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# The Oregoman.

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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Cloudy and threat ening, with occasional rain; winds mostly southerly.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 29

The proposed shipping subsidy is primarily a benefaction to the builder and owner of ships. Oh, yes, say its advocates, but indirectly the whole people are the gainers, because from increased facilities of transportation we shall have cheaper rates of carriage for our products and consequently better prices for wheat, and in the prosperity of the farmer all classes will ultimately be benefited. If this principle is correct, why not extend it to other departments of industry? Take the husiness of wheat-growing. Let a sum be withdrawn from taxation and applied to payment of subsidies to every person raising and marketing 100 bushels of wheat. In this way the farmer will be benefited, and in his increased prosperity all will indirectly share. Iron production is in an important sense the basis of all manufacturing industries, Let, then, Congress appropriate annually out of the Federal Treasury \$10,-000,000 to be given to the producers of pig iron. It would easily be possible in this way to bring about a reduction in the price of iron and the whole country might be indirectly benefited. It ought to be clear that if the subsidy principle once admitted as a rule of action, there is no point where its extension may logically be stopped. Examination shows, however, that the indirect benefits assumed for these benefactions are not realized in experience. Subsidized vessels, scouting the harbors of the world for trade, make charters and hire seamen in open competition with all mankind. The farmers, laborers and taxpayers of the subsidizing nations derive no benefit.

In its recognition of the limitations crusades against vice, The Orego-

tions and rate as it should choose Something of this sort is behind the opinion of local authorities that the state's requisition upon counties should be made on a "per capita" basis. But It is probably a futile dream. To begin with, there is the stumbling block of 5 mills for state school tax. Somebody will want equalization, so-called, of valuations for that. Then the stubborn fact remains that if you can demonstrate a per capita division to be fair, then you have effectually established its non-availability in country eyes The last thing the rest of the state wants for Multnomah County is a fair deal. The only just and honorable way to raise the state's revenue is to cinch Portland for all that can be squeezed out of it. Divide the taxes on a per capita basis, indeed! Does not your Legislator and Assessor know that Portland's 100,009 population consists entirely of millionaires, whose sole ob-

ject of pursuit is escape from the burdens of property-owning? We take it as the most improbable thing in the world that Assesor Greenleaf's suggestion will receive approbation from the other counties of the state.

### SILVER AGAINST SILVER.

The price of silver bars in San Franisco two years ago was 59% cents an ounce. Today it is 64% cents. This inrease in value has been accompanied by the continued denial to silver of its old monetary status in the United States; by the adoption of the gold standard by a number of smaller nations, and by active forward measures n the part of many powers in pursuit of gold-standard programmes already announced. Silver has fared better under the positive gold-standard rule than it did with the silver standard in India

and under the equivocal regime of the Bland-Allison and Sherman laws, when the United States was yearly making heavy purchases of silver in a vain

attempt to bolster up the price. How much of this rise in silver is due to increased production of gold and how much to the impetus given all industry by the stable basis of the gold standard, it is impossible to determine and doubtless idle to speculate. Gold production is increasing so rapidly as to afford one of the most impressive phenomena in modern industrial history. Director Roberts, of the United States Mint, predicts that 1901 will show the greatest gold production the

world ever saw. He estimates that pro duction at \$365,000,000, and assigns \$94,-000,000 of it to the United States, which places it at the head of all gold-producing countries. Every year of the last decade ending with and including 1900 shows a considerable increase in gold production except this, the closing year, when the South African produc tion was arrested by the Boer War, or reduced from some \$80,000,000 to \$5,000,-

000, as the following table shows: This foots up \$2,106,195,000 for the dec.

ade, or double that of the preceding ten years. The gold record of the century interesting. It is marked by considerable fluctuations in the volume of production in decennial periods, but shows a stupendous increase over the earlier decades of the century. This is

the record: 1861-1900 \$2,105,105,000 \$41-1850,\$ 203,925,000 1862-1880,1.055,802,000 \$531-1840,\$ 354,841,000 1871-1880,1.150,864,000 \$201-1850,\$ 44,470,000 1871-1870,1.150,864,000 \$201-1850,\$ 18,4,470,000 1851-1870,\$ 1,152,961,000 \$591-1820,\$ 76,002,000 1851-1800,\$ 1,152,961,000 \$591-1820,\$ 18,61,152,000 Of this vast production of 100 years

(\$7,700,000,000), \$6,937,000,000, or ninetenths of the whole, belongs to the last half of the century. The amount of gold money existent in the world appears to be about \$5,000,000,000, and is

