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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair: light variable

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

The tyranny and despotism of Amerfcan rule, which require its limitation to the smallest possible area, are not sufficiently apprehended in Spain, it would appear from the fact that of Cuba's immigration of 21,107 in the last fiscal year, no fewer than 17,968 came from Spain. The explanation of this anovement is that the Spaniards are better off in Cuba than at home. Taxes are lower, there is no standing army to maintain, and American policies are found to be more honest and progresgive. Robbing officials, instead of being protected and continued, as under the Spanish regime, are arrested and prosecuted. Engineering and sanitary devices are introduced, and reforms have been inaugurated in every department of government. This, at least, is the impression that has been formed in Spain of General Leonard Wood's administration. Though our Presidential election is over, there is work yet to be done, it would seem, by the antis. They should bestir themselves without delay to show these Spanish immigrants to Cuba their error in not recognizing American oppression in its unspeakable heinousness. Almost any anti can tell them that we are a Nation of bloodthirsty conquerors, that our Army is a band of freebooters and cut-throats, and that the American flag is an emblem of slavery and ignominy.

Most of the differences between Democrats in their discussion of plans for 1904 resolve themselves into a mere confusion of terms. That is, they understand different things by the word 'regrganization." Some doubtless mean by it a humbling of the present leaders and an installation of Gold Democrats. The sliver men who understand reorganization in this way repudiate it, and rightly. They have borne the burden for eight years; they have done the best they could, and now they don't thing like this when they talk of reorganization. They want to come back to the party, and they want the party to make the return as easy for them as possible. They don't mean by reorgan- England does with the Suez Canal. ization anything nearly so radical as the present leaders suppose. They will be willing to meet the present organization half way, they won't ask for the chief scats at the table, they don't expect the party to stultify itself. It is easy to see that many more Gold Democrats will return to the fold in 1904 than returned in 1900. But they will be mostly old stagers who have come home to die amid familiar scenes. The young men who voted for McKinley in 1896 and 1900 will be Republicans still, just as the young men who voted for Bryan in 1895 and 1900 will be Democrats still. It may take a generation to retrace the disastrous step taken in We know what the war record of the Democracy has done for it since Buchanan. We can almost guess what its silver record will do for it after Cleveland.

It is highly proper that the movement for opening the Columbia River should spring, as it does, from Lewiston. High rates from the grain fields to the sea are, in fact, the farmer's funeral. Whatever rate Upper Columbia and Snake River farmers get through a canal at the dalles to Portland, they will also get to Puget Sound, Improvements of rivers and harbors are chiefly an agricultural problem, and what has stood in our way here more than any other one thing is the apathy of the farming communities toward transportation problems. Our pilotage, towage and boarding-house charges have had to be reduced at Salem with practically no active co-operation from the wheatgrowing districts whose interests were being signally served. What the Oregon farmer needs is a forty-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia River, a thirty-foot channel from Portland to the sea; a complete chain of navigation from the Lower to the Upper Columbia, a drydock at Portland or Asteria, cheap coal, dockage, charters and port disbursements generally at Portland. All the saved in these ways will be added to the price of wheat at the farm. And the farmer will still have

There is something decidedly discon-

ly attested, would establish the new hypothesis that McKinley is the chief minary and Hanna the mere satellite, instead of vice versa. It may be recalled in this connection that while the President's state papers always speak favorably of aid to a merchant marine, he has consistently refused to indorse the subsidy scheme in specific terms, One could wish that right here President McKinley would write the first noteworthy page in the volume of good deeds looked forward to in this his second, last, and, it is hoped, best term. He must know that the merchant marine does not need subsidies of the Frye-Payne order, however desirable are liberal payments for steamship mail service, and he is acute enough to see the futility of Mr. Hanna's programme to enact the subsidies and thus claim credit for the shipbuilding revival already under way. However, we shall soon know. The message is doubtless written, and we shall have it by this time next week,

A QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION.

