The Oregonian.

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

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair, with slowly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1901.

TRUSTS AND THE DEPENDENCIES.

Because The Oregonian recently complained that the sugar interests dictate tariffs and predicted that "if the protected trusts are permitted to manacle Cuba and the Philippines as they did Porto Rico, the Democrats will go fore the people on a demand for justice to the dependencies and escape from the domination of the trusts, and on that platform they will sweep the country," the New York Press is kind enough to remark:

The sugar trust is the principal importer sugar in this country. It takes at least rec-quarters of all the sugar brought to our Free trade in the Cuban product of 1,000,000 tons would, consequently, mean a saving to it of \$18 50 on every one of 750,000 tons. The sugar trust will, consequently, be the principal advocate of free trade with Cuba.

There is sworn evidence that in selling the Gorman sariff the Democratic party got more for the sugar schedule than for any other. But me the voters of the country were pretty thoroughly enlightened in the Porto Rico debute on the subject, there is little chance of its delivering any new goods in ex-change for one of Mr. Havemeyer's checks. But ought not a contestant who has got so fearfully confounded in the very first stages of the debate as The Oregonian be excluded om further participation in it? Or must teach the A B C leasen of who will get the Scar duty whom it goes? And will the en-termed Evening short, which, by approving quotation, adopts The Oregonian's blunder, at-

There is nothing in this answer but an attempt to be "smart" and a further attempt to deceive. The Press has heard of the Havemeyer trust, but it has apparently never heard of the Oxnard trust, which looks after the duty on raw sugars, writes Teller amendments that Cuba must be free and independent, and prevails with Congress over the President's "plain duty" afford Porto Rico free trade into United States ports. The Press has heard of the Gorman tariff being sold out to prefer not to belong to a union are the best sub-station. Hicks required all parents of the child were faith curists sugar, but it heard nothing apparently among the darkest blots on our pretenof the corresponding triumph of sugar in the Dingley tariff. So much for its information and its impartiality.

What changes did the Senate make in the Wilson tariff bill to please the augar lobby? It put an ad valorem duty on raw sugar to please the sugar What did the Senate do with the Dingley tariff bill to please the sugar lobby? It put ad valorem duties on raw sugar to please the sugar trusts. The only difference was that the Wilson bill came from the House with free raw sugar and the Dingley bill came from the House with specific duties on raw sugar. What the sugar trust wants, as sworn testimony in abundance showed, is ad valorem duties on rav sugar. The skillful hand of Oxnard ompels sugar duties, the inexorable demand of Havemeyer prescribes ad va-

sugar (Havemeyer) trust wants free trade in raw sugar, and will, therefore, be the principal advocate of free trade proved. Primarily, it is of no concern to the refineries whether raw sugar to free or taxed, provided they are secure in their differential. But are they more likely or less likely to secure their differential if they set out by antagonizing home producers of sugar with a demand free trade with Cuba or the Philippines? Is Mr. Schwab fool enough to demand free trade in ore so the steel trust can get its raw material cheaper? fabric of protection. So, perhaps, will the sugar trust. Is it likely to help or raw sugar strengthen or weaken the

demand for free refined sugar? Among the advocates of free trade tected trusts. Mr. Schwab has given them their cue. They will be unable, enscientiously, of course, to see any advantage in freer trade or lower tariff the Columbia River, but they don't taxes. They will contemplate with rueful regret any tariff agitation that might unsettle business or imperil the rayal estate of the American workingman. They will look with dread upon ble for the fate of our infant industries, capitalized at a few paltry billions, offi-

When the sugar trusts open a prayer meeting for justice to the dependencies, The Oregonian hopes to be occupying en advantageous position on

Conflicting statements that gained edition are, no doubt, due to the fact that a correct prognosis is not possible long been subject to the dominion of lington agrees not to build to this tive land." This kind of plea for ad-

person may be apparently at death's por one hour, and the next may surprise even the most astute perve specialist by a rally that promises speedy convalescence. There is no means whereby such a rally can be foretold, restoration or dissolution in such a case. Mrs. McKinley is physically a much-enduring woman. So far as now ap-pears, there is no limit to her powers in this line. The physicians in close at-tendance can no more tell what a day will bring forth in such a case than can the newspaper correspondent who is anxious to be first in the field with the news, whatever it is, and above all things to be accurate. Under the circumstances, the wise thing and the generous thing for the public is to believe that Mrs. McKinley will recover, and that the close of the first week in June will find her back in the White House, none the worse for her very uncomfortable experience on the Pacific Coast,

THE ALBANY SETTLEMENT.

