The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES.
Editorial Rooms....166 | Business Office....667

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month.....$0 85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year..... 7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year..... 9 00
Sunday, per year..... 2 00
The Weekly, per year..... 1 50
The Weekly, 3 months..... 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c
POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 16-page paper.....1c
18 to 32-page paper.....2c
Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Partly cloudy, with probably occasional rain; cooler; fresh westerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1900.

A generation of youth trained up to get something for nothing may be expected, as likely as anything else, to break down the roof of a glass factory and burn to death in the seething cauldrons below. This is the most obvious lesson of the San Francisco horror. The football game was for those who could pay to see it, not for those who could steal the sight by clambering upon neighboring structures. The accident may stimulate the police officers to greater activity in their plain duty on such occasions, but it should also impress society with a sense of responsibility for the standards of morality and the principles of sociology that threaten to send us in another generation a body politic of low conscientiousness and very faint discernment between right and wrong. There is too much sympathy in educated ranks for the popular notion that the world owes every man an enjoyable living, and he need not be particular as to his methods of collecting the debt.

Nobody has ever allayed the suspicion that the salary laws of six and eight years ago were manipulated in the interests of the very county officials it was primarily designed to reach. If the effort had been specifically made to make the change from fees to salary as obnoxious as possible, the work could hardly have been done more skillfully than it was. In forbidding the Sheriff, for example, to plunder the state and county at will, we went to the equally mischievous extreme of saddling his pay upon the county with no recourse for the county upon litigants. Fees should be paid as before, but they should go into the treasury instead of the Sheriff's pocket. Litigation, as Judge Williams contemplates, will some day be free to all, including not only court and service fees, but support of lawyers and witnesses. But the descent to universal pauperism must be made by slow degrees, decently and in order. Let us not crush the taxpayer all at once, lest the golden eggs cease with the instant sacrifice of the goose. Let us reduce him gradually to a state of inertia. So we shall enjoy his labors longer, and by slow torture inflict the penalty he has incurred by earning and saving.

We have several times called attention to the progress made in the last four years by railroads in the silver-producing areas that were convinced in 1896 of certain ruin in event of the gold standard's perpetuation. There is no more striking instance of this progress than the case of the Rio Grande Western, concerning which this week's New York Financial Chronicle remarks that its annual report shows "as striking a record of expansion in traffic and revenues as any road in the country." In detail the showing is equally impressive, whether we regard the tonnage movement of freight or the flow of passenger travel attracted in the more prosperous times to this magnificent scenic route. Tons moved four years ago were 727,000, the past year 1,631,000. Passengers carried four years ago were 262,000, this year 446,000. In five years the traffic in both departments has doubled. "The lines of the Rio Grande Western," says the Chronicle, "as is known, are located in Utah, a silver-mining state, but the depression in that industry has not served to check the company's prosperity. The outcome shows what intelligent management can do for a road in the United States running through a good territory and not exclusively dependent upon one class of traffic, either locally or in movement of through traffic."

Without entering into the merits of the argument over Christian Science, so-called, one phenomenon connected with its appearance in the public press constantly enchains the attention of the observer. This is, that all criticisms and animadversions upon the sect are found, on dispassionate investigation by its devotees, to be inventions, not only devoid of truth, but inspired of malice. Any reporter, no matter who, can go to the trial of a "healer," report it as his training teaches him to do, and his work, when it is done, will be found altogether biased and inaccurate. Other trials he can report fairly, but if Christian Science is concerned he is all at once transformed into a being incapable of seeing things as they occur, or of treating them in a fair-minded spirit. It is so with discussion. Editorial mention of Christian Science is invariably inaccurate and unfair. Independent journalism manages fairly well with other topics—on this it is intellectually incompetent and morally oblique. Go and get the history of a case from the doctors that treated it, and if Christian Science is concerned, the doctors all lie. If there is anything censurable in the doings of Christian Scientists or imperfect in their reasoning, the fault lies invariably with the observer and the critic. Christian Science is whatever is unassailable and immaculate. If you strike anything else, why, that is not Christian Science at all; you don't know what you are talking about. Let us not attempt to explain this phenomenon, let us merely recognize it and wonder, making sure of only one thing, that if it is in any way discreditable to Christian Science, it has no existence.

