## The Oregonian.

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MO So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 105 Bo. Spring street. For sale in Omnha by H. C. Shears, 105 N. thenth street, and Barkalow Bros., 1612 For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News Co., IT W. Second South street.
For sale in New Orleans by Ernest & Co.,

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventh street. TODAY'S WEATHER. - Occasional rain; warrable winds, mostly southerly.

PORTLAND, PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Coin Harvey congratulates Arkaneas because it has no extremely rich peo-

ple, and he will make his home there. If Coin is right, then Oregon should be not agree that we are better off in our poverty. Too many of us know how levelopment of our industries is re-We need it to build rallroads. We need it in flax culture, in dairying, in sugar industries, in lumber enterprises, in irrigation work, in coal development, in arbor improvement, and in extension of every line of agriculture. We need capital to experiment for the farmer so wealth to beautify the state, to promote land for parks, monuments, libraries, charitable institutions, and many other worthy purposes. Oregon has its heroes and men of note, but no wealth to comnemorate them. And yet, if we must believe Harvey, this absence of wealth is a blessing.

The success of the social, educational and athletic features of the Y. M. C. A. naturally suggests the use of it as a model in promoting some such institu tion for young women. But while the Y. M. C. A. has been a natural growth or evolution, the Y. W. C. A. must labor under the disadvantage of being a muchine made to order and offered to Another manifest danger lies in the possibility of the project's being viewed work of charity. Fortunately, neither C. A. is practical, and the co-operation of influential persons is of precisely the same public-spirited character long exercised successfully with the Y. M. C. A. Some basis of organization and support must be given these institutions atil such time as they can become self-supporting. The many bright young women of Portland, who have earnest and self-sacrificing efforts heretofore to maintain similar indertakings which falled for lack of financial backing, have an opportunity here to co-operate with a scheme that offers to realize their fondest hopes. It is their privilege and perhaps their duty to join in the work, apprehending the disinterested service rendered in its true light.

The telegraph does not inform us as to all the grounds upon which the "jagvalid by the courts. The specious plea is raised that it is class legislation, and such it certainly is, for all classes of nomical a people to waste many mil-citizens except "drunks" are obviously lions over a distant war with China. ligence. This rotten old English stubexcluded from its provisions. But the the governed" seems not to have had man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent-a propoteen electoral votes of the North out of some 300-how can we defend the imposition of sobriety by injection upon men who prefer to remain drunk? drunkard is turned over by the state to an inchriate asylum and deprived "Jag cures" at public expense, moreover, would establish a precedent that might get us into, eventual embarresaments. If a man is to be cured of the drink habit by state or county funds, why may not young women demand an asylum and an appropriation for redemption from the chewing gum habit? The man that whistles One Girl" in compulsory hearing of innocent passers-by; the young woman whose willow-basket habit has become a constitutional infirmity, chronic grumblers and confirmed prohibitionists, might each and all demand of the Legislature release from their enslavement. All these things we shall have when the party of the people gets in power. At present, however, we shall sortinue to recognize a measurable degree of individual responsibility.

anenda millions in betterments against the day of competition is exemplified by the Baltimore & Ohio, "This im-" remarks the New strong condition-physically, financially tion plan of the Baltimore & Ohio at | had been Speaker of the House, was a | month within recent years. Comment-

the time of its financial difficulties was far more popular man than Adams the proposal for betterments involving with the House, and, had he been a receiver's hands, and had need to husbandits income carefully; and yet it was | when he was the candidate of the opfirmly resolved that eventual solvency for improvements in roadbed and roll- fore his final defeat in 1844. ing stock, so that it could compete with its rivals in the future. The success of this policy is as noteworthy as in As compared with the preceding year, earned in the past year \$2,540,220 in excess of interest charges and 4 per cent dividends on both common and preferred stock. The road has been enabled to make this showing because of enlargement of its capacity through with its aggressive rivals. The remarkable success of the Baltimore & Ohio's enterprising policy affords a striking illustration of the Wise Man's observation: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; there is that with-holdeth and yet tendeth to poverty."

POPULAR RULE IN GERMANY.

The mild tone of the Emperor of Germany in his address to the Reichstag will surprise those who have been taught to believe by Bryan in his recent campaign speeches that the Emperor of Germany is a kind of military monster, the incarnation of absolutism, like the Czar of Russia. On the con-13 Reyal street.