The same class of speculative enthuless than 10,000 men. The Mexican slasts who but now were lamenting the | War increased it to 21,686 in 1847; at the cruel appreciation of gold have already outbreak of the Civil War the Army was about 12,000 strong; in 1862 it was begun to anticipate with perturbation its depreciation through excess supabout 25,000 strong; in 1867 it was 56,815; ply; but there is as yet no proof that in 1874 it was 30,520 strong, and for the it is true, or proof that, if true, its next twenty-five years it was about effect would be serious. On the one 25,000 strong. These figures of the inhand, increase of gold multiplies its crease and decrease of the regular withdrawal into mechanical arts, and Army show plainly that its measure has always been the military needs of on the other hand national treasuries the country. With only five millions of everywhere strain for its accumulation, people in 1799, we had an Army nearly Each of these processes operates 52,000 strong; with only eight millions against any tendency to cheapen it. It is obvious, also, that a rise in silver of people in 1814 the Army was nearly would have to be accompanied by uni-form rise in other crude commodities 63,000 strong. The people have always through Congress consented to increase or decrease before any general deduction could be formed. Another element in sliver's the Army according to the Nation's needs. The regular Army needs to be strength is the increasing demand for it, not only for additional subsidiary at least 50,000 strong, but we should create a skeleton for an Army of 100,currency, needed by expanding busi-ness in India and elsewhere, but in 000 strong. That is, we should provide for officers and regimental organizathe arts, prospering under the stable tions enough so that the peace strength conditions afforded by the gold standard. If we can keep the free-coinage of 50,000 men could be promptly inagitation down, this process of ameliorcreased to 100,000 at any time. There should be educated, highly trained offiation may go on indefinitely. Paradox though it may seem, the most deadly cers equal to the needs of an Army of 100,000 men. There should be 50,000 enemy of the white metal is the sacred

claimed days of National thanksgiving, but Thanksgiving as a National holiday dates from our Civil War, when President Lincoln proclaimed a day of National Thanksgiving for the victory of Chaltanooga, won by Grant Novemer 25, 1863, which Lincoin rightly judged to be decisive for the ultimate triumph of the Union. Of course, there ought not be any sordid strain in our thankfulness to the "Great Father of Lights," in

Franklin's phrase, yet the mass of mankind today are probably glad because of something they cannot carry out of the world with them. Nevertheess, let us believe that there are also great many people who thank God today not because they are richer or happier than their neighbors, but because they are morally and spiritually better than they were a year ago, or because somebody else is happier and less forlorn because of them.

TRUE MEASURE OF ARMY'S SIZE. The most imperative duty before Congrees when it meets on Monday next is

o provide for the reorganization of the Army of the United States on a permanent basis of at least 50,000 men, with ways and means for the easy extension of the regular Army to double that umber in case of need. Under the existing law the first day of July will find our Government in command of only 27,000 soldiers, a force entirely inadequate to the military responsibilities devolving upon the Administration. The Miles bill contemplates an Army proper based on one man for 1000 of the population. This every. vould provide an Army of 76,730 men. The bill also provides for an auxiliary force of 20,000 men to servé for three years, unless sooner discharged.

The dispatches indicate that the Adninistration has decided to join hands with the Senate's military committee and supersede the Miles bill with one calling for a regular Army of 50,000 men. The inference is fair that the objection of Senator Hawley's has been approved; namely, that it is unwise to establish an Army upon a pro rata basis of one soldier to every 1000 inhabltants, because it is not a judicious idea to establish an arbitrary ratio between the strength of the Army and the population. The whole subject should be based upon the laws of demand, and the size of the Army establishment should depend largely on the military needs of the country. Today General Miles' Army of 76,000 men is not in General Hawley's judgment equal to the demands of the military situation, which requires not less than an Army of 100,000 men. General Hawfavors a measure empowering the President to use his discretion in deternining the exact strength of the Army, not to exceed the maximum fixed by Congress. The President under present inditions could be trusted to recruit an Army of whatever proportions he thinks necessary to quell the Filipino nsurrection, and upon the conclusion

of that work could reduce the number of troops in proportion to existing Now that the election is over and there is no further fear of the effect of demagogic rant about "militarism" and government by "the man on horseack," there is no reason why the President's request for an Army equal to the country's military needs should not be granted. The measure of our needs has always hitherto fixed the strength of our Army. In 1789 the Army consisted of 46 officers and 840 men, a total of 886. In 1799, owing to the fear of