It is certainly to be hoped that Repsentative Tongue is correct in his view that the Hepburn bill in its amended form does not contravene the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is true that the original wording "fortify" was changed to "defend," yet the general impression, both here and in England, appears to be that the bill is in conflict with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and would be by Great Britain regarded as in conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty would not admit Great Britain and ther European powers to joint political control of the Nicaragua Canal. and operate it, but it forbids us to fortify it This treaty would bind the United States to keep the canal open to our own enemies in any war in which we may be engaged, and rely for its Canal, if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified, would be operated under an American trusteeship, even as is the Suez Canal under a British protectorate. The Suez Canal is owned, so far as the majority of the stock is concerned, by the British Government, but the Suez Canal is a neutral waterway over which Great Britain charges tolls, just as the American Government would charge if it builds the Nicaragua Canal. Great Britain protects the Sues Canal with the approval of the great powers of Europe, just as we would protect the Nicaragua Canal with the approval of Great Britain and the other owers of Europe.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is an expansion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1856, which only prevented us from Prince Tuan and his associates, who by making a trans-isthmian canal other than a neutral waterway to Great Britain's commerce, just as the powers of this national conspiracy for the expul-Europe make the Suez Canal a neutral sion of the foreigner. We cannot exwaterway to the commerce of Europe, although England substantially owns and punish these proscribed leaders, ton-Bulwer treaty and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are founded is the he been tried for treason in that state same, viz., that the isthmian canal shall be a water highway of peaceful May, 1865. There was no public opin commerce, and not an exclusively American military and naval highway in time of war. In 1850 it was agreed that pelther Great Britain nor the United States should acquire any exclusive advantages in any canal that might be made across the Isthmus. The new treaty simply proposes that this principle shall be extended in its application so as to include all the powers of

As a matter of self-interest, all the urally support this principle that no great commercial power should have the empire, whose supreme head is the the exclusive use of a passageway bein peace or war. The original provision of the Hepburn bill for the fortification of the canal was absurd, for our leading naval officers have pointed out that our ships of war are the only effective defense of the canal in case it propose to take a back seat for those is not made a neutral highway. There the recuperation of Chinese industry who defeated them and elected McKin- does not seem to be any sound reason ley. It is doubtful if any considerable why our Government, which was will- the present condition of affairs connumber of Gold Democrats mean any- ing to make the Nicaragua Canal a tinues, there will be no restoration of thus far, in arousing intelligent interest neutral water highway to Great Brit- trade and commerce with China; and in dairying and the industries that acain in 1850, should not be willing to event of a great war there would be no make it today a neutral water highway. to the commerce of the world, even as

MALPRACTICE WEARING A MASK.

A correspondent in yesterday's is-

sue of The Oregonian pleads in defense of the iamentable consequences of medical malpractice under the name of "Christian Science" that "a patient has an underlable right to be treated by any practitioner of whatsoever system of healing that exists under the sun." This so-called "system of healing" is not a system of healing at all. It is a negation of all systems of healink that rest upon knowledge of anatomy of the human body, and surgical skill. It treats the fundamental facts of anatomical and physiological knowledge, which are accepted by all same and intelligent people, as of no consequence. It substitutes for medical and National election returns once in four surgical skill the incantations of a lemn quack with a head full of wheels and a mouth full of nonsense. A child sick with diphtheria, a man and 1898, which show interesting results with a broken leg, a girl with the smallpox, a boy with the bubonic plague, a woman suffering from tuberculosis, pneumonia or Bright's disease, all receive the same treatment, or in 1898 it had dropped to 54.7, as showrather no treatment at all, beyond the gift of healing that resides in the aroused in Presidential and state elec-humid hands of the quack or in the tions. The states throwing the lowest prayers and humbuggery that constitute his materia medica. To dignify such creatures as standing for a legitimate school of healing is to discredit insanely the place and value of anatomical knowledge, surgical skill and medical knowledge which they hold to- have, and on the basis of responsible day in the science of the world.

The law is common sense. It does not say that a man must be an allo-path or a homeopath, or an eclectic, to dropped to 10.6, 9.2 and 15.6 in order of be permitted to practice the healing art. But law insists that the presumptive doctor or surgeon shall know the fundamentals. He shall know anatomy and operative surgery well enough so that when he is called to a broken leg he can set it, or, if necessary, can amputate it, instead of simply resorting to the barbaric incantations of an In dian medicine man or an African witch doctor. Now, the law punishes an allopath or a homeopath for malpractice. his choice of Portland or Tacoma at the if by reason of professional ignerance or negligen'e his patient suffers needless deformity or incurs inexcusable debillty. Both in New York City and in

"Christian healer," who had nothing to offer but prayer for the recovery of his patients.