The Albany settlement throws light on the hitherto obscure points of the controversy. Of these the most significant are the concessions made by the employing company. In the first place, an increase of pay is agreed to, leaving a fair inference that the previous wage rate was less than the business would justify. An appeal is vouchsafed the men from the superintendent to the company's executive board, an innovation full of promise, if we remember how imperfectly some stubborn superintendents comprehend the cost of strikes to owners, and how often their persistent refusal to yield to employes means nothing more than a determination to have their way. Inspectors are to present fare or its equivalent or else the conductor need not charge himself with a fare, employes may ride free on their own divisions, the road must pay for the lost time of a man who is sus pended unjustly, and strikers who have ot committed violence shall not be discriminated against concerning employ-

It must be admitted that these various victories for the men are prima facie evidence of abuses on the company's part, which wise management would have corrected and saved, if possible, the appeal to force. What sort of justice can be accounted to a rule, for example, which requires the conductor to ring up a fare for an inspector who is under no obligation to give a fare or a complimentary ticket? should an employe suspended for cause be compelled to lose his time when investigation shows the charge to have een groundless? What spirit of friendly co-operation can a railroad expect form its men if it insists on their paying fare when riding on their own divisions? It is certainly to be hoped that these Albany concessions to workmen may have a salutary effect upon managers and superintendents everywhere who vainly seek by force and repression to reach the end that can only be gained in a spirit of friendly and appreciative co-operation. Not so promising is the agreement

secured by the company relative to the

status of the union. The right is recognized to hire or discharge any man without reference to his affiliation or nonaffiliation with a union. This is, of course, a denial of the union's demand for recognition of the union, forbids protest from the union for reinstatement of a discharged union man, and also forbids a protest from the union against employment of nonunion men. It would be an excellent thing if this rule could be permanently established and obeyed; if a man's connection with a union should be ignored both by the company in hiring and by the men in in just arrangements between labor and the classified service except for just capital than the fullest protection of a cause and reasons given in writing. nonunion man in his right to work un-molested. The tyranny and outrages men, and several of them held medals visited by union men upon men who from the committee to award medals for tious civilization, But the Albany agreement is apt to be, instead of a permanent settlement, a temporary modus vivendi only, and an actual cause of friction. The company, while pretending to ignore the union relation, will be pretty certain to get rid of union men as fast as adequate excuse arises and fill their places with nonunion men. and the union employes themselves may be depended upon to make life as much pleasanter as possible for their union than their nonunion associates. Nothing is more probable than another outbreak at Albany some day over this very matter of recognition of the union.

A BOON TO PORTLAND.

Elsewhere on this page appears a noteworthy rehearsal, from the Harriman side of the recent dispute for possession of the Northern Pacific, which is manifestly partisan, but which must nevertheless be taken as correct so far as it goes. The Hill side is not stated with Cuba. This is easier said than at all, but the Harriman side is doubtless correctly stated. We reprint the "story," partly because it corroborates what was said in The Oregonian at the time of the panic, and also because we believe the outcome of the struggle is of considerable advantage to the interests of the City of Portland and the State of Oregon.

It need take no very heavy or labored line of thought to show the people of after making inquiry, called the Presithis region that any great tactical Nay, verily. He will stand with other triumph of the Northern Pacific and protected trusts in supporting the whole Great Northern railroads would menace attention has been called anew to this the future of this community, in so far as railroad influence affects municipal hurt the refiners if the country declares growth. Both these roads are profuse for free trade in raw sugar? Will free in their professions of esteem for Portland, and so far as freight and passenger fares are concerned they are doubt-less sincere. But it is on behalf of with the dependencies and of reduced | Seattle and Tacoma that their exertions tariff duties will not be found the pro- are put forth, their terminals located, their steamship connections made, their warehouses erected, their traffic diverted. They talk freely of building down Civil Service Reform League that build. Instead of that they set to work to buy the Burlington to keep it from building to the Coast, and to use it to harass the Union Pacific, the sole, if inconstant, friend Portland has among the pauper labor of Europe and trem- all the transcontinental railroads. Mr. Hill says if the Nehalem coal were as near Seattle as it is to Portland he would long since have been hauling it over his railroad. The Northern Pacific is equally kind, for it industriously sets on foot a railroad to haul the Ne-

the halem coal to Tacoma. Sunday's dispatches, from many diftious plans for getting the Union Pacurrency in regard to Mrs. McKinley's | cific on the hip have measurably failed of their purpose. The retaliation of Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was

prostrating nervous disorders. Such a Coast, and the Great Northern-Northern Pacific combination will probably be able to float bonds of purchase at a profit of several million dollars without having imparted any pew value to the Burlington property. But the Union Pacific comes out of the contest in good shape, holding a strong position in the control both of Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, with voice in management of the Burlington. This is not ough to insure any unusual or unprecedented exertion by the Union Pa-cific in Portland's behalf, but it should at least enable the Union Pacific to withstand any overt efforts of the Northern roads to interfere further with Portland's development. This vigorous assertion of the Union