war with France, the Army was enlarged to 51 691. At the end of the sec. ond war with England it contained 62,-674, the largest number ever authorized annually increasing by about \$250,000,- until last year, when it was nearly 65,-900. From 1817 to 1840 the Army had

so that a large part of the congregation sat with its back to the pulpit." Thanksgiving was not altogether an ordinance of God, even in those days, but an extra occasion gotten up by the Governor, in which to worship him, So this writer tells us, "It was not considered indecorous to smile blandly on entering the sanctuary, and a few had ventured to kiss their wives and children in a congratulatory way before starting, without dread of a fine." The services consisted of a thanksgiving hymn sung by the congregation, a long, long prayer, followed by a longer sermon, with its divisions and subdivisions, but all grandly imposing. This service over, came the grand Thanksgiving dinner for which New England was even then famous. It was regarded as a great relaxation of discipline

to allow the young people to take a sleigh ride in the afternoon, while their elders sat decorously around their firesides, talking in subdued tones of election, foreordination and the strictly cirbills of attraction at theaters and grand

Thanksgiving balls was gradual. In the very nature of things it had to be so, since a sudden innovation of worldly into spiritual pleasures would have sent our stern forefathers again into the wilderness seeking the environment of isolation as a safeguard for their religion. Processes of growth are imperceptible. Only by comparison do we realize the changes that the years have brought. Who, contemplating the picture presented by the austere Thanksgiving observances of a century or a century and a half ago, and turning to a realization of the Thanksgiving of today, with its round of merriment, its undiminished table cheer, its decorous but far from punctilious church-going,

recompensed by special anthems and a short, semi-secular address from the pulpit, will regret the passing of the old and its substitution by the new? -The corner on November corn in Chi-

cago was engineered to a successful conclusion yesterday, and the name of Phillips has been added to George H. the list of bold speculators who have suddenly 'emerged from obscurity through a fortunate turn on the mar-ket. In the amount involved and geaeral effect on the market, this deal was of insignificant proportions compared with the wheat "squeezes" worked by "Old Hutch," "Plunger" Partridge or Joseph Leiter. It was perhaps for this reason that the unfortunate shorts settled in preference to bringing corn back from the Atlantic seaboard. Leiter's wheat victims had more nerve and money, and they raked the granaries of the country, and by stupendous effort succeeded in delivering so much wheat that the young Napoleon was unable to hold the market up until he could get out from under, Mr. Phillips has been working on his deal only about a month, and his experience shows that when a man attempts to corner any commodity which is produced all over the world, he should rush matters, or the law of sup-

ply and demand will make a vacuum of his corner. Mr. Phillips was lucky, and so was "Old Hutch" when he cleaned up \$2,000,000 on a wheat corner. "Hutch" died a pauper. Phillips is young yet, but, in the language of the street, we can "see his finish."

Every day that has added its twentyfour hours to the period since Halloween has added to the insignificance of that date and subtracted from its seeming importance. The man who, in a fit of passion, shot a boy, probably now sees in the same perspective, although at the time that event was the climax of the world. If he had lived through those excruciating moments with impunity, the world to him now would be as

placid as before. Our institutions of charity appeal to the philanthropy of generous citizons. The Children's and the Baby Home and our hospitals are the worthlest of all objects of public solicitude. Whatever doubts people may have of the efficacy of poor relief, sympathy will never fail to go out to orphans and the sick. Altruism should not fail to make them thankful on Thanksgiving. -

to be exchanged for new 2 per cents. Almost the only ones that have been refunded are those possessed by the Na. Uonal banks. Such bonds as are held by tional banks. Such bonds as are held by financial institutions and individuals for permanent and eals investment have not been presented for refunding for the rea-son that the owners do not care to have their investments disturbed. The owner of \$100,000 in 5 per cent bonds possesses a security worth, at present prices, \$114,-00, and his met return on the market value of the bonds is a little less than 2 per cent. If he exchanges them for re-funding 2 per cents he will receive bonds 2 per cent, if he exchanges them for re-funding 1 per cents he will receive bonds worth \$105,000 and \$9000 in cash. The net return in both cases will be the same per cent, but he will have \$9000 in cash to invest in some other form, and raiher than he bothered with that he prefers to keep the bonds he now holds.

keep the bonds he now holds. Although the present high value of Government bonds is due to the demand for them, to be used as security for bank olroulation. It is nevertheless a dir-cumstance that stirs the pride of Ameri-can clinens to see their National secur-ities sell far and away above those of any other nation. A 2 per cent United States bond is worth 105% cents on the dollar while a British comed that pays follar. while a British consol, that pays cumsoribed elements of God's mercy. 5% per cent annual interest, may be The transition from these times and observances to football games, special the United States before the world stands so high today that no other na-tion can be mentioned in the same class.

