## The Oregoman

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1901. OREGON FOR HOMESEEKERS.

Oregon, the oldest Pacific Coast territory of the United States, stands with other state in the Union. Oregon has not been "boomed." What has been accomplished in the line of develophas been without excitement. This has contributed somewhat to the reputation of the state for ultra-conservatism. It has also contributed to the present fact that Oregon's business and

industrial life are on solid foundation and in prosperous condition today. Oregon has not discounted its future, and it is therefore ready for a rapid advance. It does not have to wait for Homeseekers find an attractive field

in Oregon. They find here a variety of climatic and industrial conditions, There are not, of course, fine farms There are not, of course, line farms or valuable timber lands in accessible localities waiting for entry at the localities waiting for entry at the were the Articles of Confederation. or valuable timber lands in accessible United States Land Offices. The choice lands in choice locations have all been of energy and intelligence to their profit. However, ready-made zen, fortunes are not to be picked up in Oregon without an effort, nor is it desirable that they should be.

In this issue of The Oregonian may be found much information of special value to homeseekers unacquainted with the Pacific Slope. It is not an exhaustive presentment of Oregon's natural and acquired advantages, not a remerce. It is rather a view of some of the points of interest to homeseekers surroundings and conditions that promote the best citizenship. In order that the statements may be entirely within bounds and command attention and respect abroad, they are for the most part made by officials who have to do with the special matters of which they write, Every one is entitled to full faith and credit. They show Oregon to be a great state, with climate and lands that any able-bodied, intelligent citizen may turn to his comfort and profit.

## ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUES.

leagues in the public schools is one above the average that there will be of anti-imperialism on trans-Pacific that should, and doubtless will, meet an exportable surplus over and above the inforsement of parents and of the all normal requirements sufficient to public generally. The idea of throwing meet the usual shortage abroad. This to build a submarine cable from some boys upon their honor, after first ex- argument is sound in a measure, but point in California to Hawaii and the plaining to them the reasons for a re- the present excellent financial condiquirement of this kind, is one that can- tion of the American farmer must be | China. The proposal is in every way not be too strongly commended, and it reckoned with. If the latter decides more desirable, also, than the two prois believed that it cannot be pushed that wheat at present prices is below in the direction indicated without great a parity with other commodities, and of Congress. One of these was the and permanent advantage. The work indulges in a little speculation by hold- Sherman measure, which contemplated will be much more effective with boys ing his wheat, advanced prices will be a private monopoly, binding the Govof the grammar grades than with those In the High School, for the very obvi- cit, unless substitutes or wheat sup- the corporation constructing the cable ous reason that it is easier to forestall plies are obtainable from some other the sum of \$300,000 a year for twenty a habit of any kind, and especially one quarter. The course of the market a years-a total of \$6,000,000. The other so seductive as the cigarette habit, than year ago, if taken as a criterion for was a bill by John B. Corliss, of Detroit, to break a habit once formed.

sapping the physical vitality and weak- prices. Last year the drouth in the Government of the United States. ening the mental and moral force of Middle West cut out over 100,000,000 principal argument offered in behalf the boys of the present generation is bushels of wheat, and the Argentine of the Corliss bill was the fact that the known to all thoughtful persons. Of crop came in on top of this shortage bulk of the business over the cable for a course, there are boys who do not with at least 50,000,000 bushels less great many years to come would be smoke; who have resisted the tempta- wheat than it turned off the preceding Government business, and that the Govtion as constantly presented by those season. On the first wave of excite-who do, in deference to the wishes of ment which followed the news of the their parents. But it is not too much crops burning up in Minnesota and the to say that these are in the minority Dakotas there was a sharp advance, tolls to the Army officials at Manila after the sixth or seventh grade in the which in a few days ran prices up had aggregated \$325,000 in one year. public schools has been passed. There 18 cents per hushel. An analysis of while the cost of commercial cable comis no reflection upon the public schools this sudden strength in the market munications to Japan by way of Europe in this statement. It is merely to say proved it to be more sentimental than that in his own estimation the average statistical, for the big shortage was ernment control of the cable was also boy is "old enough to smoke" by the not seriously felt except in the immetime he reaches the grades named, and diate locality where it was the most his comrades, many of whom, perhaps, pronounced. The result was that wheat | Britain had attained her commercial have begur much younger, strengthen dropped back to about where it started, him in the belief that it is manly to and even the direst reports from the smoke and not at all dishonorable to Argentine a few weeks later could not tions of her vast possessions. Mr. Macconceal his newly acquired habit from start it from the rut in which it sethis "home folks." Upon these points | tied, ordinary boy-a creature of ego and impulse needs to be defended