BRYAN ORGAN ON THE SOUTH.

In another column we reproduce a remarkable expression of Democratic opinion found in the editorial columns of the Chicago Chronicle, a paper that has consistently supported the Democratic party and candidates, through evil and good report. Now that the election is over, the Chronicle feels like saying bluntly what it thinks. It is incensed with the South, condemns Southern Democrats and Republicans alike, and approves the proposal to cut down the Congressional representation of Southern States. It is unjust, the Chronicle thinks, that white men of the South should exert greater power in National affairs than an equal number of white men at the North. Therefore, if the Republicans reduce Southern representation in correspondence with the suppression of the black vote, nobody can complain.

While a great deal the Chronicle says is true, we cannot follow its conclusions. The course of the South in declaring for rotten money, repudiation, riot and isolation, when it hopes and expects sound and honorable policies from the Administration it has tried to destroy, cannot be visited with terms of too severe condemnation. But in its suppression of the illiterate and impecunious colored vote, the South is entitled to sympathy. Under similar circumstances Northern communities would do the same. The legacy of the incompetent negro vote is due to the North as well as the South. The North gave the negro the ballot before he was fit for it, and it comes with poor grace from us to embarrass and censure the effort of the South to correct that mistake. To reduce Southern representation would be to punish the South for something it can hardly avoid doing. As well as unjust, it would be impolitic.

The unpardonable sin of the South is not in protecting itself from negro domination, but in its idiotic and indefensible pretense that it can only suppress the negro vote by casting its electoral vote against every National policy that stands for the South's advancement. On this head, every one of the Chronicle's thrusts goes straight home. When Southern men who believed in honest money and enforcement of law left the Middle West and the East to join hands with Populism, they not only stultified themselves, but inflicted grave wrong upon Northern Democrats, who will justly cherish such resentment as the Chronicle voices. The educated men of the South, American to the core, untouched by Old World anarchism and New England sentimentalism, should have known in 1896 and in 1900 that to sacrifice principle to party could result only in disaster. The harvest is of their own sowing. They can bring their party back to right principles. Their duty is to themselves and to the Democrats of the North they have driven from the party.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress will begin on Monday next. Between Monday, December 3, and Monday, March 4, Inauguration day, there are only thirteen weeks, and omitting Sundays, holidays and the customary Christmas recess only about seventy working days. In this brief period the regular appropriation bills will have to be disposed of and the very large amount of unfinished business from the last session. In addition to the passage of the appropriation bills and other routine measures, the work of the session will comprise the consideration of the Army reorganization bill, the war revenue reduction bill, the ship subsidy bill, the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the reapportionment bill, the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill and the Spooner resolution giving the President full power in the Philippines until the insurrection shall have ceased and a permanent form of government be established. The principal contests of the session are likely to be over the apportionment bill, the shipping bill and the proposed reorganization of the Army.

There is difference of opinion as to whether the reapportionment bill should include a provision for cutting down the representation of the South, what the amount of the war revenue reduction ought to be, how large an Army ought to be provided, and whether the Nicaragua Canal should be passed before or after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the Senate and a contract made between this Government and those of Costa Rica and Nicaragua under the terms of which the United States shall become absolute owner of the canal when built. The canal bill is on the calendar as a special order for December 10, but it may be withheld until the ratification of the treaty and making of the contract referred to, but there is small doubt that the bill will be passed before adjournment. The Spooner bill, giving the President civil power until Congress shall have information upon which to act, just what Jefferson was given with reference to Louisiana, will probably be adopted. It is not likely that the reapportionment bill will cut down the representation in the Southern States on account of the suppression of the negro vote, and it is not likely there will be any considerable increase in the number of Representatives. Some Republican leaders believe the House is even now too large, and favor fixing 209,000 of population as the minimum number of people entitled to a Representative. That would leave the House as it now stands.

General Fitz-John Porter, United States Army, retired, has written to Mayor McIntire, of Portsmouth, N. H., asking that the city do nothing towards carrying into effect the will of the late R. H. Eddy to have an equestrian statue of the General erected in that city until after his (Porter's) decease, and asking that the statue, when erected, shall be placed in Haven Park, a portion of which embraces the site of General Porter's birthplace, the old Livermore mansion. The General's wishes will, it is said, be respected. General Porter was graduated from West Point in 1845, and, with the exception of General William B. Franklin, is the only survivor of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac when it was commanded by General George B. McClellan. General Porter was an able and brilliant soldier. Had McClellan fought his whole army with the energy, courage and skill displayed by General Porter at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, he would never have been compelled to retreat to the James River.