Size in Washington, D. C., with A. W. like the Czar of Russia. On the contrary, its government of Germany is remn, 500 14th N. W. not only constitutional in form, like that not only constitutional in form, like that of Great Britain, but every male inhabitant of the requisite age, not disqualified by crime or by being actually in service under the colors, possesses the right to vote at the German Parliamentary elections. This gift of universal suffrage was the work of Bismarck, by whom this popular right of suffrage was recognized and imbedded in the organic law of the empire. Thirty-five years ago Bismarck was an aggressive champion of absolutism, and pera happy state, because it has few suaded Emperor William I, then King weakhy people. However, even the of Prussla, sorely against his will, to most mordant Bryanites in Oregon will violate the Prussian Constitution to organize an army adequate to the overthrow of Austria, without any authority from the Prussian Parliament. To tarded by insufficiency of capital. We Bismarck, the author of oppressive need capital to open Oriental markets, anti-socialist laws, the Socialists own their strength in the German Reichstag today, for it was Bismarck who, in forming the German imperial system, insisted that the Reichstag should be chosen by universal suffrage. To Bismarck Germany is indebted

not only for national unity, but for that that he may know what crops are fit-test and most remunerative. We need makes the German Reichstag the real government of Germany, the holder of its educational institutions and to en-courage historical researches and works as the House of Commons is of Great of art. We need wealth here in Port- Britain. The King of Prussia thirtyfive years ago dared to raise soldiers and levy taxes in defiance of the Prus sian Parliament, but the Emperor of Germany cannot do in Germany today what the Prussian King did in Prussia in 1863-66. It would not be safe for the King of Prussia today to break the solemp pledge made by his grandfather to Prusula in 1866 after Sadowa, that he never again would violate the constitution of his country, and it would be impossible for the Emperor of Germany successfully to defy the will of the people of Germany, even if he dared to make the experiment of suddenly enlarging his army for his own purposes by imperial decree, for the Emperor of those as yet unfamiliar with its use. Germany, even if backed by the Fed. 1690, when the British Parliament met eral Senate, would be as powerless to raise troops without the consent of the by its prospective beneficiaries as a Reichstag as Queen Victoria, backed known, it was generally expected that by the House of Lords, would be to of these apparent obstacles is real. defy the House of Commons. The pence should be a shilling." But Par-Experience has shown that the Y. W. Reichstag holds the purse strings, and liament, on the contrary, passed withwithout sinews of war there can be no out division a resolution that "the

Emperor has no resource but to repopular assembly and appeal to the Whenever the people of Gerelectors. many feel that their Emperor is taking | money. counsel of his ambition and his mill tary temper, rather than of his discretion as a statesman, they can curb him in the country, and that the want of by refusing to vote the money and supplies necessary to his designs. So there need be no fear that Emperor William matter of patriotism, if the members of the Reichstag sincerely believed that | teenth century. the great fabric of national unity were really in danger of war with France cure" law of Minnesota is declared in- and Russia, they would instantly vote and proved it did not contain a single millions without stint for defense. But the Germans are too prudent and eco-

by itself can impose no contributions.

Emperor William will be sustained reightier consideration of "consent of in his present efforts to punish the United States by a clump of ignorant murderers of the German Ambassador the attention which is its due. If no at Pekin, to collect exemplary pecuniary indemnity, and to establish a responsible government in China; but sition enthosiastically indorsed by thir- Emperor William would not be sustained if his avowed or suspected purpose was to obtain the partition of the Mongolian Empire and the annexation of one or more of its provinces by Ger-What would become of "liberty" and many. Emperor William sometimes "consent," if a man deciding to be a talks like a very headstrong man, but he soon cools down, because he knows that he is the ruler of a very conservaof his limitless appetite for alcohol? tive and prudent people, who have no notion to be saddled with an interminable, costly war with China.

PRUITLESS PRESIDENTIAL AMBI-

TIONS. Henry Clay suffered his first defeat in 1824, Henry Clay suffered his first defeat in 1824, when he and Andrew Jackson were beaten by John Quincy Adams. Twenty years later Clay reappeared as a candidate and suffered his second and final defeat at the hands of James K. Folk. Thereafter he figured no more as a Presidential possibility. One defeat disposed of Daniel Webster, and one sufficed to end the Presidential dreams of Blatne, though both non struggled long for the nomination at the hands of their parties.—Spokahs Spokesman-Review. Review.