If allopaths and homeopaths and all other legitimate schools of medicine are llable under law for malpractice be cause of ignorance of the fundamental facts of anatomy and physiology, why should they not fairly seek to these Christian Science healers to responsibility for the consequences that follow their utter ignorance of and contempt for the fundamental facts of human anatomy and physiology? Either repeal all laws which now punish the regular educated surgeons and doctors for malpractice, or else punish these charlatans who usurp the place of a doctor and then deny any responsibility for their sins of omission or commission consequent upon their profound ignorance of the whole art of healing save the art of prayer. Our correspond ent, we suppose, if his child has the smallpox, would claim the right to treat him with nothing but prayer and mas sage: This is the anarchist's "go-asyou-please" substitute for government

THE POWERS MUST CLIMB DOWN. The powers are coming at last to the unreasonable, intolerable and imprac tleable terms of the Chinese Government; that it will be necessary to abate their demands greatly unless it is their stupid purpose to create a commercia solitude and a political desert and call

It peace. Our Government from the outset ha behaved with moderation born of common sense. It saw that the conditions agreed upon in Pekin by the powers were not only unjust through their harshness, but impossible of enforce ment. Were these terms enforced to morrow, China would be set on fire with excitement resulting in a formidable because universal insurrection. Our closure upon our Navy. The Nicaragua Government saw from the start that beyond reasonable reparation we could expect nothing from China, Revenge and retaliation upon the persons of the principals were not possible, for the powers are not able to enforce their ararrest and put to death the leaders of an uprising that had behind it all the governing forces of the Pekin Govern-

ment The attack upon the envoys was tional, inspired or winked at by the Pekin Government. From the Empress down to the leading Princes and Gen erals, all are equally guilty and deserving of punishment, We cannot expect the execution of the Empress for reasons of state, and for the same reasons we cannot expect the execution of the orders and approval of the Empress organized and attempted to execute pect the Chinese Government to The principle upon which the Clay- any more than we could expect a con viction of Jeff Davis in Virginia, had after his capture and imprisonment, i ion in Virginia mean enough to have convicted its late leader; there is no public opinion in China that would approve the arrest and execution of the guilty Empress, who was the cap-sheaf of the whole national conspiracy.

There has not been a particle of cor mon sense in the so-called diplomacy of the international commission at Pekin, which has persisted in its effort Europe, as in the case of the Suez Ca-nal. The powers nal. they mean to plunge China into a state commercial powers of Europe will nat- of anarchy and chaos by dislocating the whole administrative machinery of Empress, whose authority is recognized tween the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans both by the pro-foreign Yangtse Vice roys and by the most radical anti-foreign officials. Persistence in this policy will result in war or in the dismember ment of China.

The only practical interest which the powers can take in China is to hasten ultimate dismemberment of China the powers are not prepared today, and are the slightest probability that Great Britain would send a large army to China in the Spring for the purpose of aiding Germany in its partition; there is small probability that the German Reichstag would by vote authorize any great increase of military forces in thina. There is small probability that Germany and Great Britain will persist in a most pernicious policy, which forbids all hope of speedy pacification of China, which is strongly disapproved by the United States and Russia, and will not be supported by France.

VOTERS AND VOTES.

The question, "How many voters one that is answered by the years. Eltweed Pomeroy has gathered and presented in detail some figures on the subject for the years 1888, 1893, 1896 and form a basis for intelligent sufmise In 1896 he finds that the percentage of voters as shown by the count to the number shown by the census was 71.7; ing the difference between the interest per cent of votes, both in 1896 and 1898 were South Carolina, Louisiana and Washington. In the former year South Carolina polled but 24.4 per cent; Louisians, 23.7 per cent, and Washington, but 20 per cent of the votes that might citizenship should have been thrown, In the latter year the per cent of voters the states named. These figures repre sent a condition of public apathy upon vital political issues that is almost in credible, yet they show it, and local

The average percentage for the whole United States, of males of voting age who voted in 1896-a year when the whole country was so deeply stirred by the Presidential struggle-was 71.7 per Reckoned in groups, the percent. centage for the North Atlantic States was 70.8; for the South Atlantic, 71.4; for the Northern Central, 79.7; for the Southern Central, 67.9; for the Western

conditions governed if they do not in-

elligently explain it.

practically determined before the vol. ing began. High figures in West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina where similar conditions were dominant, brought the percentage of voting voters of the South Atlantic group close up to the average, notwithstanding the

THE MORNING OREGOMAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1900.

low figures of South Carolina.

The political inequalities that prevail in a Government whose corner-stone, so to speak, is political equality, appear in the fact that the nine Presidential electors of South Carolina in 1896 represented 68,907 voters, and Pennsylvania's thirty-two electors represented 1.194,355 voters. In the former state there were 7655 voters to each elector; in the latter, there were \$7,333 to each elector. The figures presented for the five election years, including three Presidential elections covered, show a steady fall in percentage from National to local elections, and this in face of the fact that the citizen comes in contact with his state government much more closely than with his National Government-an example of curiously perverted political interests that it is difficult to reconcile to the accepted idea that self-interest governs the actions of mankind.