KRUGER'S VAIN PLEA.

The cry of Kruger that Great Britain is treating the armed Boers, that persist in waging guerrilla warfare in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal, with undue military severity is without foundation. The truth is that Great Britain has erred on the side of moderation instead of severity. Had Lord Roberts fought as a barbarian in South Africa, as Kruger charges, there would be no guerrilla fighting today, and probably Kruger would be a prisoner in Ceylon and his money confiscated. Lord Roberts is an exceedingly humane commander, and his treatment of the Boers was humane and generous to the point of impolicy. The landowning Boers today nearly all favor peace, and those new in arms are almost entirely composed of the riffraff of the disorganized Boer armies. The burned homesteads belong to these guerrillas or to those Boers who have taken the oath and have then acted as spies and confederates of the Boer guerrillas who destroy the railways, cut the telegraph lines and attack supply trains.

The British commander has at last been driven to resort to the same measures that General Sheridan, with the approval of General Grant, resorted to in September and October, 1864, in the Shenandoah Valley. The army of General Early had been a constant menace to the security of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. General Sheridan, after his victories of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, marched through the valley and converted it from a rich feeding ground for the Confederate army into a desert. He burned the mills and barns, carried off all the supplies that were of service to his Army, burned all the tanneries, and wherever he found a farmhouse known to belong to Confederates which had given shelter to the enemy, he burned it. He swept the valley so clean of livestock, grain, etc., that he wrote Grant on his return from his second pursuit of Early, after the battle of Cedar Creek, that a crow could not get a living off the country through which he had passed with his Army. Grant was an exceedingly humane man, and he would not have sanctioned these proceedings on the part of Sheridan except on the ground that as long as the enemy could feed an army in the fertile Shenandoah Valley Early would be a disturbing force against the security of the most important railway communications of the Union Army.

General Sherman, in his march through the Carolinas, was scarcely less severe in his military destructiveness than General Sheridan. When General Sherman started from Atlanta for Savannah, he destroyed every building that could be of any possible service to the enemy, after giving due notice to the Mayor of his purpose and allowing the people time for removal. General Moltke resorted to far more severe measures in suppressing the guerrilla tactics of the bands of French franc-tireurs for six months after Sedan, than those employed by Grant, Sheridan and Sherman in crushing the South the last year of our Civil War. The tactics of Moltke, Sheridan and Sherman were the same employed by the first Napoleon in the Tyrol. When Andreas Hofer after surrender broke his promise and rose in insurrection, Napoleon hunted him down and shot him by drum-head court-martial.

What the Boers need is to be taught that war is war, and by no other means than military severity can the permanent peace of South Africa be secured. The Boer is not a legitimate soldier, but he is the most formidable guerrilla in the world, from his mobility, his marksmanship, his knowledge of the country; and the spies and confederates of both sexes he finds in every Boer town or farmstead. There is only one mode of procedure that will pacify a country swept by a native-born and bred guerrilla force of the sort commanded by Dewet, and that is to make the districts which afford them shelter, supplies and spies as utterly uninhabitable as Sheridan made the Shenandoah Valley. There is nothing surprising in the success of this guerrilla warfare; the same condition would have followed our Civil War had any Confederate General of consequence, like Lee or Johnston, been willing to replace legitimate military resistance with guerrilla warfare in the mountains of Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Organized as mounted riflemen, the contumacious Confederates who resorted to guerrilla warfare could have disturbed the peace of the South for at least a year after every considerable town had been occupied by the Federal troops, after every seaport was in our hands, every arsenal and gun factory had been captured. Neither Lee nor Johnston resorted to guerrilla warfare, because, as soldiers of humanity and brains, they knew that such warfare could not possibly do any good, and was certain to lead to acts of military severity and hardship on both sides, without any compensation for its cruelty to the South. General Dewet and his men will ultimately degenerate into mere military marauders, and will be given the alternative to disperse or be shot as outlaws on capture.