### TAX REDUCTION.

#### Annoying Features of War Revenue Law Should Be Dropped,

New York Journal of Commerce. Some Washington dispatches which are usually particularly well informed about the Treasury give the probable surplus for the coming fiscal year as \$50,000,000, and indicate \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 as the maximum probable reduction. Our Washington disputches and the Ass ted Press reports give the surplus at about \$90,000,000, and the Ways and Means Committee is said to regard favorably the proposition that \$20,000,000 of taxes he removed. We apprehend that the \$20,000,-000 mentioned above is the estimated auplus after the reduction is made, and not the surplus from which the reduction was made. The surplus of the current year promises to be as large as that of the last year. If was last Spring estimated to run \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 above it. But the surplus for the last year overran the estimates about \$9,000,000. It is conservafive chough to assume that the surplus for the present year will equal the esti-mate, when the surplus for last year exceeded the estimate. For 1902 no figures have been given out by the Trensury, it is impossible to see any reason the expenses should increase much. one thinks of increasing the Army, and the increase of the Navy will be gradual, and may involve no greater disburse-ments than in the last year or two. On the other hand, the expansion of husiness warrants the expectation of an increase of customn, and of the internal collections on beer, whisky and tobacco, even if the taxes imposed in 1898 should show no in-

It is unlikely, then, that the surplus of and 1901 and 1902 will be less than \$30,000,000 cach, and it exceeded that in 1900. No reduction of taxes is likely to go into effect till the end of the fiscal year 1901, so that the large fund already in the freasury is certain to be much augmented, and the larger that fund is the less danger there will be of embarrassment to the Trensury if the cut should be made too deep. With a probable surplus of \$50,000,000 a reduction of \$30,000,000 in tax-290,000,000, a reduction of \$30,000,000 in tax-ation is not excessive, especially when we recall that beer, whisky and tobacco alone yielded \$22,000,000 more in 1500 than in 4596, and the increased collections from customs were \$27,000,000.

The original suggestion made in this paper was that all new internal revenue taxes levied on account of the Spanish Wde be removed. This would leave in-creases of previously existing taxes and the tax on ten for future consideration. Bu' this would reduce the revenue some-where between \$45,000,600 and \$55,000,000, and the Scoretary and the Ways and Means Committee do not deem it prudent to go so far. We quite agree with them if the Treasury stands ready to buy to go so far. We quite agree with them if the Treasury stands ready to buy bon's freely if the event proves that the tax reduction was less than might have been made. It has been objected to a large reduction of taxes that the funds of the Treasury are \$15,000.000 less than a year ago. But this is not due to in-creased expenses or a diminialed revecreased expenses or a diminished revemue; it is due to bond purchases and pay-ments in the refunding operations. These are reductions of the public debt, and are therefore to be charged to the sinking fund, and by so much reduce the derowdyism in theaters and on the streets,

the high-water mark of the French torate, for while at the present time there are about 10.500,000 inscribed electors, only 0,000 are brought out at a general also tion. The French electorsts is, then, nulf the size of ours, which is proper, seeing that the population of France is carcely more than half that of the United States

If from France we turned to the United Singdom, where almost universal suffrage prevails, we find a still more marked in-factority to the American electorate.

There were in 1805 only a few more than 6,500,000 registered electors. The number voting this year on that registry is not

yet precisely known, but it cannot be much, if any, larger than that in in 1855, when fewer than 3,555,000 votes were cast In 1898 the total population of the United Kingdom was a trifle more than #0,000,000. Only about one-sixth of the population. therefore, were qualified voters, scarcely more than one-tenth actually voted; while in the United States the numer of actual voters is about one-fift of the whole population. In Germany, also, universal suffrage prevails, and the population of the Empire is much nearer to that of the United States than is that of the United Kingdom or France. In 1990, when the total population was 49,-506,600, the number of inscribed sistions

was more than 10,025,000, or a little more than 21 per cent of the whole, and at the elections of ISN the total number of actual voters was more than 7,702,000, or more than 15 per cent of the whole. The United States has, then, an electorate four times as numerous as that of the United Xingdom, and, of course, two or three times as large as that of

the entire self-governing British Empire throughout the world. It is also about as large as the electorates of France and Germany put together. Its suffrage may well be called an "unparalleled picbiscite," and the United States may still easily rank as by far the greatest example of popular government the world contains or ever has contained,

Alcohol and Athletics.