Pacific in a crisis may mean a good deal to the future of this community. The forceful personality of President Mohler, of the O. R. & N., has so far stood between that railroad's rivals and their efforts to subordinate our position, He has insisted upon a creditable steamship line from Portland to the Orient, and has pursued a most liberal policy of development in the O. R. & N.'s tributary territory. Anything that menaced these policles would give cause for alarm, and manipulation of the Burlington to that end would be a real danger. The fact is that with Mr. Harriman's success we are likely not only to see a continuation of good work in the Columbia Valley, but an extension of similar efforts already inaugurated by the progressive element in the Southern Pacific for Western Oregon. There is no reason why Portland and its surrounding region should not with proper immigration and development effort hold its rightful share in the progress in store for the whole Pacific Coast in the ensuing 25 years. To be assured fair railroad treatment is one of the most important factors in the undertaking.

THE PRESIDENT AND CIVIL SERV ICE REFORM.

The investigating committee of the National Civil Service Reform Association makes public a letter from William Dudley Foulke setting forth the facts in regard to Postmaster Hicks, at Philadelphia, and asking for his dismissal. Hicks has in several cases violated the civil service rule which provides that no person appointed as a laborer with- tions. out examination under the civil service rules shall be assigned to work of the grade of classified rules. The Civil Service Commission in 1899 called the Postmaster-General's attention to the fact, but nothing was done then and nothing has since been done about it. In contempt of the postal laws and regulations that office-holders should not be guilty of offensive partisanship nor ssume active conduct of political campaigns, Hicks is a Philadelphia Republican ward organizer of the most active type, and has declared that office-holders ought actively to engage in polltics, and that the civil service laws ought to be repealed. Hicks has discharged one of his postoffice employes because he refused to support a Hicks partisan in a contest for the nomination one of the Philadelphia state Senatorial districts, which was a violation on Hicks' part of the Federal civil service law that denies to office-holders the right to use their official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body.

In 1897 Hicks removed thirteen Democrats who were superintendents of branch stations, and made them clerks at lower salaries, thus forcing some of them entirely out of the service. This act was in violation of the civil service rules, which provide that no person in the executive civil service shall change the official rank or compensation of any person therein because of his politics, their work. There is no more vital spot and no removals shall be made from pany, of New York, in violation of the laws of the United States providing that no officer or person having the approval of any bond shall exact that shall be furnished by a guaranty company or any particular guaranty In clear violation of law ompany. Hicks compelled the thirteen men appointed superintendents of sub-stations sign a written agreement acknowledging that their appointments were temporary, and that the Postmaster could transfer or reduce them at any When the commission sent its secretary to Philadelphia to make investigation touching the enforcement of the law, Hicks refused to answer any questions or give any information, and instructed his employes, under penalty of removal, also to refuse information. Hicks' sister was carried on the rolls of the Wayne (Pa.) postoffice at \$600 a year, but doing no work, pending her transfer without examination the classified service of the Philadel-

phia postoffice. Mr. Foulke recited these facts to the President and submitted that "if such city has been acquired by the personal violations of the law are permitted to experience and close observation of go unpunished, it will be construed as notice to the world that there is to be no enforcement of the civil service act in the classified service of the coun-In 1898 a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, dent's attention to the case of Hicks, man Hicks and his further violations of the rules, and the law, and nothing is done. In other words, in contempt of the civil service rules, which make mandatory the removal of any person in the executive civil service who willfully violates the law or the rules, the President suffers Postmaster Hicks to defy and demoralize the civil service law with impunity. It is charged against the President by the National while many known violations of the laws and the rules have been brought to the attention of the President, none of them have been punished, and that the only interest exhibited by the President has been in seeking to contract

the scope and efficiency of the reform. It was old Dr. Lyman Beecher that once prayed at a public meeting: "O Lord, keep us from despising our rulers; and, O Lord, keep them from behaving so that we can't help it." The answer to this searching indictment of the President on the part of his friends who are not able to deny, the facts will be ferent sources, indicate that the ambi- that President McKinley may have his amiable weaknesses, but that he has always been true to "the grand old party"; that, like Colonel Yell, of Yellville, Ark., while he has not respected in the case of a patient of abnormally delicate physical constitution who has would have been welcome. The Bur-

ministrative lawlessness on the ground that the President is always true to the party flag recalls the anecdote of the old negro who arose in prayer meeting