During the Harrison Administration the Democrats voted almost solidly for free silver "to put the Republicans in a hole." Among the Democrats who voted for a free-silver bill were such gold-standard men as Hampton, Gorman and Payne, only three Democrats, Gray, McPherson and Wilson, refusing to vote for "free silver," and the Plumb amendment for free and unlimited coinage was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 24. The majority included 28 Democrats and 15 Republicans, while the minority was composed of three Democrats and twenty-one Republicans. When President Harrison heard of this desertion of conspicuous sound-money Democrats to "free silver," he said to a close personal friend:

> The Democratic party will rue this day's work. These men are sowing the wind, and they will reap the whirlwind. Up in the Senate it is a pretty play of politics, but out in the country this will not be understood. These supposed leaders of their party are casting their votes for free silver, and their following will think that it is a good thing; they will have trouble on their hands before they get through.

This prediction has been sustained by the great Democratic defeats of 1896 and 1900.

The statement of Attorney-General Blackburn that "the reading of the Bible and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools have nothing in them of a sectarian nature"; that "all sects or religious denominations rely upon the Bible as authority for their special and particular beliefs and doctrines," is not correct. The Bible read in our public schools is "the" Bible only to Protestants; it is only "a" Bible to the Catholic; it is only "a" Bible to the Jew. The Protestant Bible does not include all the canonical books that are found in the Douay or Roman Catholic Bible; the Protestant Bible includes the New Testament, which is not included at all in the Jewish Bible, the Old Testament. Since the Protestant Bible is only "the" Bible to the Protestants and is only "a" Bible to the Roman Catholics and Jews, it is clearly a sectarian book.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia is displacing the present historic names of schoolhouses in that city for those of local favorites. For example, the Twenty-fifth Ward has a school named after General William Tecumseh Sherman, but the Sherman school is hereafter to be known as the Thomas J. Powers school. The city has schools named after Generals McClellan, Meade and Hancock, after Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Arthur; after Edwin M. Stanton, A. G. Curtin, James G. Blaine, Thaddeus Stevens, Franklin, Webster, and there is considerable apprehension that the present Board of Education will obliterate these illustrious names from the schoolhouses to make room for that of a deceased ward boss.

As a finale to the long haul in the papers, it would be pertinent to prove that if the O. R. & N. did own the Astoria Railroad, cost of transportation to Astoria would be less than by water. Such a demonstration in dynamics would be valued also by the O. R. & N., and would pull the load of argument clear through the mooted common point.

Kruger alleges barbarism on the part of the British. He himself is immune from such an impugnment. Fact is, he is the most highly civilized patriot without a country of modern times. No wonder the subtle Gaul makes an ado over him. If he will come to the United States he will discover unique ideals of patriotism.

The latest effort of the iconoclast is to un-hero Funston with the declaration that three others swam the Marilao River just as bravely. It is not clear that this fact detracts from the charm of the feat or that we are under necessity of removing the idol from its niche.

The howl of each county against its neighbor is inspired not merely by a selfish desire for the other to bear its proportionate assessment, but also by an altruistic desire for the other to bear its disproportionate assessment.

Lawyers are prone to view the cost of litigation from their own, a business point of view. The complex question would be simpler of solution if their interests were ancillary to those of the litigant.

When we are distributing political boons we may as well remember that the integrity of the dollar is due to the Republican party, but not to several gentlemen who would be Senator.

It has been settled to the satisfaction of everybody that Castellane married Anna Gould for love, all right enough; however, not for love of herself, but for what she was made of.

The one difficulty about the 1902 exposition was getting it started. Now that this feat has been accomplished, it will be a good thing to push the project along.

Instead of spreading over a lot of paramounts like the Platte, next election, if Democrats will make a confluence on one, they will cut a deeper channel.

In well-regulated cities heavy traffic is prohibited on the best streets. A hint has been offered several times for protection of Sixth street, but it never took.

Too many are hustling for prosperity to leave any over for the man who doesn't hustle.

Captain Clark's Hard Luck.

New York Times.