W. O. Atwater in Harper's Magazine. Many of the men who are most success ful in athletic contests are most rigorous abstainers. Miller, the famous bicyclist, is an illustration. In a study of his diet and that of other contestants in a bicycle race in the Madison-Square Garden, New York, in which he rod from 20 to 22 hours per day, and covered a distance of 2007 miles in a little less than six days, we found that he used no

alcoholic beverages. His trainer, John West, himself an athlete and very suc-cessful in the training of other athletes, expressed to me his judgment that alcohol in any form or amount is injurious rather than beneficial where endurance is required. This view, however, is not iniversal among experts, A late of the diet of Sandow, "the strong man whose feats of muscular strength are phenomenal, indicated that he was in the fabit of taking about two quarts of beer daily. Ale is very commonly ed in the dist of English athletes, as students in training for rowing contests. Judging by these examples, it would seem

rather presumptuous to infer that this practice is entirely unwarranted. Personally, I am inclined to believe that alcoholic beverages, even in moderate quantities, are for most people more of a hindrance than help to muscular activity, but I am unable to find any warrant for positively affirming that very small quantities of alcohol are of neces sity harmful in their effects upon muscular work.

## Tammany Not Democratic.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, In the rescue of New York from Tam many the whole country is internated, and the misuse of the word Democracy by that organization will make no dif-ference with the people of other cities and states. The control of the American metropolis by an organization which has no intention or, indeed, idea of good government, which exists only for the division of the offices and the \$90.000,000 of malaries paid by the municipality of New York, has a contaminating effect on politics throughout the Union.

> Old Notions Dying Out. Wheeling Register.

There is an old tradition that colleges and universities are institutions of learn. ing, but the idea is one more honored in

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Br'er Turkey this morning knows how it feels to be a Chinese Prince.

If you don't feel as thankful as you think you ought, just think about Aguinaldó.

It does not take an inspired prophet to foresee an epidemic of indigestion tomorrow.

Thanks to McKinley prosperity, a fine iarge turkey will be carved by William J. Bryan today.

The Duke of Manchester will be fully able to celebrate today in the American style, thank you.

Papa Zimmerman takes a liking to the Duke of Manchester. Dear, delightful, ovely sensible paps.

Now doth the busy housewife Take notice with a sigh Of some few things that she forget To put in the mince pis.

Among the people who are truly thankful today is Hon. L. H. Chang, of China. He has survived no less than seven suicides.

There will be no school Friday, which is good thing, as the Friday after Thanksgiving is always an unlucky day for attendance.

> The lusty football player Who happens to survive Will be devoutly thankful That he came out alive.

Bryan's lamentation meant that it would have pleased him more to have been elected by adversity than defeated by prosperity.

Mr. Bryan is not able to draw one of his celebrated parallels between the growth of the country and the growth of the Democratic party.

Ohl Misto' Tukkey Gobbl

Jus' keep yo' self well hid, Or yo' will sho'ly get it Whah Willie Bryan did,

It was not necessary to mention that fact that Webster Davis is about to leave this country in the same dispatch that announced Kruger's intention of coming here. Some things are self-syldent,

Clackamas Station residents don't know a boon when it is planted at their very doors. A powder-house is a Godsend to usher them into kingdom-come without their knowing it. They have the means of guitting life without consciousness yet they fail to see a good thing.

Now that the courts have sustained the mlidity of the ordinance m Philadelphia prohibiting the distribution of advertising handbills and circulars in the streets and in vestibules and on porches, there is a general demand on the part of newspapers in interior Pennaylvania cities for similar ordinances. If littering the streets of Philadelphia with loome paper is a bad thing, it is argued to be quite as bad for the streets of other cliles, though they may not be so large.

An aggravated attack of the commercial instinct has raised quite a breeze in soclety at Jackson, Miss., posides preventing the appearance at a reception there of Lieutenant Hobson, the Merirman hero. While Hobson was at the state capital of Missiasippi, the King's Daughters arranged a reception in his honor. The affair was to be held at the residence of Mr. Millsap, a bank president, and it was decided to charge 25 cents admission. The Lieutenant and his relatives decided that it was a triffe too much to expect the young sallor to go on exhibition like a dime museum freak, and so the reception fell through.