The above is not quite correct. In the popular election of 1824 Jackson received 155,872 votes. Adams 105,321 votes, Clay 46,587, and Crawford 44,282 votes Jackson obtained 99 electoral votes, Adams 84, Clay 27 and Crawford 41. While Jackson had obtained a plurality both The sagacity of railroad policy that in the popular and electoral vote, there Here and there was a lapse into was no election by the people, so the House was obliged to choose between the time was utilized in making such no railroad more strikingly than Jackson, Adams and Crawford. As repairs as their roads needed, and in only three names could go before the other preparatory work that would en-House, Henry Clay cannot be said to able them to handle the enormous ship York Financial Chronicle, "is now in have been beaten by Adams, for he was not voted for by the House. Clay the settlement of the strike. The month

similar case of the Northern Pacific. Van Buren were unable to unite upon the current annual report shows an in- Harrison was the favorite candidate of crease of gross earnings of \$6,485,305, or | the Whigs Of the electoral votes cast, | days in December, almost 23 per cent; in the net, \$5,727,845. Harrison received 73, Delaware, Indior over 88 per cent. Including the Balti- ana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, more & Ohio Southwestern, the system | Ohio and Vermont voting for Harrison, while Webster obtained only the electoral vote of his own state, Massachu-Connecticut and Rhode Island, setts. that had voted for Clay in 1832, refused to vote for Webster in 1836. So far as the Whig party had any National canbetterments and purchases. Otherwise, didate in 1836, it was General Harrison, it would have been unable to compete not Webster, who was put in the field only by his own state and received no electoral votes outside of it.

Mr. Blaine's defeat in 1884 was not the cause of Blaine's retirement in 1888, for it is a notorious historical fact that Blaine peremptorily refused the offer of the nomination by the Republican National Convention of 1888. His telegram from Scotland refusing the nomination was dictated by the knowledge that he had then become a victim to the fatal disease that ended his life a little more than four years later,

## CALAMITOUS IGNORANCE.

Under the title of "An American Commoner" has been issued the life of Richard P. Bland, with an introduction by William Jennings Bryan, Bryan of the report, beyond that which tells could well afford to contribute to this of life "plucked from the dread sweep had it not been for his own eloquent told in the words: "Investigations made fustian concerning the "cross of gold into the details of every shipwreck inand the crown of thorns," Bland would | volving less of life, and into the conduct have been nominated by the Democracy at Chicago in 1896. Richard P. Bland life was lost through the lack of prompt was a man of very insignificant intel- and faithful efforts on the part of the lectual ability, and very small reading. He was a man of rigid pecuniary honesty in all his public and private relations, and it was this quality that gave personal honesty, Mr. Bland was a man of most calamitous ignorance. He was Congress the justice and necessity of so destitute of economical education silver craze, and lived and died under the delusion that the rich, through the erty, including vessels and cargo, imcontrol over the prices of commodities poor. At the extra session of 1893 he year was \$1,735,986. The great discrepopposed the repeal of the Sherman law of his bonnet that law can regulate prices through the standard of value. For twenty years this very honest but very dull and ignorant man supported enthusiastically the cause of dishonest money.

If the honest but ignorant men among the sponsors of the free-silver delusion had been persons of any knowledge of the subject upon which they presumed to pronounce their dogmatic opinions, they would not have remained long wedded to their wooden-headed idols, for English financial history only needs to be studied to convince any intelligent reader that the flat-money visionaries and socialists of the Populist party have always been threshing very old straw. There were Populists ad nau-seam more than 200 years ago, who thought it the divine right of Kings and Parliaments to declare a dime to be worth a dollar, for on October 20, in the midst of the worst commercial and financial crisis England had ever "a law would be enacted that a ninesoldlers. The German Federal Senate standard of money should not be altered in fineness, weight or denomina-If the Reichstag refuses at any time | tion." As long ago as 1682 keen thinkto pass the army bill in any form, the ers, like William Petty, exposed the fallacies of the financial quacks of that counce his project or to dissolve the day, who thought "to solve the economical and monetary troubles of the nation by creating worthless (flat)

There has never been lack of persons to contend there is not money enough money is the cause of hard times. Poor, ignorant Richard P. Bland did not seem be aware that in the agitation of will ever involve Germany in a ruin- his philosophy of fiat silver he was only ously expensive war with China. As a threshing old straw that was musty as long ago as the middle of the seven-The ablest English thinkers of that day whipped all the dust out of it more than 250 years ago, kernel of wheat, and it was tossed out of doors and trampled under foot by ligence. This rotten old English stubble was solemnly threshed anew in the quacks and palmed off upon the debtor, the embarrassed farmer and planter, as bright, fresh, new American wheat, sown, grown, ripened and garnered on American soil, an original and admirable native product, as indispensable to our existence and as nutritious as the bread-fruit tree is to the islanders of