Friends of Captain C. E. Clark, late of the Oregon, have been loud in their protestations over the treatment that officer has received since he made his ever memorable voyage around the Horn, and there seems to be no doubt, as a matter of fact, that, thanks to our absurd system of reward by promotion, Captain Clark's rank is now relatively several numbers lower, instead of several numbers higher, than it would be if there had been no war with Spain. Despite his great achievement, the favors of promotion were withheld from him, and the gratitude of the Nation to more fortunate officers was expressed in part at his expense. This is a real hardship, but the Captain has endured it in silence, wisely refusing the always undignified pose of a man with a grievance. There is, for instance, no trace of an effort to win sympathy in the letter which Captain Clark has just sent to the Governor of Vermont, thanking the Legislature of that state for placing the Captain's portrait in the capitol building. After expressing deep appreciation of this signal honor from his own people, the Captain wrote: "Perhaps the best way for me to acknowledge the obligation I am under to that people and its distinguished representatives is to refer to the noble ship and company they have so greatly honored through me. When we left the other ship on the coast of Brazil and pushed ahead at full speed I believed that the West Indies would be the scene of a decisive conflict, and therefore that the risk of an encounter with the Spanish fleet should be incurred, notwithstanding warnings given of its superiority. These were moments when the responsibilities assumed weighed heavily, but I was inspired by thoughts of the march of the Sixth Corps to Gettysburg, under the lamented Sedgwick, whose order was, 'Put the Vermonters at the head and tell the rest to keep up,' and by the memory of Warner's Green Mountain boys hurrying to save the day at Bennington, that first 'high-water mark' of the effort against the Nation's life, for there began the series of strokes that ended at Saratoga. It should be classed with Gettysburg among the decisive battles of the world." This shows plainly enough that Captain Clark does not underrate what he did, but it also shows that he thinks more of earning honors than of getting them.

AMERICAN CONSULS IN TURKEY.

Real Grievances are Ours, Over Which Patience is No Virtue.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The right of the United States to appoint Consuls in Turkey rests upon the provision in the treaty of 1830 that "the United States may appoint their citizens to be Consuls or Vice-Consuls at the commercial places in the dominions of the Sublime Porte where it shall be found needful to superintend the affairs of commerce. These Consuls or Vice-Consuls shall be furnished with berats or firmans." In pursuit of this provision the United States has appointed a Consul at Harfoot. The Turkish Government refuses to grant his exequatur, or, in Turkish, his "berat" or "firman," on the ground that there is no commerce at that point, and the dispatches also state that the same objection is made to an American Consul at Erzroom.

The position of the Turkish Government is absolutely indefensible. Erzroom is an important commercial center, and all the European nations have Consuls or Consuls-General there. Harfoot is a large city, and it is absurd to pretend that a large city is not a commercial point. If the Turkish Government means that the United States does not have commerce with those cities it is entirely irrelevant. The treaty does not provide that the commerce shall be in existence before a Consul is appointed. It is not an uncommon thing for a Consul to be appointed in order to develop a trade. As the Turkish Government has just granted an exequatur for a British Consul at Harfoot it has deprived itself of every excuse for refusing an exequatur to an American Consul.

The treaty shows plainly enough that the Turkish Government has no discretion in the matter. The United States may appoint the Consuls, and these "shall be furnished with berats or firmans." It is not optional with the Turkish Government whether this country shall have a Consul in Harfoot; its only right is to refuse recognition to a person objectionable to it; it may object to the Consul; it has no right to object to the consulate.

The United States has been trifled with in this matter for two or three years. It is more serious than the indemnity for American property destroyed in 1894-96. In that matter the responsibility of the Turkish Government is a matter of evidence, and its measure a matter of negotiation. In regard to consulates we have explicit treaty right. The treaty does not limit us in the number of consulates, or their locations. We have the right to appoint them in our own discretion, and the Turkish Government is bound by treaty to grant them recognition, provided only that it has the right every government must have of refusing to do business with any person who is offensive to it.

