the Sümmer and travel in the Winter would seem to have little use for a settled abiding place. The Winter is, however, for most people-the great rank and file of the working army of the world-the busiest time of the year. But those who are able to indulge their inclina tion to turn Winter into Summer by travel are multiplying and in consequence a great traffic has been developed in pleasure travel at a time of year when, until very recently, this traffic was at its lowest ebb.

Facilities for travel have responded promptly to the development of this inclination. Winter travel from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia compares favorably in volume with the Summer exodus from those ports and the voyage across the wintry seas is every whit as comfortable as is a Summer voyage. There is, moreover, room for wide choice in the destination of the Winter traveler. There is to throughout the coming Winter, a fortnightly service from-American ports to those of the Mediterranean by way of the Azores, connecting at the latter point with Lisbon and Madeira; fruit steamers for Jamaica have passenger accommodations that compare favorably with those of the smaller trans-Atlantic lines, while connections are made with steamers for Porto Rico, Cuba and other West India islands that have formerly been difficult to reach by regular lines of traffic. Port Limon is Costa Rica is a most interesting point in Winter and from that point

connection is made with steamers for the Spanish main. These facilities for Winter travel constitute important developments in the steamship business. They represent a substantial response to the tendency, born of prosperity and nurtured by the spirit of restlessness, toward seeking a milder climate in Winter than that or the Atlantic seaboard. A Winter flitting is not necessary for climatic reasons to the people of the Pacific Coast, but the tendencies in this direction will reach them in due time. Already Hawaii presents attractions to the Winter flitter of the Pacific Coast, and it requires but little inducement to make him con. tinue his journey to Manila. From the more Northern Pacific ports the outlook toward Yokohama and other ports of Japan has already become an attractive one and there is reason to sup-

tive as Western civilization secures in the wonderful Island Empire a stronger footbold

mong those which will hold elections tomorrow. There is no reasonable doubt about Ohio, Massachusetts and lows, which are sure to go Republican; Kentucky is sure to be Democratic; in the last Congress it had but a solitary Republican in its delegation. West Virginia has become a sure Republican state. Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina are now as securely Democratic as Texas. Delaware is classified as Republican. Maryland alone is doubtful its present Governor is a Democrat and its last Legislature was Democratic by fifteen on a joint ballot. Its latest Sen. ator, Mr. Gorman, is a Democrat, but of its six Congressional districts four are Republican, and in 1900 McKinley carried the state for President by near. ly 14,000 plurality. Maryland may therefore be called a close state. The quality of the Democratic canvass may be gathered from the following extract from Senator Gorman's campaign speech.

The President of the United States invited the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland to dine with him and to occupy the same seat which was probably occupied by Booker Washington. I tell you that no lib-erty, no safety, remains when you have a Dictator or a Casr or an Emperor in Washing on, who can send for Maryland Republican and tell them to harmonize their differences, to bring the negroes to the polls, to sustain him in his effort to establish social equality of the two races.

The Commercial and Financial World insists that our trade with China is too large and is too rapidly increasing for us to consent to its extinction in large part by the closing of the ports of Manchuria. Our exports to China in 1880 were worth \$1,101,383; in 1890 they were worth \$2,946,209; in 1900 they had grown to \$15,259,167, and in 1903 they were worth 18,603,369. Last year the United States was fourth in the list of countries from which China drew her imports. The significance of the Chinese trade lies, however, in the fact that it is susceptible of vast development when the 400,000,000 subjects of the Sons of Heaven come into relation with the outside world. Our present trade of \$18,000,000 is not one-tenth of what it may grow to be after a few years. That part of China-Manchuria-which lies nearest to the United States is the only part with which we have so far developed much trade, but the other parts are similarly promising. We do not hear so much about the unprofitable character of Chinese trade from the antis as we did when they were complaining about the acquisition of the Philippines. Their cue now is to magnify it, so as to show what we shall lose if we do not go to war with Russta.