Polynesia. These Populist financial fallacies were all punctured more than 200 years ago by the sharp, unerring pen of an English merchant, Sir Dudley North; and poor Richard Bland had been a reading man he might have been a blessing, not a bane, to his day and generation. He could not have done any harm in English politics, because currency question there is no more made a question of party politics than is the question of the best scientific treatment of the bubonic plague. Experts settle questions of currency and finance in Great Britain, and on the Continent, but mere jawsmiths expound it in America, who with equal title of fitness might assume to upset the legal rulings of John Marshall by dogmatic dissent resting on their inspired ignorance for defense,

Barring the loss of tolls upon the coal which they carry to market, the great anthracite companies lost little by the idle period through which they compelled to pass by the recent strike. something of inactivity, but in the main ments which were certain to follow and in every way." Then it goes on turned the votes that would have been to tell the reason why. One of the most bis to elect Adams over Jackson, whom impressive features of the reorganisa- be both disliked and distrusted. Clay show a coal output the heaviest for any

the outlay of a prodigious amount of candidate, Clay rather than Adams ers will indeed have a Merry Christmas money, The road was plunged into a would have beaten Jackson. Clay reand Happy New Year. Steady work,

S. I. Kimball, whose name has come to stand for the organized effort known as the lifesaving service of the United States, makes the usual interesting showing of the work performed by this service in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It may well be believed that the statistics of this be believed that the statistics of this two defeats are proof of genius. Mr. report are conned with greater attention to detail than those of many larger and more pretentious departments of the Government service. The reason of this is not far to seek. Linked closely with the humanities is the discovered in the seek. with the humanities is the statement that relief was given during the year covered to 364 vessels in distress, and that of 2655 persons in peril of the sea through this distress, 2607 were brought safely to land. And when it is stated further that 673 persons received hospitallty at the lifesaving stations, whom in the aggregate 1447 days' relief was afforded, something of the real work of the sturdy men who battle with the surf to save human life is un-

derstood. Perhaps the most striking statement st-mortem panegyric of Bland, for of the down-streaming seas" is that of the lifesaving crews, show that no lifesaving men." The cost to the Government for this service is relatively small. Indeed, lifesaving is the one underpaid vocation in the Governmental his report, and urges strongly upon increasing the pay of these faithful, inthat he was an easy victim of the free- trepid, poorly paid servants of the Government. The total value of the propnonetization of silver, had gained a periled by disaster was \$9,470,190. Of this sum, \$7,234,690 was saved, The through which they ground down the cost of maintaining the service for the ancy between these sums shows the cause he never could get the bee out large advantage of the service to the seagoing interests of the Nation, while the statistics that tell of life saved and hospitalities extended to the shipwrecked make a presentment in behalf of humanity that appeals to the best that is in human nature.

The National Irrigation Association is laboring diligently to push the irrigation contention forward as the greatest and most important matter now before the country. The association will meet in ninth annual session in Chicago next week, this being the first session of the congress held in any city east of the Missouri River. The special effort at this meeting will be to enlist the business men of Chicago in the subject on the hasis of increased development as auxiliary to increased trade. Lectures on forestry and irrigation Mr. Cleveland has, very gratifyingly, come to his own as a leader of democracy just at the moment of the complete racy, just at the moment of the complete successions. subject on the basis of increased develphlets will be presented at the evening sessions to audiences that, it is hoped, will fill the great Auditorium Theater, There is reason to believe that a growing and substantial interest in the question of irrigation as applied to the semi-arid lands of the Rocky Mountain on a practical basis to the enterprising business men of the Middle West, Seif-interest, properly enlisted, may be depended upon to dig ditches and build great storage reservoirs, just as it has tunneled mountains and built and equipped railroads.

Mrs. Bryan, while looking forward becoming mistress of the White. House, with the confidence that the good wife feels in her husband's judgment, busied herself like the energetic and capable woman that she is in plans for refurnishing the Executive Mansion and ordering her own domestic affairs within it. While everybody will sympathise with an excellent and most worthy woman in her disappointment, she can congratulate herself in having escaped a vast amount of worry which is the sure penalty of prominence and position.

The new census will show an accession to population within the ten years covered of about 10,000,000 by birth and of 4,000,000 by immigration. It appears by this that the American birth-rate. so long a source of anxiety to statisticlans, moralists and political economists, is all right. The great need of the country is the proper bringing up of the ubiquitous and greatly in evidence American boy and girl,

How sincerely Paris regrets the Dreyfus scandal may be judged from the avidity with which it snaps up promise of another like it. Few things are too sacred to serve for a Parislan holiday.