Sheriff Freeman, of Lincoln County,

olerado, where the young negro, Porer, was recently burned at the stake in explation of a most abhorrent crime, is ut in a breezy letter to the Prosecuting Attorney of the district, in which he objects strongly to having the blame of the lynching "saddled," as he ex-presses it, solely upon himself by Governor Thomas and the public prose cutor. In defense of his neglect or refusal to apprehend and bring the lead ers of the mob to justice he declares that such an effort would be wholly fruitless, while imposing upon the ounty an enormous expense, as it would be impossible to secure a jury, sither in Lincoln, or by change of venue in either of the four adjoining counties, that would convict any one of any con reivable charge that might be brought against him of complicity in the lynching. The latter part of this estimate is no doubt true, but, so material a creature is the taxpayer, it is not at all certain that the "enormous expen imposed by a trial of the leaders of this mob would not prevent the effort from eing a fruitless one, even though con viction could not be secured. There are those who believe the best way to prevent lynchings is to make the people of the county in which one takes place pay for it "enormously." This man Porter deserved death. There is no question in any humane or practical nind about that. There is no provision for execution by law in Colorado hence it is plain that a law with the death penalty attachment should be enacted in that state at the earliest oportunity, to the end that there may not be the shadow of an excuse for a repetition of the scene lately witnessed at Limon. In the meantime, it will be well to take the advice of Sheriff Freeman and "let this episode rest."

Two more commercial records have een broken. The exports of the United States for October, 1900, aggregated a value of \$193,093,597, the highest figures ever attained in October of any year More than this, the exports for ten months ending with October, 1990, have never been equaled in any similar period in our history, the total representing a value of \$194,775,203. Accompanying this statement is the an-nouncement that "the year 1900 will for the first time in the history of our commerce show an export value of more than \$100,000,000 in every month of the year." The demand for American products is unprecedented, and we might well assert that our foreign trade is at high tide but for the fact that it is constantly increasing.

The institute work that is being car ried on in Eastern Oregon and Washington by the O. R. & N. Co. cannot fall to be of immense value in developing and its valuable commerce. So long as at Tekoa last week, it is said that it was the most successful of the series company it, especially those of poultry income from China. For war and the and hogralaing. The transportation company that serves at once its own interests and those of the homebuilders not likely to be prepared. There is not that make a state shows a business spirit that is both progressive and try. sagacious.

The tragedy at Jacksonville, involving murder and suicide, seems to be one of those happenings which human foresight cannot provide against, since the insanity that leads up to it is of a type that cannot be proven until too late for such proof to be of service in saving life. If there is a redeeming feature in this crime, it is found in the fact that the murderer's pistol was equally effective when, after shooting his victim dead, he turned it against himself.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, the tonnage of our merchant marine was increased 200,000 tons during the last fiscal year. This showing is gratifying, but it lacks still 374,974 tons of coming up to that of 1861. Our merchant marine tonnage will have to increase steadily and much more rapidly even than last year for many years before it will represent truly the greatness of our country.

President Gilman's Retirement.

New York Tribune. The announcement of Dr. Gilman's pur pose to resign the presidency of Johns Hopkins University at the end of the cur-rent academic year will cause general sur-prise, and all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of that institution will doubtless be inclined to regret his decis-tion, while gratefully acknowledging that he has amply earned a release from his long labor and responsibility. In resign-ing the presidency of Yale two years ago Dr. Dwight said to the corporation: "It has been my conviction for many years that it is desirable—alike with reference to his own happiness in the later, less active and more restful period of life, and as related to the highest interests of the institution—that a person who is placed in the chief administrative office in a large university like ours should not con-tinue in that position beyond the age of 70." The same considerations seem to have persuaded Dr. Gilman to retire while still possessing a degree of physical and mental vigor apparently equal to all the requirements of a great place in the educational world.

cational world.

It was remarked when Dr. Dwight announced his resignation and the reasons for it, that it seemed somewhat illogical to fix an arbitrary limit of service in the presidency of a university, as in any other field of activity. At three-score and ten some men are not 70 years old, but 79

which he has borne for a quarter of a century. The tame of the first president of Johns Hopkins as a teacher, and still fore as an organiser, is secure, and, happily, there is no reason to fear that the important work which has thus far been in a peculiar sense and degree his own will be checked by his retirement.

GROWTH OF MANUPACTURES. New Concerns Outmubering Consolidations and Wages Aslyanced.

New York Journal of Commerce.