The elephant, represented by the grandstand and high fence built to the order of W. H. Lucas, J. J. Grim and others, for carrying on the baseball war in this city at the beginning of the present season, must be paid for. So Judge George decides, though nobody wants or has any use for it. Dr. Emmett Drake and the Hawthorne estate are designated, mainly because they are solvent, as purchasers under compulsion. It required many sturdy blows of the hammer and much exercise with the saw to place this "useless aggregation of old junk" on the Haw thorne property, not to mention the good, hard coin of the realm that went into the lumber and nails. The laborer is worthy of his hire. So says the Scripture, and an upright Judge can do no less than indorse the sentiment. People who are financially responsible should be careful lest at times their enthuslasm gets the better of their judgment.

The good roads movement should not be suffered to sleep from the adjournment of one session of the Good Roads Convention to the opening of another The right way to build roads is to build them. Even at this time of the year some valuable work can be done, though the farmers will be busy with plowing. Organization work should be carried on in every community this Winter, with a view to pushing permanent road building under cooperative efforts. Let each resident of a district supplied with mud roads con sider how much more valuable his property would be is he had a hardsurfaced road to travel upon, and it won't be long before there will be a movement started that will bring wonderfully good results. Wherever roads are built, let them be first-class. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

That is a very true remark of Mr. Pettygrove's-that the canyon road, built by this town with great sacrifice in its infancy, made Portland what it is. Perhaps there is a hint here as to more wagon roads as well as steam and trolley lines.

Grossly Indecent.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

A universal instinct of human decency and fair play has decreed that every man should be judged by what he is and does, and that no man should be reviled or de

graded because of the sins of his father or the misfortunes of his mother. Particularly among the American pe ple, who have expressly denied in their fundamental law that ancestral merit is

inherited, is this feeling strong.

That is why the attacks lately made upon John Alexander Dowle by certain newspapers, and particularly by one in Chicago, inspire every decent American—ever decent man—with instinctive avergion and discret. sion and disgust.

Dowie may not unfairly be described

as a charlatan whose follies are not re-deemed by his personal sincerity of be-lief, if he possess it, or his personal suc-cess in pursuing them. Nevertheless Dowle is a man, and entitled to be treated as a man. To gloat publicly over Dowle at the tim of his daughter's death because his re-ligious theories broke down before his feelings as a father-to cast in his face the sins of his father and the sufferings

has done-and is doing-is cowardly and To use such poisoned weapons and then to gloat and chuckle over the sufferings of the victim, seems to every man, who is a man, to be at once inhumanly cruel

of his mother, as one Chicago newspape

A Task for a Greater Alexander.

New York Sun. Alexander the Great wept bitterly or the shoulder of a Sous-Lieutenant. "Why spoil my epaulets, Sire," asked the youth in timid awe. "I have broken every combination and

find naught husky enough to trifle with," sobbed Alex.
"Observe the Court Chauffeur, Sire," said the officer. "He has been endeavor-ing to repair your motor car for the last six parasangs." "Ah, ah!" and Alex's eyes sparkled un-til they burned up all the tears. "Dis-miss the ermy and bring me a monkey

SHOULD ALASKA BE SWAPPED?

Springfield Republican. A few voices in America have already been raised in favor of the utmost gen-Maryland is the only doubtful state erosity in allowing Canada access to the through the American Yukon territory

strip of land which separates the Canadian northwest from the sea. Would not generosity in this particular be a paying National investment? Undoubtedly would.

But there are difficulties in the way. The situation is this: For some years, under a modus vivendi, British goods in transit across the Alaskan "panhandle" to the Yukon district have had the bonding priv-llege, owing to the doubt raised as to the location of the boundary in the vicinity of the Lynn Canal. To continue the grant of the bonding privilege ought not to strain the good nature of the United States Gov-ernment. But that alone would not serve to make Canada the master of the trade of the Canadian gold fileds. Under the merican navigation laws, American ships have the advantage in the coasting trade, and as the towns on the Lynn Canal are to remain in the jurisdiction of the United States, the ports of Tacoma and Scattle cannot fail to overshadow the British ports of Vancouver and Victoria in the commerce of the Kiondike. For the reten-tion of their advantage in this coasting trade the whole Pacific Coast of the republic would surely struggle, arguments based on the desirability of international serchants and steamship owners from Tacoma to Los Angeles,
The situation seems bound to be irritat-