Free sliver was the primary cause of Democratic defeat. That burden was loaded upon the party by the single vote of Hawali as punishment for antiexpansion.

All that glitters in the form of Chinese indemnity is not gold. The customs must pay it, and that means a tax on European and American im-

Prosperity has come to be measured in four-year relays. Is it the fault of politics that encourage prosperlty or of politics that menace it? Aguinaldo preserves an exasperating-

ly dignified silence on the election re-He must have seen them, for he who runs may read.

Bryanite success is never more than four years ahead.

Variant Views of Politics.

New York Times.
"Moorfield Storey's independent run in
the Eleventh Congressional District,"

for more popular man than Adams proposal for betterments involving outlay of a prodigious amount of the House, and, had he been a carefully, and yet Itse and into the candidate next in 1821, when he was the candidate next in 1822, when he was the candidate of the own resolved that eventual solvency a require enormous expenditure position to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, which was fourteen years between the future. The success of the Number of the fact that it could compete with vale in the future. The success of the Number of the mines the market was practically in the subject of the well, and yet means nothing at all, or well, and he been a will have been on help and yet or well, and he he he and yet well, and yet means nothing at all the shoughts work and the candidate of the pres ing upon this phase of the subject, the sidered," which sounds more than fairly as any other brain. But the taint of office when they expect to be defeated. For many a machine politician, even of the very lewdest sort, there are both joy and profit in the mere running for office, and it is only failure to get nomination

CLEVELAND AND BRYAN.

The Grand Old Man Has Come Into His Own as a Leader.

New York Evening Post.

Besides his posturing too openly as a demagogue, besides his being far too "lavish of his presence," and josting with too much ease in public, Mr. Bryan failed on account of the impression he gave of being an unstable man of too little ballast. He was a fertile, audactous, mas-He was a fertile, audacious, maslast. terful, tireless campaigner, but when all was said, was he the man to direct the storm which he was trying to raise? The social passions he so rashly appealed to-if they were once to break their bounds, would they not sweep him away with everyfiling size? It was not alone his wild and whirling words, it was the total effect of flightiness produced by his bearing, which made men ponder and healtate and turn away. They concluded, often with real regret, that he was not one of those "continent, persisting, impersons whom Emerson scribed as marked out "for the blessing of the world"..."men who have in the gravity of their nature a quality which answers to the flywheel in a mill, which him his strongest hold upon his Misservice. General Superintendent Kim-souri constituency. But, despite his ball makes note of this in concluding equally 'and suddenly in destructive distributes the motion equably over all equally 'and suddenly in destructive shocks." Mr. Bryan could not persuade the people that he was a "safe" man; and nobody whom the mass of the voters did not believe to be "safe" has ever been elected President, angle for hearts as skilfully as he might.

The safeguard of a strong and grave

> of the radical wing of a democracy than in the chief of the conservative party. Mr. Glastone often proposed a policy of upheaval. He was the champion of change. Yet, though he was throughout his career assailed as an innovator and destroyer, the poise and weight of his character were such that the English democracy knew itself safe in his hands. It takes the big and rugged natures to utter radical sentiments without frighten-ing people. Mr. Claveland was accused in 1892 of being an anarchist. Some things which he said about the Homestead strike an abuse distinctly remediable by leg lation, and did not harp on mere soo discontent. More important than this, was a man of demonstrated atrength legin. character and steadiness of purpose, and people knew that he would stand like a rock against surging passion. He was the sure, if somewhat heavy-footed, man whom the people defer to; before his type, the showy, erralle man always goes

eclipse of his reviler and would-be suc-cessor. A swifter reversal of contem-porary judgment was never known. Re-publicans have had the frankness to acknowledge the immense and heroic serv-ices of the man into whose labors they themselves have so easily entered. Demo-crats, after following false lights for seven years, are looking back regretfully States will result from its presentment, to that steady beacon by which they ly for a decade. Cleveland's vindication has, in sho come in his own lifetime; and that is happiness which is the lot of few public servants fallen on troublous times, And in his present enviable position, secure in the confidence and esteem of his fel-low-countrymen, enjoying a forestate in life of the werdict of history upon him after he is gone, we see what it really is to be a leader in a democracy. In him all demagogues should read the great lesson which, with all their smirking and smartness, they never seem able to learn -the lesson of

"—the obedient sphere
By bravery's simple gravitation drawn." DREW ON THE SULTAN.

Plan of a Young Indianapolis Man for Increasing His Bank Account.

for Increasing His Bank Account.

Indianapolis Press.