If Mr. Merrium, Director of the Census,
s not very much misinformed by his is not very much misinformed by his subordinates regarding the number of manufacturing establishments in the country, the decade of industrial combinations has, a curious tale to tell. He says that in 1890 there were about 85,000 manufacturing concerns in the United States, and that there are now about 600,000. This is an increase of 70 per cent in number in a period when concentration seemed to be the prevailing tendency. It is not said that these establishments it is not said that these establishment are separately controlled, but in several instances the formation of a combination has been followed by the closing and occasionally the dismantling of some of the plants. Much of the growth of the past 10 years, too, it is well known, has been in the direction of the enlargement of existing plants, and the public had of existing plants, and the public had supposed that the growth of the past 19 supposed that the growth of the past is years would be rather in the line of increasing size than increasing number. A report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that while the number of combinations operating in the state had increased very much in the past year, the independent concerns absorbed by them were a very small percentage of the whole number.

he whole number.

The general figures of manufacturing stablishments in 1890 and 1880 may be recalled in connection with this advance statement of Mr. Merriam's that the whole number of such establishments in the country has reached about 600,000. The the country has reached about 600,000. The whols number of establishments reporting in 1800 was 355,461, but this included several industries not included in 1880. For purposes of comparison between the two cansuses, therefore, fairness required their omission from the figures for 1800. Thus corrected, the leading facts regarding manufactories in the last two censuses are thus stated:

age of Inc. 1880. No. of establishments. 322,624 253,502 27.27 Capital\$5,128,716,604 \$2,780,786,885 129.78 Average No. employes ... 4,478,084 2,700,732 65.74 otal wages \$2,171,866,319 \$989,662,252 131,13 \$5,918,277,003 \$3,395,935,123 47,77

terial 35,918,277,003 \$8,386,926,123 47.77
/alue of products ... 19,054,425,337 \$5,349,131,458 69,27 Mr. Merriam has ventured no estimate of the value of product, but in spite of of the value of product, but in spite or decreases in price in many lines the in-crease in production has been so great that the total value cannot fail to show a large advance. The recent bulletin of the Department of Labor prepares us to look for a small increase in the average wages. As the total amount of wages in the previous decade increased very much more than the number of employes, the average wage must have increased do idedly; that increase has not been dupli-ated in the past 10 years, but the in-restigations of Colonel Carroll D. Wright dicate that there has probably

WHIPPING FOR SOME CRIMES. As It Is, Our Prisoner's Lot Is Usually a Happy One. Harper's Weekly.

Our penal institutions provide not only read and butter, three substantial meals bread and butter, three substantial meals a day, lodging, and absorbing occupation for the malefactors who have been sequestrated for a period by the operations of the law, but much entertainment is afforded them. Brenings of magic, and even authors' readings, have been provided for them; musicales are a frequent source of entertainment, and there is today published for their amuse-ment and exploitation a prison journal edited and contributed to by those who are serving terms of imprisonment for various crimes—a journal from whose columns the prison-made jokes are quoted mic papers. We do not exaggerate the situation when we say that the prison life of the offenders of the day is made far pleasanter and more comfortable for the average of them than that which they enjoy when they are free. This may be a humane method for the time be-ing. Wrighter it effects the greatest good for the greatest number is a serious ques-tion. Society should not, of course, be to be of immense value in developing vindictive in meting out justly incurred the agricultural and dairy interests of punishment, but neither should it err in a wide section. Of the institute held the other direction, and by a too complacent attitude toward the law-breaker destroy the reformatory influence of his punishment, and to that extent encourage him to continue in his career of

A good whipping administered in private would possibly be far more effective preventive than a period of con able sequestration upon the banks of the Hudson River or in any other of the first-class criminal hostelries of the coun-

The Oregonian and the South. PORTLAND, Nov. 26.—(To the Editor.)

—Your recent tirade against the people living south of Mason's and Dixon's line is ludicrous in the extreme, and stamps you as an arrant coward. I refer to your distance of the country of the co ditorial-"A Peculiar People."

You are on the same plane as the assas-sin who lurks in the shadows awaiting his victim, in that you use the columns of your paper to vilify people who have no way to retaliate.

In an editorial in today's paper you bray: "As part of the terrible price paid for the victory that kept the Union intact, the people of the North were obo way to retaliate.

jects of the intense hatred of the Southerners for a generation."
Hatred of the people of the South for the people of the North would have died out long years ago but for such blatherskites as you have shown yourself to be, who use every occasion to give them a dig and say something insulting about them. You belong to the class who be-

lieve in kicking a man when he is down, as witness your continued abuse of Bryan ever since his defeat. Now that election is over and the de-feated have gracefully accepted the resuit, why don't you devote a little of the energy expended in abusing Bryan and keeping alive the hatred of the Southerners for such rabid fanatics as you in printing some of the happenings

utside world? If the truth was known, you are one of those brave individuals who shot off their mouths and not their guns during the war of 1961-65. It is dollars to cents that you do not publish this. E. CAMPBELL.