ng to Canadians, however, because they are sure to be debarred from the enjoyment of much of the commercial advantage which the development of their own territory in the far Northwest creates. In time the Canadians may be able to run a railroad up to the Klondike, and thus capture a commerce which they consider to be legitimately their own. Yet the railroad scheme is, as yet, of very doubtful is great, and much of the country through which a railroad would pass might never be settled enough to furnish traffic. Be-sides, no one can tell how long the gold fields themselves will be profitable. For ears, in any event, railroad communi ation will probably be out of the question, for the Dominion is already assuming a heavy burden in undertaking to onstruct another transcontinental road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mean-while, the real command of the Canadian Klondike trade must remain with the United States.

It has been suggested that the United States should cede to Canada, or rather Great Britain, the full sovereignty over idewater harbor on the Lynn Canal in order to remove any possible cause of irritation. Such a cession would at once place Vancouver, and later on Port Simpon, in touch with the Canadian Klondike without reference to bonding privileges or American navigation laws, which require that all ships trading between American ports shall have an American registry. This would, however, he as much of slow at the commercial position of our own Pacific ports as the cession of nearly the whole of the Alaskan "panhandle would be. The real question to consider, therefore, is whether the United States and Great Britain could strike a bargain by which the "panhandle" as a whole should be transferred to Carlada in return for adequate compensation, territorial or other, in a different quarter. To appoach this question with any hope

of solving it successfully, on our own side, it would be necessary to secure com-pensation from Britain and Canada which yould go far to retrieve the possible loss cial advantages inherent in the possession of the Alaskan "panhandle." It would not be fair to the Pacific States to trade off Alaskan soil for British territory in the East, which would bring profit chiefly to New England. This consideration at once disposes of the possible suggestion that the United States give up part of Alaska, or possibly the whole of it, for Newfoundand. In fact, it is difficult to think of any territorial exchange that would be acceptable to both sides and all local interests. England might give up Jamaica. They may be counted upon, probably, to opose any transaction which would cause of flag in Southern Alaska. for a money compensation, may consequently, be beyond the possibilities of our politics.

Still, there should be none of us who does not appreciate the irritation under which Canada must labor in having her which Canada must labor in having her interland perpetually cut off from the sea; nor should we fail to value the growth of good feeling between the two adjoining countries, While, in considering this question, obvious difficulties in the way of meeting Canada's desires have been pointed out, it is apparent that here is a point which may well command the and engage the diplomacy of the governments concerned in the near future.

A Child's Heroism Costs Her Health.

New York World. When 12 years of age Katie Kniep brave-ly suffered some of her skin to be grafted to the burned body of her playmate. Tillie Meyer, and today she is an invalid for her

Katie resides with her mother, sister and brother in Butcherville Lane, Bull's Head. Staten Island. Three years ago she was in the back yard of the Meyer homestead. Mrs. Meyer was not at home, and the little girls amused themselves by making a bonfire of the refuse paper in the back

Getting too near the blaze, Tillie's dress caught fire, and in a minute she was ablaze. Katle did not lose her presence of mind, although a child, and threw Tillie to the ground after she had been terri-bly burned, and helped extinguish the

When the doctors came to see Tillie they said that the only hope of saving her life was to have some skin grafted on the raw flesh. Mrs, Meyer told this news to Katle, and she at once offered herself to save her playmate. Her mother consenting, underwent the skin-grafting opera

"Right after that operation," said Mrs. Annie Kniep, the mother, who is a poor widow, "Katie showed signs of falling health. The skin-grafting process in some way weakened-her spine and at the same time her whole constitution. From a healthy and robust little girl she has been turned into an invalid, and the doctors tell me that she will be one until the end of her days." #

Katle is a wan-faced girl of 15. She

very shy, and did not want to say anything about her heroic self-sacrifice of three years ago. Eight other little girls, seeing how brave

Katle was, allowed some of their skin to be grafted, and today little Tillie is strong and well.