We have had repeated trouble at Constantinople over the admission of merchandise from this country. Flour has been rejected for false and absurd reasons. Pork has been excluded. The American Minister has been obliged to go to the Sublime Porte to get a permit for the landing of American flour, though the Consul-General ought to have been able to settle the matter with the customs authorities. Our trade with Turkey is growing; it has already attracted the envious attention of certain European nations. Under some influence which may be suspected, but not disclosed, Turkey is trying to see how far she can go with us. If she can refuse to pay the indemnity, if she can prevent the establishment of American consulates, she can maintain her proposition that American flour has a deficiency of gluten and American pork an excess of trichinae. Austria-Hungary collected an indemnity by sending a warship to Mersina and threatening to bombard the town if the money were not paid in 24 hours. As long as our Government is indisposed to use force making a show of it is ineffective. The visit of the Kentucky to Smyrna merely makes us ridiculous. The United States has got to insist upon exequaturs for its Consuls at Erzroom and Harfoot or see Americans driven out of the country, and our trade with the Levant stopped.

Thoughts on Ship Subsidies.

Chicago Journal.

The subsidy shipping bill, which is opposed by some of the ablest Republicans in Congress, is likely to be shelved for a year, and very good judges are of the opinion that no one need go into mourning on that account. The very fact that American shipbuilding is looking up without assistance is a good argument why the Government need give away no money, for the present at least, as premiums for the construction of ships. Steamers and sailing ships are being constructed on the seaboard and along the Great Lakes. They are being built for business purposes. There is a profit in them when built. Their owners might accept a government donation for their enterprise if it were offered them, but there is no need at present for any such charity. There is a suspicion that owners of useless and obsolete old tubs are the warmest friends of the shipping subsidy bill, and another, perhaps even more strongly grounded, that the United States Supreme Court might declare the bill unconstitutional, even if Congress should go to the trouble to adopt it.

The Duty of Democracy.

St. Louis Republic.

Under the leadership of a reunited and reorganized Democracy, the resistance of the American people to the ominous encroachments upon popular rights made by the unduly privileged trust monopolies will be continued with increased vigor and a certain confidence of the final victory of the people over the combines. It remains for the Democratic National organization to put itself in effective shape for the performance of its duty to the people of this country. Its strongest and safest men, those inspiring the fullest confidence on the part of thoughtful Americans, must be placed in control of the party. In behalf of legitimate business interests and of the individual as opposed to that evil of monopoly which threatens all legitimate enterprise, the trusts must be fought to a finish.

The South Is Tired.

Boston Advertiser.

From many sections of the South there is coming an audible murmur of political discontent. Hundreds of thousands of Southern voters believe that the solid South has been for many years blunderingly led by managing politicians of no great ability. Altgeld, Jones, Towne, Croker and Stone carried the vote of the solid South for Bryan, but they carried little more. The South is restive under such leaders. It has reason to be. It has resorted to meanness and dishonesty in politics, in order to prevent Republican victories in many Southern districts. A good many white men in the South are heartily ashamed of such conduct. Something will be heard from them, too, when any attempt is made to reorganize the Democratic party.

His Enduring Hymn.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Long after "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "The Mikado" shall have found "the oblivion of the back number," the name of their author, Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be recalled by the tender melody of "The Lost Chord." Telling of some forgotten or unfulfilled aspiration, the lines find an echo in every sensitive soul:

> I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
> That one lost chord divine,
> That came from the soul of the organ,
> And enter'd into mine.
>
> It may be that Death's bright angel
> Will speak in that chord again;
> It may be that only in heaven
> I shall hear that grand amen.

PLAIN DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

Chicago Chronicle, Dem.

Considerable apprehension is said to exist in some of the Southern States over the prospect that the Republicans in Congress will soon take steps to reduce the representation of those states which have suppressed the negro vote.

Northern Democrats will find it difficult to sympathize with these fears or to marvel at the proposition which gives rise to them. When the Democrats of the South joined hands with the Populists of the far West to make war upon the substantial business interests of the North and East they took their political lives in their hands. They knew then as well they know now that it was to the Democracy of the great states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi that they must look for assistance in preventing not only this species of legislation, but something which they will view with even less favor, the probable enactment of another National law. In helping to fasten upon the Democratic party the objectionable ideas of the Populists they took from Northern Democrats the power to resist these favorite Republican measures, and if they now find themselves menaced by loss of representation by force bills and by stringent election laws they have only themselves to blame for the fact.