The correspondent's facts are on a par rith his manners. The articles he refere to were written by a veteran of the

> A Brave Young Officer. Manila American.

A correspondent writes: 'There is a boy of 13 lying in a field hospital outside of Tien Tsin with a builet wound in his high who should be written down as 'the typical American kid of the better class,' typical American kild of the better class, a product of the peculiar conditions of character mouiding which the last three years have developed. This boy is Captain Smedley Darlington Butler, of the United States Marine Corps, a veteran of three wars, and the youngest officer of his runk in the service of the Navy Development He wars and the Montal States and Law Montal S partment. He was 18 years old last Mon-day (July 30). Before he was 17 he had been under fire in Cuba. In the Philip-pines he won distinction as a strategist in

He is Captain Butler now. Before he re turns to the peaceful beins of his parent in Westchester, Pa., he may be Colone Butlet, or even General Butler. Wh

JEFFERSON AND IRVING. One Has Ideas Apparently and th

Rarrett Eastman in Chicago Journal. Joseph Jefferson has been delivering a lecture to Princeton students on som topic or other. In the course of the lec-ture one of his auditors asked him wheth er he thought the 'aymbolism of Ibsen and Maeterlinck will ever flourish on the American stage." His roply was thor-oughly characteristic of the man, and confirms the impression made by his ca-reer as an actor that his acquaintance with the description is health to the conwith the drama is limited to "Rip Van Winkie," "The Rivala," and possibly one or two other plays. He said:

Other Only Notions.

Such plays as pertray the baser sides of h man nature, though they be true to life, a better left unplayed. I hope they will nev gain a footbold on the stage.

A truism; but what on earth hos it do with the question that was not do with the question that was put to him? Evidently, Mr. Jefferson has had no more time to read lbsen and Maeter-linck than he has had to do anything for

the benefit of the American stage. A very different sort of a man, Sir Hen-ry Irving, was addressing the Manches-ter Arts Club at about the same time that Mr. Jefferson was talking in Prince-ton. If ving has not Jefferson's great fortune, but he has some other things, among them a reputation as a man of taste, a true lover of art, and a man who as actor and manager has done all he could and that not a little, to give en-couragement to art of every kind. On a kindred topic to that alluded to by Mr. Jefferson, Sir Henry said: Still another divine scoffed at what he called

Still another divine scoffed at what he called the cant of describing the drama as a moral teacher. I sheald not make that claim on behalf of the drama, for its humble function is that of representing life—and how are you to satisfy everybody that any given representa-tion of life is conductive to morality. Hiskes-pears saw life on a bigger scale than any other dramatiet, and with an effect so perplux-ing to some moralists that one of them, a great writer, who was taken from us not lung ago. ing to some moralists that one of them, a great writer, who was taken from us not long ago, declared Shakespeare to have been divinely endowed with a total lack of conscience, in order that he might paint humanity exactly as it was. Where are you to put Falstad in any scheme of moral teaching? The pulget must treat him as an old reprobate, and yet Shakespeare has endeared him to mankind. It is an alagming paradox, and I do not venture to hazard any explanation for the benefit of discrean conferences, except that the drams, even Percentnormal any explanation for the secrets of coran conferences, except that the drama, even when it is not Shakespears, may summatimate broader views of humanity than its cosors, and sometimes enforce a lesson of chaity that they are apt to overlook. Compare the two utterances and y

will gain a very accurate ides of the dif-ference between the two men.

The actor, who is still considered to be an "outsider" by many people who would not approve the old English law which defined him as a "rogue and vagabond," has found a vigorous champion in Rabb Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia,

wants to take him by the hand and call him "Brother Frescher" and "Brother Toiler in the Vineyard of the Lord." Rab-bi Krauskopf finds a distinctly novel explanation of the too common disapproval of the actor by the clergyman. I have a strong suspiction (he says) that envy is the cause of much of the church's persecu-tion of the stage. The stage is more popular than the pulpit. And deservedly so, Compar-the average Puritanic church with the average

legitimate theater, and you will find contra legitimate theater, and you will find contrast enough. The one repels, the other attracts. The one is assette, the other is assthatic. The one chills, the other cheers. The one borres, the other recreates. The one scoles, the other pleases. The one surrounds itself with a cemetery atmosphere, the other delights the eye and ear with beautiful scenes and strains. The one is degressed, and dictatorial, the other one is dogmatic and dictatorial, the other teaches without the prod or rod, preaches with teaches without the prod or rod, preaches without starch or choker, and corrects without threat or censure. Take the best sermon and see how duli it is alongside a good play. What is a Beecher alongside a Booth? What a Talmage alongside an Irving? Words are never as forcible as actions. Precepts are never as powerful as sxamples. This view of the subject is interesting