Bredderin and sisterin. I been a mighty mean nigger in my time. I had a heap er ups and downs—specially downs—since I fined dechurch. I stoled chickens and water milling. I cussed. I got drunk. I shot craps. I shashed udder coons wid my rasor, an' I done er sight or udder things, but, thank the good Lawd, bredderin and sisterin, I never yet less my religion.

Brother McKinley has never yet lost his political "religion"; he still keeps step to the music of "the grand old party," and his heart still beats true

Portland will be honored this week by a visit from fifteen Representatives in Congress from Ohio and Indiana and in June by a visit from the river and harbor committee of the House of Representatives. Among the visitors are many men of prominence in National legislation, and they should be given ample opportunity to see the Columbia River and learn at first hand its importance as a highway of commerce. The United States, vast as it is, has few great rivers which discharge their waters into ocean or gulf. Principal among these for length, area of country drained and industrial interests served, are the Mississippi and the Columbia. Congress has been partial to the Mississippl, and its channels have been kept open, to the satisfaction of producers and shippers. The Columbia has not fared so well, mainly because Congress does not know the river. Portland is now to have two opportunities to make Congress acquainted with the river and to press the extension of the Columbia jetty and the building of a canal and locks to overcome the obstructions tween The Dalles and Celilo. We have done long-range firing with varying results. Now we have a chance to something at short range, as we did twelve years ago when we were visited by committees which included among their members Senators Allison, Hoar Pugh, Manderson, Dawes and the late Cushman K. Davis, and Representatives Goff, Dorsey and others. We made more friends for the Columbia by showing these men the river than we have ever done by legislative memorial or petition from commercial organiza-

Bicyclists who "take chances" by riding on the sidewalks are, of course, much more numerous than the records of the Police Court show. Still there are enough of these chance-takers over-hauled by policemen and haied before the court to render sidewalk riding hazardous, so far as hazard may be said to lie in liability to a fine, and to diminish greatly the number of wheelmen who contend with pedestrians the right to use the sidewalks. The vigilance of the police in this matter is commendable, as is also the impartiality with which punishment is administered by the Police Judge. While the antagonism against wheelmen on the public thoroughfares, so noticeable a few years ago, has been greatly diminished by familiarity with the silent wheel, and by abatement of the fad which pushed it up against everybody at full speed, regardless of consequences, the belief is yet very general that wholesome restraint is necessary in order to keep many cyclists within the proper limits of their rights. Hence most people who ride wheels comply cheerfully with the restrictions of the city ordinance which excludes them from the sidewalks from May to November. "The greatest good greatest number" is a sound principle of public policy that all reasonable prople indorse.

Faith failed to score in the Christensen case in Chicago, though having a clear field. Mrs. Christensen and daughter, 2 years old, it will be remembered, were seriously burned in the Marquette avenue fire in that city, May 5. The bonds from the National Surety Com- father refused to have remedies applied to the child's injuries until compelled to do so by the police. Mrs. Christensen held out against medical aid, she and her husband stoutly averring that she was in no pain from her burns and that prayer would effect her cure. After suffering the fanatic died, while the child, under intelligent medical treatment, though apparently as severely burned as was the mother, has a fair prospect of recovery. This is one of the "test" cases of which nothing is said in "faith" literature or experience meetings, but it is, unfortunately for the extravagant claims of the disciples of all their allied schools, a type of which, differing in degree, but identical in kind, the records of many communities furnish.

> The cheerful prediction of Mr. W. P. Olds that Portland will in due time become a great manufacturing city may be accepted as the opinion of a man who is not given to a redundancy of words, and whose knowledge of the business and industrial growth of the vears. His address at the Sellwood banquet did not contain many words. but these represented much, as the conservative, yet hopeful, estimate of a man who knows what he is talking about.