In the matter of the reduction of representation in Congress as a result of the suppression of the negro vote in nine or ten Southern States, it is not easy to understand what else can be expected. In three states the policy has been adopted deliberately as a matter of law. In the others it is no less deliberately pursued as a matter of intimidation and force. Under the circumstances it is better for the country and better for the two great political parties, if not for the people of the states in question, that their representation in Congress and as a consequence their representation in National conventions and in the Electoral Colleges shall be reduced to correspond with the reduced number of voters.

The second article of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides for this condition of affairs very clearly, as follows:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

The Congress which meets next month is Republican in both branches, and it will be succeeded by one having even larger majorities. It will be clearly within the power, as it evidently will be within the will and pleasure of one or the other of these Congresses, to clean up the political situation in the extreme South in a manner which will exert a wholesome influence upon the entire country.

The white men of the South have removed the colored man from politics, state and National, except that in Congress, in the Electoral Colleges and in the party conventions they continue to vote for him. If there were wisdom and patriotism in their leadership, if they were good Democrats or good Republicans this inequality might be winked at, but they are not. Their performances in recent Democratic National conventions have been simply disgraceful. They have abandoned their natural allies of the North and East and taken up with the mongrel Populists of the far West. They have no principles. They hate "niggers" at home. When they are abroad they consort naturally with political elements more ignorant and more vicious than the negroes ever were. They are a bad lot.

In Republican National conventions the delegations from the black belt are generally for sale. They come in the custody of the bosses who pay their fare, and have the honor of being watched keenly until their purchased votes are delivered to the man who has arranged for them. They also are a bad lot.

It is a scandalous thing that under an apportionment covering a black population numerically equal and in some cases superior to that of the whites, the latter, through the supression of the black vote, should be able to wield in Congress, in the Electoral Colleges and in the National conventions a power more than twice as great as that exerted by a similar number of white men elsewhere. The evil was endured for a time because the difficulties of the situation were appreciated and the leadership of the whites was wise and conservative. Now that this leadership has fallen to the lowest possible level no good reason exists for further delay in applying the obvious remedy.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans in Congress will have the courage of their convictions and that they will proceed without delay to cut down the representation of every Southern State in which negroes are not permitted to vote. The remedy is a constitutional one, and it will appeal to every good citizen, irrespective of party. It should have been applied long ago.

Northern Democrats are not very numerous in Congress, for one reason, because the so-called Democrats of these Southern States have made it practically impossible for a Northern Democrat to be elected to any office, but the few who are there will act wisely if they offer no resistance to the speedy execution of the Republican programme in this matter.

No Excuse for Robbery Now.

Indianapolis News.

It is time that we were beginning to understand that a business which cannot support itself had better not be undertaken. This is a rich country, with an abundance of capital seeking investment, and there ought to be no difficulty in securing financial support for any promising enterprise. Our industrial and commercial development is in no way dependent on public charity. Even on the protective theory, as originally understood, there is now no justification for the voting of public taxes for the furtherance of private industries.

Holding Bank Directors to Account.

Dubuque Herald.

Under the Scotch law the directors of banks are held to the most strict accountability. They are not only held responsible for losses, but in case of defalcation of an employe they may be imprisoned. This tends to enforce caution and watchfulness over officers and clerks and renders impossible the enormous steulage of which we have recently had such elaborate accounts. The Scotch law has had a good effect and since it became operative there have been no defalcations of bank officers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Bernhardt appears to be good for half a dozen or more farewell tours in this country.

The Chinese situation continues to look like one of the hieroglyphics in use in that country.

It will be noticed that with all Bryan's confidence, he didn't lose any money betting on the election.

The Sultan is to be permitted to inspect the Kentucky. He will be a sadder and a wiser man when he has done so.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Harrison is to be dropped from the Army. General Miles recommended that he remain.

People who have money laid up for rainy days cannot complain of lack of opportunity to spend it here in Oregon.

A New York heiress has refused to cross the ocean to marry a German baron. This does not seem to be even a baron victory.

There is considerable discussion as to the name of the new defender of the America's cup, but the name of the challenger is settled. It is Dennis.

This affair with the Sultan gives the correspondents a chance to the rare and curious word "irade" off the shelf, dust it and display it to the admiring public.