whatever else may be said about it. But it should be noted that the clergy of Chicago are very far from demonstrating any hostility to the playhouse. On contrary, they not only refrain from tacking it, but many of them enjoy pleasure it provides, and one of them. Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of Grace Prot-estant Episcopal Church, is a member of the Forty Club, whose chief office is the dine distinguished actors visiting Chica-

Cologne Selling Her Bonds Here.

New York Herald. Now it is the City of Cologne, population of 400,000, which has come cking at the doors of American finan-s. The German municipality needs clers. money for public works, and has decided to float a new loan of El.000,000 marks (about \$5,000,000). Capitalists of this city have already begun to subscribe

The bond issue is being brought out in Germany by the Sechandlung of Berlin. It consists of 4 per cent gold bonds, and is offered at 29%, so that it is brought out on a triffe better than a 4 per cent basis. It is subject to call after December II, 1906, and if it is not called in them, or subsequently, in bulk, it will be drawn in at the rate of The per cent yearly thereafter by means of sinking fund operations.

C. I. Hudson & Co., who were interested in bringing out the recent City of Hamburg loan, are offering the present Cologne

burg loan, are offering the present Cologne faste in this country. Mr. Lisman, bond manager for the firm, announced that he has already received \$416,500 worth of subscriptions.

The proceeds of the bond issue will go into a new market hall for Cologne and other revenue-producing public works. The city already has \$10,300,600 worth of revenue-producing property. Its assessed tax valuation is \$714,000,000, and the actual value of the property agreesed at this value of the property assessed at this amount is \$1,190,000. Including the new issue of \$4,900,000, its funded debt will

Bring on the Filipino Kids. St. Paul Dispatch.
When Japan broke through the crust of

isolation, one of the first steps taken was to send numbers of her bright youth to foreign countries for education. Several came to the United States. They learned not only out language, but our methods, studied our government and our indus-tries. When they went back they went into government service and were invaluable in introducing and carrying on those changes that have made that nation a marvel of development. Our country can well adopt the same policy toward its new subjects, for citizens they are not yet fit to become. The Federal Govern-ment should provide for the selection and education of several hundreds. Minnesota opens two of her normals to four Pulpines in each. She might open the others and the university might also adopt the same liberal policy. Especial instruction in civica should be given them that they may acquire ideas of self-gov We have assumed the responernment. sibility; we must take the steps that will let us acquit ourselves with honor.

Too Much Condensation.

Boaton Globe, As a matter of course in certain campaign emergencies, nourishing food in condensed form might prove decidedly useful, and it is well that experiments should be conducted in the line of furnishing it. As a rule, however, and excepting under peculiar circumstances, a soldier, like a satior or a farmer, will prefer to give all the body work to do in maintaining the level of nourishment. Dr. George F. Shrady thus sums up the altustion. "We have forth a rules, and are the second of the se There is something decidedly disconcerning in the deciaration from Chicago that the Frye-Payne subsidy bill has not the approval of the President, in the department of the punished for refusing to call a surgeon will will be despited and unresulting advocacy of the measure. A few such phenomena, sufficient— We have teeth, a palate, Jaw and you pop a tabler into a man's mouth and

KOTE AND COMMENT.

Bryan ought at least to have a pension Today and tomorrow the wise-small boy eat much of anything,

It is perhaps just as well that Thanksgiving comes before Christmas, Prince Ching is going to Berlin. Just imagine what a jargon pidgin German

Minister Conger is said to be willing to come home. He was more so, however, early in the Spring.

Westward the course of civilisation takes its way. The city officials of Tokio have been guilty of taking bribes.

Bishop Potter is such an unreasonably mpatient man that he refuses to wait for Mr. Croker to purify New York.

The excellent thing about college football is that none of the men who play it ever die from brain fever superinduced by overstudy.

From the fact that the New York police have not suppressed any plays this season, it would appear that there are to be no unusual successes.

Persons in need of a full-sized State Legislature can get one cheap from W. A. Clark after the first order of business is transacted by the Montana body.

It is a good thing that the Navy is represented in the Mediterranean by the Kentucky. The Sultan will now readily understand that Uncle Sam will not take water.