C. Newell Lodge has just received a letter addressed to him that girdled the globe. It was sent from Indianapolis, January 13 last, at 10 A. M., by Casa Connaway, and was addressed to Tabriz, Persia. This city is in the heart of Persia, and every ounce of mall matter reaching it goes in on the backs of camels. Of course Mr. Lodge was not at Tabriz, and, as the upper left hand corner of the envelope contains the direction, "In five days forward to Kyoto, Japan," it was sent on its journey. After its arrival there it was duly advertised by the Japanese postal authorities, but as Mr. Lodge was busy practicing law at Indianapolis, he did not call for it. at Indianapolis, he did not call for it, so the letter was forwarded to the United States via the Pacific Mail steamer, and finally reached the dead letter office. Yesterday Mr. Connaway sent Mr. Lodge another letter. It was addressed to Banghok, Siam, in care of King Chulalonghons.

Some months ago a number of y Some months ago a number of young men were lounging around a club and the conversation turned on Mr. Lodge's letter, which was then making its weary journey around the world. One young man said, half jokingly: "I think I will make a sight draft on the Sultan of Turkey." The idea was so criginal that he was urged to make the experiment, and accordingly the next morning he drew a sight draft, payable to himself, and sent it forward through a local bank. In due time he received word that the draft had been paid and that his bank account had been increased to the extent of MS. It is thought that the Minister of Finance or the Chancellor of the ister of Finance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or whatever official has charge of His Sultanic Majesty's finances, thought it an easier plan to pay the draft than make the matter a subject of dip-lomatic correspondence. The Indianapolis lomatic correspondence. The Indianapolis man that made the draft feels that Euro-pean and Asiatic rulers are such easy game that he is thinking of drawing on the Shah of Persia.

Another Way to Trent Them.

Another Way to Treat Them.
Sait Lake Tribune.
The Oregonian does not prescribe a good remedy for Missouri's idiosyncrasies. The best thing, we should say, would be to vote the money needed and for all surrounding states to send exhibits, to go there in force and by their exhibits to show the mossybacks down in the back counties of Missouri how they are failing behind the great procession of the Nation and rouse in their boys and girls, if not the old people, the determination to shake off what is crude and harsh in their boilets, and become real Americans, because the Eleventh Congressional District, the mossycacus down in the back consciency the Springfield Republican. "was creditable, all things considered. He stood for principle in a hopeless fight, and retailed to the principle in their boys and girls, if not the old people, the determination to shake off what is crude and harsh in their books and become real Americans, because First there is "creditable, all things con-

behind the wagon, and the wagon loade with bacon and beans and white-haire children, planted the stakes of civiliza-tion all over the West, and when neces sary, like the bull on the railroad track, was always ready to make a great fight for the right of way. The world owes Missouri more than Missouri owes the world, and our recommendation would be to join heartily in the exposition in St. Louis, and by the object lessons that are presented, show to the average Missou-rians that the world on the outside is working on all lines toward a higher life, and that they must join the procession at once if they, too, would win.

## QUESTIONS FROM MR. HAMMOND.

He Would Like to Know as to the Effect of "Common Point" Rates. PORTLAND, Nov. 16 .- (To the Editor.) -The editorials contained in this morn-ing's Oregonian misrepresent my attitude towards improvements for the Columbia River. These editorials allow the infer ence that I am opposed to deepening the channel of the Columbia River from Portland to the sea. This is incorrect. On the contrary, I favor the deepening of this channel, and, furthermore, the ope ing of a channel, and improvement there-of, from Lewiston to the sea. I cannot permit this inference to go unchallenged. nor can I understand where there is anything in my contention which justifies The Oregonian in drawing such a con-ciusion, unless my argument in favor of the extension of common rates to the mouth of the river permits the editor to imply that there must be an obstruction to navigation to justify the extension of

these rates.
The Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, The Southern Pacific. Northern Pacific, Santa Fe and Oregon Rallway & Navigation Company have all extended common fates on lumber to the coast of California; and also all parts of the coast of Waehington, including Shoalwater Bay, which is within six miles of the mouth of the Columbia River, enjoy the benefit of company rates. of common rates.

The substance of my several letters is set forth in questions directed to the management of the O. R. & N. Co., becharacter is more essential in the leader ginning as follows:

Would it not be to the interest of Or generally, and to the western portion particu-larly, if common rates he extended to the mouth of the Columbia River? etc., etc. To these questions I wish to add the following:

Is Mr. Mellen unfriendly to the intere this state when he extends common rates to the mouth of the Columbia River against the protests of the O. R. & N. Co?

we should feel strongly inclined to ask The Oregonian to answer these questions had it not placed itself on record in former editions. Recent issues, however, seemingly indicate that The Oregonian is changing front, and is no longer supporting the extension of common rates to the mouth of the Columbia River, as it did in 1894. It has been the boast of The Oregonian that it represented the people of the whole State of Oregon, regardless of locality. Has it descended from thuproud position since making its conte tion in favor of common rates in 1894 at 1896? A. B. HAMMOND.