The President's official family is indeed under the shadow of affliction. The death of Mrs. Gage, the nearly fatal and very alarming illness of Mrs. Mc-Kinley, a change for the worse that foretells speedy dissolution in the case and the shattered health of Secretary Hay make up a casualty and sick list that is certainly distressing

The multiplicity of candidates for the receivership of a defunct bank indicates the fat pickings at the expense of depositors that the job permits and verifying the truth of the declaration, "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

The District Attorney's adverse judgment on the new tax sale law indicates that at least one of the ambitious pri vate schemes pushed through at the capital last Winter may come to grief. A fatal epidemic in that camp would be salutary.

Four hundred men who struck recent ly at St. Louis applied for places at Albany. This reveals a consequence of strikes that rarely gets into the papers.

Mrs. Weatherred's activity at Buffalo indicates that she is the right man in the right place.

The strongest indication of nepotism at Olympia is its laborious denial,

IN IDE OF THE STOCK PANIC

the movement. The Union Pacific people, believing in Mr. Hill, paid no further attention to the report that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies were making efforts to secure control of the Burlington & Quincy. It was soon found, however, that their credulity had been imposed upon. Mr. Hill had been carrying on, and had brought well nigh to a conclusion negotiations for the purchase of the road.

He has abundant opportunity for both comedy and pathoa, and he improves them all silke. His every appearance soon became the signal for applause, and, while he was not always in a position to turn up at the right time, being on one or two occasions unavoidably detained in durance vile, he was on the stage most of the time, and in consequence the performance proved thoroughing and pathoa, and he improves them all silke. His every appearance soon became the signal for applause, and, while he was not always in a position to turn up at the right time, being on one or two occasions unavoidably detained in durance vile, he was on the stage most of the time, and in consequence the performance proved thoroughing on the provestion of the support is only fair. Louis Belmour as Shadrick O'Finn, the chief villain, easily said the hatted of the gallary, which the movement. The Union Pacific peo-ple, believing in Mr. Hill, paid no furthe purchase of the road,

With positive evidence in their posses sion, representatives or the Union Pacific sought another conference with Mr. Hill. This conference was held at the resi-dence of George F. Baker. In the course of this conference Mr. Hill was urged not to carry into effect on behalf of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific li-terests his contemplated deal without first coming to an agreement by which the Union Pacific would be protected and as-sured against aggressions in its terri-tory. It was impossible to elicit any-thing from Mr. Hill except vague statething from Mr. Hill except vague statements, and he proceeded to Boston to complete the purchase. Under the terms of this purchase the Burlington & Quincy was to be turned over to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific interests at the rate of \$500 a share. It is not ilkely that the Burlington stock previously acquired, said to amount to \$60,000 shares, had cost more, on an average, than \$160 a share. Here is an apparent world of \$15,00000 or Here is an apparent profit of \$16,600,000 or

Here is an apparent profit of \$15,500,000 or more.

Union Pacific interests finding that they were unable to make any impression on Mr. Hill, and alarmed at the situation turned to Mr. Morgan, who was then about leaving for Europe and could for this reason not be remonstrated with. His partners were then approached in a spirit of friendly protest, and upon their suggestion that no proposition had been submitted by the Union Pacific interests, the latter made the positive offer to join in the Burlington purchase, undestrable as they believed it to be, at the high figure agreed upon. Their proposition was to buy one-third of the stock, and they offered to deposit cash or give satisfactory security for any bonds the Great Northern and the Northern Facilie mighthave to issue. This was also refused by Mr. Morgan's partners, to whom it was

that upward of Θ per cent of the entire capital stock of the Northern Pacific was actually secured without the other side knowing it. On Friday, May 3, Mr. Hill was informed in a friendly manner that \$85,000.000 of Northern Pacific stock had passed into the hands of Union Pacific interests, and with this the assurance was given to Mr. Hill that the acquisiwas given to Mr. Hill that the acquisi-tion was made solely through a desire to bring about a harmonious condition of af-fairs. It was further stated that if he and his associates would be willing to accept the situation, the control of the Northern Pacific would be permanently secured to J. P. Morgan & Co., upon the sole con-dition that the Union Pacific should be protected from aggression in its terri-tory. Mr. Hill promised to use every en-deavor to bring about an understanding along these lines, but instead the furious and frantie buying of Northern Pacific stock began on Monday in both New York and London.

As so large a part of the share capital of the Northern Pacific had already passed into the hands of the Union Pacific in-terests, the new purchasers, within 24 hours after they had begun their frantic buying, necessarily brought about the un-fortunate condition which is yet too vivid o need repetition.