Sending Meat by Mail. World's Work,

I know a resident of Berlin who has a package of meat malled to him every Saturday from a point 150 miles away in Silesia for a little more than 12 cents— the rate for a 22-pound parcel. German | merchants deliver most of their goods by mail-the small storekeeper thus provided with as good a delivery service as the larger. Germany has even been permitted to mail 11-pound ; the United States. und parcels to addresses in

By Filson Young. Fleet and light, Left and right, Fluttering, billowing, quicker than sight, Merry and mad, Happy and sad-Wouldn't she make a sore heart glad?

Jig.

Bee and flower. weather and sunset the Light in her eyes. Faster she flies-Wouldn't she make the simple wise? MARLOWE AND WORTHING.

Chicago Record-Herald. Frank Worthing, a young Scotch actor who has been doing good work on our stage for several years, appeared at Powers' Theater Monday night in a play called "Fools of Nature," he portraying

entirely given over to his folly."
Mr. Worthing made a considerable impression-during the first act a bad one ater a very good one, but always an impression. His office was to delineate weak, hard-drinking type of man who is enabled, through his unselfish affection for a woman, to save that wonfan from a great mistake when she is all but swept

the only one of the fools who was not

away by moonshine and music.

Mr. Worthing had the assistance of a company of explosive, stilted English actors, and of Miss Julia Mariowe, who acted in a pale, graceful, languid sort of way when she had any opportunity to ict, and seemed ill at ease and out of the picture when she had nothing at all

She depicted the gentle suavity of a well-bred woman with distinction haps half a dozen times she spoke sig nificant bits of dialogue with a quiet au thority that was altogether reasonable convincing and fine. Once she struck the note of feminine anguish quickly and ing and fine. Once she struck the fleetingly, but with power. Again she ectured the weak, hard-drinking man on his shortcomings with that assumption of maternal tenderness which is always so sweet and touching in women about whom the fragrance and beauty of youth still linger. And again when Lady Branchester, the

her little son to her in her hour of trial and whispered: "Be gentle to mother—she is very tied," the actress achieved one of those subdued but intense bits of emo onal pathos in which her art is displayed at its ffnest. Otherwise Miss Marlowe did nothing that any competent leading woman on the American stage could not have duplicated. At times she did less, for the proof f the languid interest she took work were frequently so evident that she failed to win deep sympathy for troubled Lady Branchester, whom "music and moonshine" brought to such a sentimental eass that she nearly ran away with another woman's husband.

woman portrayed by Miss Marlows, drew

And with those few remarks the sum total of Miss Marlowe's personal con-tribution to dramatic art in the month of October of the year 1903 is stated with sideration and courtesy it deserves. And she is the artist about whom it was once a joy and a privilege to write col-umns of analysis and appreciation.

"Fools of Nature" was written Henry V. Esmond, author of "The Wilder-ness," "Imprudence" and "When We Were Twenty-one." If he did not write it when he was 21 and a long time before the other three it simply proves that he is working ackward instead of forward. The prede cessors of "Fools of Nature" were b plays, and they interested one. Their dialogue was compact and crisp, their people sharply defined and their climaxes had some dramatic tone. The new play possesses none of these merits in any satisfactory degree. It maunders on and on for the two acts, and the English actors fire moral platitudes at one another until you get so nervous that Mr. Worthing's cheerful little sketch of a man on the raw edge of delirium tremens fairly you the jumps. Toward the end of third act there were a few minutes of brisk movement, and along in the fourth there was some fairly smart dialogue that had nothing whatever to do with the case. Lady Branchester, saved from a runaway scandal, then spoke those pathetic lines to her little boy, and the cur-tain fell on a tiresome, impotent, languid, talky affair.

Mr. Worthing as the dipsomaniae who could not save himself, but was useful in setting other people to rights, just missed Worthing as the dipsomaniae who a fine characterization by laying on the color too thick at the very moment he should have subdued his effects. Captain Jim Chirol-Mr. Worthing's role-is one of the guests at a house party on the Thames. Also present are the Lady Branchester, her son, and the man whom she loves. Captain Jim, whose only redeeming trait is his pure, loyal affection for Lady Branchester, sees the growing attachment between these two, and knowing that the man is married already, cede to Canada a port on the Lynn Canal. though hopelessly estranged from his wife, for a money compensation, may conseworried." For two acts he pesters the guilty lover to confess his past, a thing he has not the courage to do. The crash comes, however, through the appearance of the discarded wife. The man sinks limply after the disclosure and cries to the Lady Branchester: "It is ended!" "End-two ed?" she answers, concealing her hurt and shame bravely in the presence of the other guests, "how ended? What had begun?"