The Philadelphia Record says that the cheap restaurants of that city employ the breach than in the observance. What many unusual devices to attract attenwith hazing, football, rowing, cane rushes, tion, one of the most startling being a megaphone attached to a phonograph.

## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

nian would not be understood as depre cating all proper methods of reducing the social evil to a minimum, or as indifferent to the labor of philanthropy in rescuing the fallen and saving the innocent from danger. The great difficulty appears to be that enforcement of law and moral effort are too often inharmoniously and disastrously mixed. The task of punishing crime is the state's, the reformation of character is society's. Failure to recognize this distinction is doubtless what makes us confuse the possibilities of law with the opportunities of philanthropy. Because the law cannot prevent immorality, rescue the fallen and save the innocent, we are apt to think that our duty is done when we recognize the limitations of the police power. This is as great a mistake as the c or of exting law to do everything Man's inhumanity to woman is something no citizen should regard with indifference. though he is not called upon to rebuke it at the ballot-box. The duty here is a social one, and involves discredit upon the rake and roue, sympathy and aid cause of sliver. for the unhappy outcast, and all possible effort to instil the instinct of selfpreservation in girls. Society is as responsible for its morals and manners as for its laws. The two duties are to be discharged in different ways, but each is urgent! The penalties at hand for social offenses are as grievous as the sentences of the police court. If they were rightcously inflicted, we wild ducks and other game while Govshould hear less complaint that policemen do not make us more moral.

That "terrible North Coast" has claimed another victim in the fine steel New England were days of fasting and bark Poltalloch. The master expresses faith that his ship can be floated, but the experience of dozens of other vengrim that they were laughed at by the sein which have left their bones along English settlers of New York. the Washington coast hardly warrants the belief that this will prove one of the rare exceptions. A strong northerly current sets in along the coast from the mouth of the Columbia to Cape Flattery, and in drifting around in a fog a vessel invariably loses her position, and, if she is approaching the land, soon drifts into danger. Whether or not the absence of the Columbia Hiver lightship from her station has anything to do with the disaster to the at the stake as late as 1755. Poltalloch, the fact remains that the danger of similar accidents nearer the mouth of the Columbia is very great. so long as the lightship is off her sta-There will be more wrecks, and probably loss of life, on the North Coast, unless the Government replaces the stranded lightship with a substitute during the shipping season.

THANKSGIVING MANNERS.

rapidly enlisted, and, under trained Thanksgiving as a National holiday company officers, commissioned and is an evolution. It is true that the first New England Thanksgiving, as celeon-commissioned, can be quickly made into excellent soldiers. When Napobrated by the founders of the Plymouth leon's veteran army was so fearfully Colony, was a day of feast and hilardepleted by the Russian campaign, he ity, for which Massasolt furnished the filled up his ranks with young conscripts, and with this army he won ernor Bradford contributed the gin, but Lutzen and Dresden. His defeats in this was not the typical Thanksgiving 1813 were due to the absence of artilday of Puritan New England The lery and cavalry, which he could not early Thanksgiving days of Puritan

replace; but his young recruits commanded by veterans made excellent inprayer. The rulers of the colony of fantry. Massachusetts Bay were so austere and

A CENTURY-OLD PICTURE.

highly trained soldiers. With such an

Army in existence, it can be quickly ex-

panded to 100,000 men, for men can be

The original Dutch seitlers of Manhattan In a romance that turns a strong ere convivial, and so were the Engside-light upon the character of Benelish, who succeeded them, but the New dict Arnold, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, a England Puritan, while not a total abstory writer of the middle years of this stainer from alcohol, was a morose century, gives us a glimpse of Thankadrinker, never a cheerful, convivial, giving observances of the time just mirthful creature. He was not conpreceding the Revolutionary War-a period in close touch with Puritan prinvivial because he was dyspeptic in mind and body. He forbade horse-racciples and in which the stern Puritan ing, yet legalized lotteries and human conscience' dominated the affairs of. slavery, and under law burned negroes church and state. The "meeting-house" of Norwich, Conn., into which the peo-Ancient New England was an ausple crowded on the Thanksgiving day tere, gloomy and barbarous commuin the middle of the eighteenth century, nity outside of "the Pilgrim" settlers is described in this story as "a vast wooden structure almost square, with of Plymouth Colony, who had been humanized by their long residence in great, barn-like doors on three sides, and a pulpit, composed of wood enough Holland. The National Thanksgiving day is an evolution, just as humane to build a modern cottage, looming up New England of today is an evolution at the end. Over this pulpit a wooden from the brutal New England that execanopy or sounding-board brooded like

The New York naturalist who wants ome Oregon wild animals for a 200 might find it to his advantage to look up a few of our blear-eyed hiraute pollticians. They are a species not often encountered East.