Even after these conditions had been

produced, every effort was made by the Union Pacific interests to protect both is- gitimate and speculative dealers against the terrible position in which these marking the terrible position in which these marking knowledge of human nature induces conclusions that efforts were only tardily, unwillingly, and contradict the preconceived notions of these partially seconded by those without whose sentimentalists—when, for instance, such

Will Uphold the Doctrine.

New York Herald, The United States is as much compelled to uphold the Monroe doctrine as Great Britain was compelled to maintain her claim to supremacy in South Africa, even at the risk of war, which, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, was distasted to a vast majority of the English people. The United States is also prepared to spare no effort to preserve peace, but will count no cost too great to secure the intangibility of a doctrine which safeguards it against European interference.

Kansas City Journal. It pays to have sound business principles. It pays to have a government in Washington pledged to honest money. It pays to have a President whose policies beget business confidence, industrial activity and a national prosperity so substantial that the winds and waves ulative tempests beat against it in vain. The American people never did a wieer thing than when they preferred McKinley and prosperity to Bryan and disaster.

Morgan at the Breach. Chicago Record-Herald.
Consternation reigned in London,
People stood prepared to dump
Blocks of stocks upon the market And precipitate a siump.

Troubled men with pallid faces
Heard the ticker tick away
And read the figures on the tape And shook with dread and stood agape And howled in wild dismay.

Earls and barons wrung their hands And dukes fell down in dread, And princes gazed upon the scene And wished that they were dead; They heard the foul word, "Nipper," And wildly tore their hair, And ruin and disaster
And shame were in the air.

Then out spake Plerpont Morgan, The boss of trusts and things-lordler man than Emperors And Presidents and Kings; What means this wild com Why tremble? I am here! He raised a hand above them

The hand whose touch may blight by lift men up to glory— And things were set all right; the trembling dukes and barons Aross from where they lay And saw that all was well again, With trouble charmed away

He held a bridge, but that was just A picayune affair! ic, prate no more of Romans; They ruled the world, I know, but hever after Morgan came To run things here below!

When age-encumbered London When age-encumbered London Shall aink in black decay. Found dames will tell their children How Morgan saved the day; They'll croon the old tale over-Of that impending crash Anff of the magic that was in The hand that held the cash. AMUSEMENTS

New York Times.

Early in the present year large stockholders in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads began to accumulate Burlington & Quincy shares at an alarming rate—alarming for the Union Pacific Interests. The buying continued until Burlington & Quincy went to 15a, atthough it had been quoted at 150 only a few weeks before.

Mr. Hill was interrogated by the Union Pacific people as to the meaning of his large purchases of Burlington & Quincy. He denied all knowledge of or interest in the movement. The Union Pacific people, believing in Mr. Hill, paid no furple.

ily gained the hatred of the gallery, which ily gained the hatred of the gailery, which is all a villain is supposed to desire. Miss Maud Miller was painstaking as Mary Doghmore, the girl who is in love with Shamua and Miss Dalsy Bishop was fair as Mistress Kathleen O'Reilly, and the remainder of the cast had little to do. "Shamus O'Brien" will be repeated topishi.

ANOTHER CANTEEN WITNESS Strong Protest by a Knight of

Father Mathew. St. Paul Pioneer Press St. Piul Pioneer Press.

The Rev. William J. Dalton, a Catholic priest and a Knight of Father Mathew, has written a strong protest to the War Department against the anti-canteen law, in which he handles the anti-canteenists without gloves. As his comments are based on observations of the conditions before and the conditions after the canteen was abolished, the essential parts of his letter are worth producing. He says No one can enforce total abstinence. That his letter are worth producing. He says No one can enforce total abatinence. That is only a theory. We can restrict the liquor trade, which the canteen did, but we cannot wipe it out. I am a Knight of Father Mathew, a total abatiner, and would see every one in the world belong, but I know it is impossible, and I do not join those crussides. All the good the women want to do they undid, and all the good that was being done without them they have utterly ruined. I think I naver saw anything thet so quickly drove sober men into drunkards as the operation of this same arci-canteen law. While at Detroit I had an opportunity to see soldiers from the neighboring forts, and I never saw them se drunk.

During the many times I have visited cities offered to deposit cash or give satisfactory security for any bonds the Great Northern and the Northern Facific might have to issue. This was also refused by Mr. Morgan's partners, to whom it was then stated that the Union Pacific Company must and would be protected at all hazards, for the situation their acquisition of the Burlington would produce could not be tolerated.