The Prince of Wales, who celebrated his 50th birthday on Friday, November 8, has now held his title the longest in English history. Previously the distinction belonged to George IV, who was Prince of Wales for 58 years. Within a month of his birth the Prince was created Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, while in 1850 he was made Earl of Dublin. When he wishes to travel on the quiet the Prince goes as Lord Renfrew and sometimes as the Earl of Chester.

The first shipment of flour ever made from Oregon was 200 barrels which Cantain H. C. Leonard took to China in the bark Metropolis, in 1865. It was not known then that flour could be carried on s long voyage in sacks, so Captain Leonard had 500 barrels made from lumber sawn in a mill at Oregon City, owned by Dr. McLoughlin. He took the flour to Hong Kong, where it was sold by Captain Crosby, an American in the cor business there, to a Chinese baker, and he received \$10 a barrel for it. Mr. Leonard-only a few of whose oldest friends call him "Captain" now-had but little idea then that there would ever be so much flour shipped from Oregon as 12 takes to supply the China trade now, and probably no one had any idea, as experts now say, that within a few years the China market will take all the surplus flour made in this state,

State Librarian Carver, of Maine, has received a couple of quaint old bits of Maine lore from Goodspeed's bookstore, in Boston. One is a little book of 28 pages, printed in Boston in 1735. It is entitled

Faithful Narrative of the Wicked Life Remarkable Conversion

Patience Boston, alias Sampson, Who was Executed at Fork, in the County of York, July 24th, 1785, for the Murder of BENJA-MIN TROT, of Falmouth, in Casce Bay, a Child of about Eight Years of Age. Who She Drowned in a Well. The story is told in the old black print,

with the queer old "a" that looks an "f." It details the conversion which brought Patience to the gallows. She was ac guitted the first time she was tried, but voluntarily gave herself up and pleaded gullty the second. The book has a preface written by the "Rev. Messrs, Samuel and Joseph Moody, pastors of the churches in York aforesaid." The other curiosity is an official list of p "His Majesty's Goal in York," signed by John Carille, the underkeeper, and bearing date of June 18, 1746.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A Type.-Mr. Jones-I'm afraid Mrs. Brown

A Type. Mr. Johns-I'm arrain Mrs. Brown sacrifices her confort to her appearance. Mrs. Johns-Yss; and sacrifices it in vaia.—Puck. Mrs. Johns-Don't trouble pourself to see ms to the door, Mrs. Emith. Mrs. Smith-No trouble. Quits a pleasure, I assure you.—Tit-

Art and Economy.—Edmunia.—Edgar, I'm going to burn these new photographs of mine; they look 10 years older than I do. Edgar—Nonsense, put them away until you can catch up with them.—Indianapolis Journal. A Pertinent Query. "So the doctor won't let you smoke, ch?" said Browne as he applied a

the other boy down first. It's the only sufe way,"-Chicago Evening root. A Bit of Romance.—He (tentatively)—What would you say, deer, if I should ask you to marry me? She (thoughtfully)—What would I say? He (hopefully)—Tea, dearest. She—I

would say-I would say— He (sagerly)-Yes, dear. Go on! Go on. She-I would say that Chartie Brown had asked me three weeks age and I had accepted him.—Detroit Free

The Joy of the Hunt. James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

The front lies orisp on the dead brown grass and jewels the fading irses.

The wild door tonses its antiered head and sniffs at the passing breeze.

The mow sifts down from the bold old peaks and drifts in the hollow swale.

And the smoke of the campfire floats away like a vaccor bridge and a vapory bridal yeil.

a vapory bridal veil.

The song of the hunter amites the rocks and breaks into exheing trills.

That fainter grow as they die away in the shades of the distant hills. Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me, away

Oh, the hunder's life is the ite for me, away from the world of care.

Where the rife cracks and the cohoes leap through the heart of the mountain air!

Where the soul is free as the air of God and the heart in the boson leaps!

And the stars keep watch through the silent night as the man at the campfire sleeps!

right as the man at the camplire eleeps?

When the red sun peeps o'es the snow-crowned peaks, like a bail of eternal dame.

He is up and away through the trackless wilds in search of the noble game.

He follows the trail of the flesting elk through the rocks on the mountain side.

And stangs o'er the form of the fallen king with a feeling of lordly pride.

And the mountain lion far up the cliff sends a growl of defance down.

At the bold introder of strangest form in the garding of cannes srown!

Oh, the hunter's life is the life for me in the On, the numbers life is the life for me in the wilds of the mountain pass.

Where the drowt lies crisp with its sharkling cross like geme in the dead brown grass!

Where the smoke of the compute drifts away on the breast of the Wintry air.

And the heart beats light and the soul is free from the talons of clinging cave!