Miss Marlowe did this bit with that subtle intelligence, quietly demonstrated strength and underlying strain of heartbreaking pathos which are among the most beautiful attributes of her method. It lasted about ten seconds.

In the next act her ladyship lamented melodiously about the bitterness of her fate, while a harpist thrummed outside in the moonlight. Under the influence of "music and moonhhine," as Captain Jim later put it very sensibly, she works herself into quite a state of mind, writes a fond letter of farewell to the would-be bigamist and later has a personal scene of parting with him. They almost decide to fly to happler, warmer climes, the charms of which Lady Branchester de-scribes in highly attractive terms, when Captain Jim breaks in on the intensely artificial and theatric scene, shuts out "the moonshine and music," switches on the electric light, clears out the morbidness and briskly sends the lover about his business. Mr. Worthing was splendid in this scene, sharp, quick, decisive and sane. He struck just the note of humor that was required to disentangle a foolish but serious "affair" and he carried everything with a firm, strong hand. If he will tone down his painful study of intoxication in the first part-a piece of work really revolting in its verity, and quite unnecessarily so-he will have a plausible and actorly achievement to his credit. The tendency to gasp and lunge and gurgle grows on him season by season, and he ought to subdue himself before it is too

late.
Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, on English actress of whom much was expected, would have been commendable as Lady Branchester's sympathetic but vulgar friend had she been less abrupt, explo-sive and mannered. At times she droppe all those pranks and then she disclose real charm. But, given an epigram, she mouthed it to distraction. The rest were well enough and the investigature satisfied save in the last act, where it was shockingly tawdry and shabby.

JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

A Dresden Frock for the Debutante

A Dresden Frock for the Debutante.

New York Evening Sun.

A Dresden crepe de chine was selected by one young and lovely debutante, who long ago firsthe nursery decided once and for all that her type was that of the French marquise. In this frock, the finest panne crepe de chine is striped with Dresden bands of trailing tiny roses and leaves in their natural color. Wreaths of slik roses divide the double ruffles that trim the full skirt, and there is a rose velvet sirdle and a huge slik rose in pince of a girdle and a huge silk rose in place of a buckle. A narrow lace yoke has an ap-plique of chiffon roses, and below is a rather natty little blouse and short sleeve ruffles an odd combination of a Pompa-dour color scheme with a distinctly 1830 fashion design.

The Golden Lot.

Joseph Skipsey, the "post of the coal pita," In the coal-pit or the factory, I toll by night and day,

And still to the music of labor

I lilt my heart-felt lay-

And the gloom of the deep, deep mine, Or the din of the factory, dieth away And a Golden Lot is mine,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And Put It in Practice. Some of the people of Oregon seem to have been strongly imbued with the idea that public tands were a private graft.—Scattle Post-In-

relligencer. Would Be End-Seat Hog?

Carada is rapidly becoming a strapholder on which we belong. -Toronto

Soon the Senate will be all bridegrooms.

When in doubt roast the Four Hundred Hoquiam isn't staving off the tub fac-

Montana has several doctors, but no emedy.

Converts don't seem to be rolling up o Corvallis.

Even of the aurora borealis Canada has no monopoly.

Give the skipping fad rope enough and t will hang itself. Vesterday was the first day of Win-

ter-by the calendar. Once more Bulgaria is forgotten, but it

s likely that she doesn't forget. What a fine world this would be if it

vere always the middle of the week. Multnomah put it all over Overall, but

hen his place was the one for breaches. The trotting limit seems to have distracted the prophets from the end of the

A man has sailed a 17-foot dory across

he Atlantic. The deep doesn't mind overooking a small bet now and then. The Chicago dealers who have cornered the short ribs should remember Adam's

disastrous failure to do the same thing. "Like snow before the Chinook" will have to be amended when the new dredge comes, to "like mud before the Chinook.