An effort to gain control of the Northern Pacific was then determined upon, and so swiftly and sliently was this accomplished that upward of 40 per cent of the entire capital stock of the Northern Pacific was actually secured without the other side was actually secured without the security security was the solder so subject to study the many times I have visited cuties contiguous to Arany posts, including scatterial that the solders, I have solder the solders, I have solders, I hav There is not the least reason to suppose that a man who has probably done quite as much to reclaim men from the liquor habit as any of those who were so hys terical about the canteen would desire to see the canteen re-established if there were any doubt in his own mind that it made for temperance. The fact of the matter is that Father Dalton speaks as an expert who recognizes the limitations of the theory upon which he works; but a large proportion of those who, by their agitation brought about the aboiltion of the canteen had no practical experience in dasiling with the interpretate. dealing with the intemperate. The distribution of tracts, the recital of har-rowing stories of families and wives made miscrable by drink, of drunkards pulled back from the brink of the abyas, denunciations of saloonmen, brewers and dis-tillers, memorials to the Legislature and petitions of various kinds undoubtedly do a great deal of good among a large class of people. But they bear about the same relation to practical temperance work that the steeple does to an earnest congregation. They point perpetually upward, but they don't tell the poor sinner how t climb. The noise they make reminds people that there is work to do, but they do not do any of the work themselves. That unreasonable action the situation could men as Archbishop Ireland. Bishop Potter, all of the total abstaining army men. all of the Army chaplains and others who know the canteen, know the soldler and recognize liquor as a curse, assert that the abalition of the canteen would be the surest way to increase intemperance, the steeple imagines itself to be the minister

and the whole congregation—a conclusion that is undoubtedly warranted if one were to judge by its ability to make the greater noise. In other words, there are no friends of "temperance" except those no friends of "temperance" except those who believe that the appetite for liquor is to be cured by force and noise, that to save the drunkard by compromise is a sin, and that the real crime is not the abuse of liquor, but its use.

It is not hard to foresee the trouble that awaits Father Dalton when the temperance forces get hold of his letter. The lifetime that he has spent in endeavoring to rescue individuals from the liquor habit will weigh nothing in the balance. habit will weigh nothing in the balance He urges a practical way to keep the soldiers from getting drunk; he proposes the restoration of heer under supervision in order to do away with rotgut whisky without supervision; and he proposes clean and orderly surroundings for the soldier sceking recreation and amusement instead of vile barrooms and indecency. And for that crime he will be denounced as the ally of Beelzebub. Meanwhile the manu-

in the shekels and the soldler goes t the perdition from which the sentimental ists think they have saved them.

facturer and purveyor of bad whisky rakes

Chicago Chronicle Has it ever occurred to the ministers and W. C. T. U. women to obtain a poll of the soldiers themselves as to the results of the anti-canteen law. The average blue-coat who nurses a swollen head in the guardhouse after pay day, with its resultant jamboree, and jurns his empty pockets inside out, is perhaps as well qualified to give an opinion as the theorists who study the question from a lofty moral standpoint.

New Name for Line.

New York Press. New York Press.

A New Jersey Board of Education has brought charges against a school super-intendent, one of which recites "that he has made so many conflicting statements upon the same subjects as to make the inference irresistible that he is not a man of scrupulous veracity." Life in New Jersey is fast approaching the Chester is supposed to the chester in the Chester is a supposed to the chester in the chester is supposed to the chester in the chester in the chester is supposed to the chester in the ches man of scrupulous veracity. New Jersey is fast approaching the Chesterfieldian standard.

* The Rhodors.

Raiph Waldo Emerson.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh rhodors in the woods,
Spreading its leafiess blooms in a damp nock.

To please the desert and the sluggish brook: he purple petals failen in the pool Made the black waters with their beauty

gay-Here might the red bird come his plumes to

cool.
And court the flower that cheapens his array.
Rhodoral if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the mansh and sky,
Dear, tell them, that if ages were made for

pear, tel them seeing
seeing
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask: I never knew.
But in my simple ignorance suppose
The self-same Power that brought me the
brought you.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is it wet enough for you?

It will take a wad-of money to control the power trust.

The Mayor of Omaha has evidently had a row with his press agent.

It will not be long before the thermometer begins to attract attention. Shamrock the Second was still the secnd Shamrock, when the last race re-

port came in. If this isn't April, the people who aught us about weather didn't know their business.

Mr. Hill will have to make his Western trip without any advance notices in the Commoner.

Albany had to do something to be strenuous, now that Teddy has gone to Washington to live.