The State Board of Education has deided that a teacher in Washington County kissed girl pupils. The decison probably was for the benefit of the victims. Their doubts in the matter, if they had any, are thereby removed.

When M. Picard showed unto Kruger all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof from the top of Elffel ower, the martyr patriot forgot his Scripture for once and did not say, 'Get thee behind me. Satan."

The Sultan seems to have scored a diplomatic triumph in the Harpoot matter without resort to diplomacy.

Kruger is not such a boor that polished and suave France refuses to take up with him.

If the silver question is not dead, as Teller says, at least it has been buried

alive. COUNTRY'S MATCHLESS CREDIT. Stands Today Highest Among All

Civilized Nations. Mansas City Star. The Becretary of the Treasury has an-ounced that the issue of 2 per cent refunling bonds, to replace suitstanding bonds of higher rate of interest, will be suspended December 31, 1900. These bonds were provided for in the currency

bonds were provided for in the currency law adopted last March and up to the present time about 250,000,000 of them have been issued, taking the place of a corresponding amount of 5, 4 and 5 per cent bonds. In effecting the exchange the Government has paid in cash the difference between the market value of the old and of the new bonds, and in this way about 250,000,000 have been put in circulation from the cash surplus of the Treasury. There were three purposes in provid-ing for the refunding 1 per cent bonds; one was to give the National banks a bond, as securiety for circulation, which does not require the locking up of a considerable amount of cash in the form of premiums; a second reason was to ex-

mands of the sinking fund for the re-mainder of the year. Suppose we take, in round numbers, the surplus as \$80,000,-000 and repeal \$30,000,000 of taxes; the re-maining \$50,000,000 is above the require-ments of the sinking fund, and for the present year a part of the requirement of the sinking fund has been complied with. The sources of the internal

have not yet been given in full detail. The general classification is as follows: who dropped aliver in the recent cam-paign. All this talk about ostracism is

"Decrease.

There is a miscellaneous class, which yielded over \$1,000,000 in 1838, and is not included in the abstract of the report for 1900. Schedule B is made up of the stamp taxes on medicinal proprietary articles and preparations. Probably no taxes cause more annoyance than these, and they could be removed entirely and leave approximately \$5,000,000 of reduction that could be effected in the stamp taxes on ould be effected in the stamp taxes on could be effected in the stamp taxes on documents, constituting schedule A, and in legacies. The latter are poculiarly a subject for state taxation, and if the taxes on them and the stamp taxes ot schedule B were removed there would be fix 2000.000 or more to be taken off the doo-umentary stamp taxes. Many of these, while not burdensome in amount, are exceedingly annoying in their incidence, and the relief to business would be read.
And they put their beads together and got up a splendid spread—
A gorgnous farvesi dinner, with the Mayor at the head;
And (they made a lot of speeches and they they preaded as to to a speeches and they they preaded as to the skies,
And I fait my checks turn orimson and the streng would be in the to business would be the to business would be in the to business would be

And the indies that I danced with, when the

been made. Four years ago, however, about 13,930,000 ballots were cast, and it is quite possible that this year's poll exceed-ed rather than fell short of the imposed rother than fell short of the impos-ing round numbers mentioned by the Telegraph. In that case, and indeed even on the basis of four years ago, this was by far the grantest pieblecite ever taken in any mation, and the voters of the United Sistes compose the most numerous electorate in the world. The world "in alwa was in the world" results the world. The world "in the second world in the second world be and worry and keep tolling on alons.

United States compose the most numerous is selected at the second selected in the world.
Ibow I might have beld my head up if I only could have guessed.
How I might have beld my head up if I only could have guessed.
Had I but known they thought that I was work of 1848, by which Napoleon was first chosen President, comprised more that a first an abay.
But they sayt their feelings hidden till I had come away.
Tes, the just the same old story, people some how mere to the the same old story, people some how mere how mere how mere how mere the time the comprised more that for an half the number cast here this month. That of 1851, by which he was made President for 10
What a men is worth, or care to, till it comes tute during the shipping season. It has probably often occurred to ob-servers of local tax problems that a perpetual menace to public honesty and tranquillity would be dispelied if the state were permitted to look to each soundy for a certain specific amount of revenue, and the county were permit-ted to raise its quota on such value.

assaults upon citizens, amateur puglilism and kindred things, the college man who prefers to be a gentleman and attend to his studies is rather looked down upon which announces from the doorway the principal bargain in meals, with the prices. There is a restauranteur in South by the fast and so-called athletic set. Ninth street, who has hit upon an equally novel scheme. In front of his door is

The Station Agent's Story.

scross the floor.

dom't you know!"