Basket ball is making for "sweetness and light," since the Chicago co-eds have given up candy and chewing gum in their struggle to get a place on the team.

"Cutting Nails Campaign Lie" is the hend line in a New York paper. The story has nothing to do with manleuring, but tells of Mr. Cutting's services to the cause.

The Chicago Journal in its description of the horse show has a picture of "Maple Leaf, the great saddle mare-Mrs. Wood-Quite a comfortable sort of end up." name for a long ride, Richard Le Gallienne has made a trans-

lation of Hafiz, whose subjects, he says, are principally love and wine. Fitzgerald and his Omar-the wild ass

sleep. A scientist declares that a sunflower sucks me philanthropic gentleman should sow a nds of sunflower seed in Wall street .-

Enough suckers there now,

God gave all men all earth to love, But since our hearts are small Ordained for each one spot should prove Beloved over all. —Kiplin The trouble comes when the spot we ove is claimed by another country.

Rules of hygiene are continually being published. When all of them are summed up, however, three lines contain their gists

Do not worry. Do not be sick,

Do not die.

It is up to the Tacoma papers to protest against the proposed name for the idated cities of Fairbaven. Belling ham is on the same plan as Rainler, and the good old Indian name of Whulge would be far preferable from the Tacoma

Wind shields will undoubtedly remain if they assist a horse in making records. And there is no really strong reason against their use. To do away with them because they were unkown to drivers of earlier champions and to still use the

faster tracks would be illogical. It has been computed that considerably more than half a million words were written about Kinling's new book of poetry. And the remuneration for the whole bunch probably didn't come to a fraction of that for the small book they were written

Patti's costumes are described this way: A wisteria dress is particularly exquisite. Of a white silken gauge-like material, with silvery suggestions, it is embroidered in clus-ters of wistarias, the delicate violet blue of the flowers being shown with gratifying fidel-ity. There is a suggestion of foliage, too.

"Slivery suggestions" is good, although golden would be better. From the Union Bridge Pilot, the Bal-

imore News copies this gem of abbreviated writing: On their way from Frederick to Balto., yes-teriay, 2 gents in a 7-passenger Au-to-go, talled for an hour on the newly made steep

grade on west side of South Main st. A num-ber of our men pulled them up on Main st. To continue the story a little we might Coming back 2 Fred, the Au-to-go was upset near the r. r., but 0 of the passengers was hurt. In 1 2d. it was turned over, and

4thwith returned.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Rastus-Dia yere's de limit! Does w'ite oys is askin' me to steal me mammy's to thesline so's ter play lynchin' wif me!— New York Journal.

Lady-But you promised if I gave you the beefsteak you would do some work. Dusty-Well, didn't I do some work when I chewed such a tough steak as that-Chicago News. "Did you engage the cook, dear?" said the young husband. "Yes, I did," replied the young wife. "Do you think she's a good cook?" "She must be; she says she goes to Statesman.

The Violinist (sarcastically)-Pardon me, Miss Porkham, but I do not play se ragtime, as you call it. The Accompanist—Ob, don't apologize. Professor! This is too gen-teel an audience to notice a little shortcoming like that!-Puck.

Ascum-I notice, Colonel, that you always take your whisky straight. Don't you Ken-tucklans ever put water in your liquor? Colo-nel Blood-Some Kentucklans do, sah. Ascum-Indeed! Colonel Blood-Yes, suh; but they sell tt.-Philadelphia Press.

"That's as good as any ten-center," said Mr. Makinbrakes, taking another puff at it and holding it up admiringly. "It cost fifteen," said the man who had given him the cigar. "I-I take it all back," hastily rejoined Mr. Makinbrakes.-Chicago Tribune.

"I wish we could discourage those rours, the Blanks," she said, wearily. freumstances are such that we have to invite them to dinner about once in so often, and they never by any chance decline." "Suppose," he said, thoughtfully; "suppose you cook the dinner for them yourself the next time,"-Chicago