DRIFT TO REFORM.

Southern States Show Us How to Elect United States Senators.

Kansas City Star. In its election Tuesday North Carolina chose F. M. Simmons to be its Senator to succeed Marion Butler, the Populist chairman. The Legislature must finally elect Mr. Simmons, but its action will be a more formality. The state has practically gotten around the Constitutional provision and has cnosen its Senator by direct vote of the people. The result has been attained through state primaries orbeen attained through state primaries or-indifference. As much liquor was sold dered by the Democratic state conven-indifference. As much liquor was sold the Legislature, and its choice is simply "recommended" to the General Assembly in January.
Other Southern States have occasional-

Other Southern States have occasionally pursued the same course. Thus the re-election of Senator Berry, of Arkansas, over ex-Governor Jones was insured by county primaries last Spring. In April, Alabama Democrats voted in county primaries to send Senator Morgan back to Washington in preference to Governor Johnston. The usual method, when the candidates and issues are well defined, has been to make the nominadefined, has been to make the nomina-tion of a member of the Legislature the occasion of a fight between the opposing Senatorial candidates. This has been the case to a large extent in the Baker-Burton fight for the Kansas Senatorship. Last year in Iowa the Republican ma-chine made a piedge to vote for Senator Gear the price of the homination to the Legislature in many districts. The came method was used in the Hanna-McKisson

fight in Ohio three years ago, and Quay has developed it in Pennaylvania. The objection to this procedure is that It is a faulty way to secure an expression from the members of the party and that it tends to mix the Senatorial issue with that of state government. This was probably unforseen by the founders of the Republic, and it has proved unfortunate in practice. It would be better to elect the Legislature on its own merits. The primary system of North Carolina is an attempt to choose Senators by noming yors. So long as the Senators It is a faulty way to secure an exprespopular vote. So long as the Senate re-fuses to allow a Constitutional amend-ment on this subject to be submitted to the states it would seem that the North Carolina method is a fairly successful way to secure the benefits of such a

No Superiority on Finance Salem Statesman. Colorado's big vote for silver shows that women are at least as much sub-lect as men to financial delusions.

The Confession. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. Where Peter guarded heaven's gate

A woman came, one day,
And meskly knocked and meskly said:
"Oh, let me in, I pray?"
And many a fairer one than she
The good old saint had sighed to see
Forever turned away. "And why," he asked, "should I unbar The gate to let you in?
Is there upon your heart no scar,
And did you never sin?
Nay, look me fairly in the face
And hurry up and plead your case
I'm waiting—come—begin!"

"Ah, yes! I must confess I singed, The one without replied: "To keep from paining others I-Wall, often, sir-I lied! But pray do not condemn me yet, I have some virtues I would set Up on the other side!

"I didn't hate my husband's folks, Nor run them down," said sha: "I let him love his mether, and Be kind to her, and he Could talk to other women who Were young and blithe and comely, too, Without offending me.

"I nover made him wait A dismal hour or two; When he and I agreed to mart I got there!—And I threw No siurs nor ever tried to tain! The names of pure—""Ah!" said the saint, "Come in, you saigel, you!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The way to the Senate in Montana is paved with gold bricks.

If you have Christmas presents to buy repark to buy them now.

The Russian police are to limit the applause in the theaters of that country. That will shut Dick Mansfield out of

The authorities in Australia are discussing the proposition to attach st ing-rooms to the schools of that youthfus

They are getting up a new Dreyfus case in France. The reputation of Kentucky justice has evidently excited the jealousy of the French judges.

Mr. Bryan has his good points. He was not mean enough to accept that offer of a \$10,000 editorship in Denver, but the paper took long chances.

Tammony has offered Bryan a job defending its crooked precinct captains. He would be more likely to take it if said captains had done him any good.

The example of Marriand has shown the Republicans that they have only to lose the support of a Senator to gain that of the state from which he halls,

The press conscrebly has been removed at Mantis, but since all the objectionable dispatches have been written in the New York offices of the yellow journals the removal will not do the Army a great deal of harm.

Among the disappointments of the New York City election to the Republicans was the election of Oliver Belmont to Congress in the Murray Hill District and the polling of the German-American vote in Brooklyn almost unanimously for Bryan.