The first Indians ever admitted as public school pupils in New York City are two who entered last week. They are Beulah and Bessie Dark Cloud. Beulah is 15 years old, and has attended school in Montreal. Bessie, the typical Indian child of the Sierras, restless, quick and gracious, entered the kindergarten grade. Dark Cloud, the father of the children, has been a model for prominent artists, including Remington and Deming. The mother, a woman of much beauty, is a full-blood Abeneki, and her husband is of the same tribe, and a well-educated Indian, who, during the Summer, "lectures" for medicine companies.

Mayor Rowe was present at the football game on Thanksgiving day. It was the first game of the kind he had ever seen played. When asked what he thought of it he expressed great admiration for the vigor and energy displayed, and the fearless and reckless manner in which the players threw one another into the big mud puddle in the center of the field, and the evident enjoyment with which they rolled around in the mud. He said he was once in the pork packing business, but had to sell out on account of the difficulty in finding men who could and would tackle hogs and hold them to be stuck. He says that if he could engage the services of some of the men he saw playing football he would go into the packing business again, for he knows that no hog could withstand being tackled by them, and a muddy corral would be just the kind of arena in which they could best display their talents and strength.

When merchants announce that they will present several thousand copies of a piece of popular sheet music or several thousand dolls to persons visiting their stores, crowds of women throng these stores to secure these articles, and many men make cutting remarks about the eagerness of the women to get something for nothing. It has now been demonstrated that the men are just as eager to take advantage of a free distribution of things as the women are. A well-known liquor dealer advertised that he would give away pint bottles of wine as samples of his goods yesterday. He had some 2500 bottles prepared and stamped, but hardly imagined that he would have callers for more than 1000 of them. His place was thronged early yesterday morning, and although he rejected applications from hundreds of hobos, he had passed out 2100 bottles of the wine before 10:30 o'clock. It was then necessary to call a halt in order to get more bottles ready, and several hundred more were put up, until the supply of revenue stamps on hand was exhausted. The fresh supply of bottles was disposed of in short order, and from the number of visitors who kept pouring in it was evident that many hundreds of bottles more could have been gotten rid of if more stamps could have been obtained. It may be remarked that there was not a woman among the applicants. Of course, the men will say that a bottle of wine was something better worth going after than music or dolls, but this cuts no figure in the case.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Lady (engaging a new cook)—Are you sure you don't keep company with a policeman? "Yes, I do, ma'am; but he's a very small eater."—Tit-Bits.

Clara—Evidently Mr. Sweetser is head over heels in love with you. Edith—Nonsense! Clara—Oh, but it's a fact. He actually said he delighted to hear you sing.—Boston Transcript.

At the Clothes-Horse Show.—Her Best Friend—I suppose May will have a row with the judges if she doesn't get a prize. Her Next Best—No; she'll have it with her tailor. She says she left it all to him.—Puck.

As She Remembered Him.—Mr. Skimmerhorn (as the participants in the debate became personal)—I was a thundering fool when I asked you to marry me! Mrs. Skimmerhorn—Well, you looked it, dear.—Chicago Tribune.

Unsympathetic.—"You haven't much sympathy for the request from your employes for shorter hours?" "Not much," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It goes to show that men don't know when they are well off. If they had been invited around to musicales, and dragged through Europe by Mrs. C. and the girls, like I have, may be they'd appreciate the privilege of staying in a nice, comfortable, business-like office, nine or ten hours a day."—Washington Star.

November Picture.

James Berry Benedi.

Dry leaves across the roadway blown,
And cornstalks in the brown fields strewn;
A few dull yellow blooms that stand
As sentinels at either hand,
And barren sticks of sedgy broom
Where two or three late locusts boom.
Chill winds sweep down the mountain way,
The skies are leaden-like and gray;
A squirrel on an old stone wall
Takes easy cognizance of all;
The vane upon a distant tower
Twists, turns a hundred ways an hour;
And on the beach the waves roll in
With sullen roar and stubborn din.
The dead vine rattles and the breeze
Goes moaning through the swaying trees.
A stiff blast steadies yonder vane,
And from the east the driving rain
Comes dashing on the window pane.

November.

William Cullen Bryant.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun,
One mellow smile through the soft, vapory air,
Ere, o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare,
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose Summer wreaths are cast.
And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze,
Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket upon the russet lea,
And man delights to linger in the ray.
Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear
The piercing Winter frost, and winds, and darkened air.