The searcity of real heroes is proven by the fact that no man has yet had the nerve to appear on the street wearing

If Agulnaide had bought Northern Pacific stock instead of diamonds, he might have made enough money to start an-

The Union Pacific has roads running through California, into the Sunny South, and to Portland. Truly, its lines are cast in pleasant places.

Chicago's girl graduates are not to se allowed to receive flowers this year. The Chicago school board seems desirous of discouraging graduation.

Last week the Roy. W. E. Karns, pastor of the Mehodist church of Jersey Shore, Penn., announced that he would pay a cash bonus to every one who went to church last Sunday. As it was rumored that he might give each person \$20 there was a large congregation present. At the close of the service a sealed envelope was handed to each person containing one cent, and the following admonition: "This is your talent. Don't wrap it in a napkin, but use it. Your love for the success of the cause will determine your efforts. Harness up this talent and make it pull in others." penny to be invested so that it would bring a return of from \$3 to \$10.

Preliminary plans for the proposed Carnegle Technical School in Pittsburg have een made. They provide for six large buildings grouped around a central courtyard. The course of instruction in the school will extend through nine years. The first four years will be devoted to preparatory work, and the second four to the regular collegiate work of the engineering schools. The ninth year will be the post-graduate course, which all finished engineers desire to take before they enter practical business. The and thorough course in view, and the conditions and their success in the best technical schools of the Old World. Foundries have been provided for in some of the smaller buildings, exrpenter shops, machine shops, chemical laboratories and every facility for the practical application of the theory advanced in the schoolrooms. Facilities are to be offered for obtaining the mastery of any chosen trade or the grouping of all for thorough training of engineering as a science. All of this is to be coupled with

known and one New York woman thinks that she has more than usual reason to complain of the vagaries of the disease. She had always lived in the lower part of the city on one of the avenues distant from the two rivers and had suffered in no unusual degree from asthma when the weather was not unfavorable. The doctor was not consulted when her husbind bought a house in another part of the city, and it is indeed doubtful if he could have forespen the effect upon her of the sufferer only a few hours to realize that it would be impossible for her to live in the new house, which was only a short distance from the North river. Her discomfort became so great that she was compelled at the end of a week to give up all attempt to reside there, and the house that had been built with so much care and expense had to be abandoned. Another example of the vagaries of asthma is to be found in the case of a New Yorker, who is comfortable enough in that city so long as he lives on the upper stories of a hotel or other residence building, but is in great distress so soon as he is compelled to be on terra firma

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Sure of Him. -Paps.-He hasn't proposed yet, has he? She-No; but he will the first time he isn't interrupted.-Puck.

he lan't interrupted.—Puck.

"But she looks so confiding." That's just what makes her so horrid; when you get to know her, you find that she has nothing to confide."—Brooklyn Life.

Suburban Elegance—Mrs. Jones—Does your husband travel. Mrs. Brown—Oh, no; he carries his dress suit case to town every day to bring back our meat and vegetables in.—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Training.—'How did Southing one his

cago Record-Herald.

His Training.—'How did Sputkins get his appointment as Brigadier-General? I never know that he was connected with the Army?"
'Oh, yes, hy marriage; his brother-in-law is a United States Senator.'—Town and Country.

Major Crust.—So you refuse me, Miss Fondant? Miss F.—I am very sorry, Major Crust, but your son just proposed to me, and I accepted him. Major C.—Good gracious? You don't mean to say the boy has been such a fool:—Tit.-Bits.

Lovely Woman.—Mrs Upperten—When I wear

Lovely Woman.-Mrs. Upperten-When I wear my diamonds two detectives are always within the sound of my voice. Mrs. Cutting-Goodness, gracious! If I were you I would quit trading with such suspicious installment dealers—Chicago News.

in Black and White.-Visitor-You have put In flack and White -vinice-you have put \$100 in improvements in this back yard since you bought the property? Tou don't seem to have anything to show for it. Suburbanite—Don't i? I can show you a drawer full of receipts from fruit-tree agents and dealers in ornamental shrubbery—Chicago Tribune.

Yesterday and Today.

Washington Star.
I didn't have a dollar on the market any-I got a tip or two, but didn't have the cash

to spare.
When prices went a soaring, 'twas with natural regret
I remembered that I hadn't had a chance to place a bet; No; I didn't have a single dellar on the marker: which Explains why, yesterday, I didn't rank amone

I didn't have a dollar on the market. But I To feel no vain regret for chances that went

slipping by.

I saw how the quotations shaped men's hopes and discontents
As they jumped up to 1000 and went finck to

I didn't have a dollar on the market either

way,
And that is why I happen not to be dead broke today,