I have never, till that evening, guessed how

bow never know What a man is worth, or care to, till it comes

Get Back the Gold Democrats. displayed a pair of scales, on which is the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Dem. Those Democrats who wanted to drop following placard: silver four years ago are entitled to fra ternise once more with those Democrats

WEIGH YOURSELP BEFORE AND AFTER Try one of our 15-cent meals and see how much you gain.

It isn't a slot machine, either. It is an old, second-hand pair of scales, and the man who weighs himself manipulates the weights.

Two Episcopal missionaries, who have just made a six weeks' trip through Idaho with a packtrain, found that their having an outfit like that of an ordinary mining prospector won the favor of the men they met.

One night rather a rough-looking customer came up to them with specimens of ore from his dialm, and, finding that they could not appreciate the fine points of gold-bearing quartz, he looked at them sharply, and the conversation went on: "What! Ain't you prospectors?"

They knew Id have it some day; they had seen it all the time. "For a fellow with such talents as I had was, bound to climb." "No; we are Episcopal ministers, going up to the Hump to hold some services." A long pause followed, and then: "How

are you going?" "With packhorses."

"Who is doing your packing?" "We do it ourselves."

"You! Kin you throw the diamond?" "Surely, or how could we pack a horse" Out went his hand, and he said, slowly: "So you kin throw the diamond! Well, you are all right," and he moved off repeating to himself. "So they can throw

And pretty Janet Flemming, who had let me PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Prison Visitor-My poor man, how did you get in here? Convict-Hard luck. I didn't get in hero? manage to steal enough to engage a first-class lawyer to defand mel-Tit-Bits.

inveyor to decade maj-rit-site. The Difference.-Site-What's the difference between vaudaville and variety? He-Oh, you call it vaudaville when you first get the half of going and are still a bit athamed of it-indianapolle Press. Why He Tramped.-Housekeeper - Fd just the to know whe you so tramping through the

like to know why you go tramping through the oventry? Mouldy Mike-Well, mum, fye heard that these 'ree paines care is rather stuffy, mum.-New Tork Weekly.

"mum.-New Tork Weekly. Not Tet.-"Is your sup a voter?" asked the visitor. "Nope." answered the Kentuchian, "He ain't quite old enough to participate in elections yout."All he can do is to ust out is the hask yard and shoot at a target."-Wash-ington Star.

ington Star. A Book of Reference.--Paps-Herei I sold you never to go near that bookcase without my permission. Willis--I jest want to look at the history of the United States. Paps-What for? Willis--This paper may the Chicagos was champeens of the League in 1867, and I don't believe it.--Philadelphik Press.

which a man is worth, or care to, till it commany his turn to gowhich and perhaps it's best they shouldn't, for, herein the series of fatter mengrilty, Gres them all the primes they ears-and there's no living with them them.
2150, SHII, I wish their estatements in arranged before arranged before arranged before wander hand, to see the series and there's them arranged before wander have been arranged before wander have been arranged before arranged arranged before arranged before arranged before ar

great. WORLD'S GREATEST ELECTORATE. Impressive Spectacle of 15,006,000 Voters Making a Choice. New York Tribune. New York Tribune. And the indices inter 1 canced with, when the hand began to play. Baid the place would seem to lonesome after I had gone away. And the wealthy banker's daughter who had seemed so proud before Almost confessed she loved me, as we sailed New York Tribune. An impressive phase of the greatness of the United States is suggested by the Daily Telegraph, of London, when it speaks of Mr. McKinley's victory "upon the unparalleled piebiscite of 15,000,000 votes." The exact returns of the popu-iar vote in the late election have not yet understand That she feit herself above me, trembled when I held har hand-Trembled, signed and, looking at me, said she wished I wouldn't go: "It'll be so very stupid here without you,

unwarranted. A political organization that can tolerate Pópulists and Silver Republicans need have no hesitation in taking back Gold Democrats. 8. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald. They never did much for me till I got a chance one day, To take a better station, and prepared to