General Barry, who has been with General Chaffee's army in China, pays the Japanese a high tribute in saving of their military development: "The Japanese Army is as near perfection in administration, instruction and general efficiency as anything I have seen.

The following unique claim is posted on a mine in the Grand Encampment, in Wyoming: "We found it, and we claim it by the right of founding it. It's our'n. It's 750 feet in every direction except southwest and northeast, and there is 200 feet on each side of this writin'. It's called the Bay Horse, and we claim even the spurs, and we don't want nobody jumping on this Bay Horse-that's what's these trees is around here for, and we've got the same piece of rope that we had down in old Missouri,"

Vermont proposes to bestow an unusual honor upon Captain C. E. Clark, United States Navy, who brought the battle-ship Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic during the Spanish-American War, and who is a loyal son of the state. A resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Legislature asking Captain Clark to sit for a portrait to be placed with a suitable inscription in the state capitol, "In commemoration of his distinguished service to his country in command of the Oregon, and as a token of abiding affection and admiration of the people of his native state."

Some months ago a number of public spirited citizens of Berkeley, Cal., offered to pay itno the town treasury the \$1800 received annually from liquor licenses. On this condition a prohibition ordinance was adopted, and the saloons veceived notice that they might have three months in which to wind up their business. At the expiration of that time the \$450 necessary for the first quarterly payment was roused, but it was held in hand to await the attitude of the town authorities toward the prohibrefused to pay the money.

Jones, a Methodist, of Gentryville, Mo., a few years ago bet a two-me calf against a colt owned by Smith, a Baptist, of the same town, that the prophet Jonah was a Methodist. The bet was firmlly decided in favor of Smith on the ground that Jonah was immersed. The same two men made another curious wager before the election. If Dockery received a majority of 10,000 or less Smith agreed to become a member of the Methodist church for one year; if Dockery's majority ran anywhere from 50,000 to 70. 000, Jones was to become a Baptist for one year. If the majority was over 70, 000 all buts were to be off. In the contract they agreed not only to attend the other church in case the bet was lost, but to go through all the ceremonies necessary to join. Jones agreed, on be coming a Baptist, to be immersed, and Smith agreed to be sprinkled when the baptismal rite was performed.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Eternal Peminine.—"It is you women who make all the trouble in life." "Tes, and who make life worth the trouble."—Life.

A Reaction.—"My husband always eats extravagant lunches down town." "The minute he gets home in the evening he begins trying to diet the fan -- Chicago Record.

Brown (slapping total stranger on bask)— Hullo, old man, haven't even you for an age, Don't you remember me? Stranger—I don't remember your face, but your manner's very familiar.—Punch.

familiar.—Funch.

Cheap Religion.—Mrs. Jones—The true disciples of Confucius so to church twice every
day, Mrs. Smith—Well, they can afford to.
They have coins in China worth only onetenth of a centi—Puck.

tenth of a cent'-Puck.

The Double Regative.—Tens.—He's the most persisted man. When he proposed I said, "No.—a thousand times no!" Jess—I should think that would be enough to settle him. Tess—But he wouldn't. He said that means 500 affirmatives.—Philadelphia Press.

Splitting the Difference.—Book Reviews—I don't know just what to say about this new fection writer. Magazine Editor—Well, goodness, don't come to me for help! Say he remainds you a little of destrude Atherton and a

minds you a little of Gertrude Atherton and a little of George Ellot. - Indianapolis Journal. Hitle of George Ellot.—Indianapolis Journal.

Proved.—'It jee' goes to show,'' mid Mr.

Erastus Pinky, ruefully, 'it jee' goes to show,''

"What are you all talkin' about?' "De 'leetion. It's de fus' time I ever voted. De man
he offered me jwo dollahs an' I took it. My
unde him been from a lot o' campaigns, an' he
made 'im gib up fiva. It jee' goes to show dat
dar ain' no chance any mo' tob de young man
in politics."—Washington Star.

In the Metropolis.

I like not with the City's human stream.

To be rathed obward, nor to bear the groun
Of restless, hurrying masses, avarios-bipen
Along the streats, with trade their only theree;

How can the sylvan poet Gream Amid the raging Babel round him thrown-Canons of brick paved with reverberate stone The whirl of traffe, and the shreek of areas of

But, oh far off from all the noise of these, To puce the shores that to the sail belong, In realms exclusive past the thought

By the lane feam of sanctuary seas
To hear drift on, in depths of sunsed ats,
The phantom casavels of deathless Bong.