against himself. The proposed anti-cigarette league valuable in providing such

worthy of earnest, judicious trial, its promoters remembering that the great danger to success lies in the tendency evolved from the very nature of the case to allow zeal to outrun judgment in nushing the crusade against the net vice of "Young America, the Mighty."

LIGHT ON THE CONSTITUTION.

It has been the commendable idea of he authors of "The Government of the American People" to put results of modern historical scholarship in suitable form for the information of young minds. In several important respects they have succeeded not only in that aim, but also in getting broad facts now but little understood before the general reader, upon whose attention their work is most earnestly urged,

Especially happy is the treatment riven to the Constitution of the United States. In most minds the conception of this historical document is still that of Gladstone-"the most remarkable production ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man, But the Constitution was not "struck off." It was, as this book points out, not a creation, but a growth. The founders got their ideas from experience, under the Confederation, under the New England Confederation, and indirectly from European practice, both in England and on the Continent. It as proceeded from progressive history, therefore, "as much as the British constitution."

It is refreshing and gratifying to come

upon discussion of the growth of the Constitution through the years since its adoption-growth through amendment, construction in the courts and popular isage-and especially upon the phrase "The unwritten Constitution" with which readers of these columns have een familiar for many years. Thus the original Constitution contemplated, if it did not recognize, not only secession, but slavery. It took the election ideal body of "electors." The fourteenth amendment prohibits disfranchisement of negroes and prescribes penalties for the offense. All these things have been set aside or overcome by popular growth. Soon, maybe, we shall be electing Senators by popular vote, just as now we elect Presidents, just as the Union has become indelarger proportion of its area untaken structible, just as our boundaries are than any other Pacific Coast state. And extended upon occasion, just as we foryet it offers a greater range of indus- bid Presidents a third term. Upon the trial possibilities, perhaps, than any broad view of the unwritten Constitution, the book is so felicitous that we shall quote one passage of some length; The real life of the Constitution is in its unritten parts, in the construction placed upor ts provisions by the courts and by Congress and in the construction which the will of the people and the political necessities of a grow-ing Nation have made inevitable. . . It is the unwritten part that enables our Constitution to reflect accurately the changing life of the people. . . The possibility of an un-written Constitution is due to the doctrine of implied powers. Jefferson said that Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court were making a new Constitution by means of the implied powers of the Constitution. He was right. . . . A Constitution is not an end in itself, but a means to an end; and that end is the security of life, liberty and property, and the opportunity of each individual, as a part f society, to develop his powers to the fullest.

The authors of this important and serviceable work, which is published by taken. But the extension of transpor-tation lines will make valuable the President Strong, of the University of lands now deemed so inaccessible as Oregon, and Professor Schafer, of the to be comparatively worthless, and ir- department of history of the same inrigation facilities now projected will stitution. In the edition we have seen, bring the arid or semi-arid tracts up to some sixty pages are devoted to the We have plenty of room for farmers of its local historical value, but also because of its enlightening discussions men, for fruitgrowers and for other of our National and local governments capable and industrious citizens. Such in all their bearings, we commend it to

## THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Now that the wheatgrowers of the Pacific Northwest have a record-breaking crop pretty well under cover, their greatest concern is in regard to prices. The present season does not differ much from its predecessors so far as a lack port of her productions and her com- of unanimity of opinion on the future course of the market is concerned. Every argument that is presented by who are actuated by the laudable motive to have the best homes possible a seemingly plausible statement from for themselves and their families amid the bears. If it were not for this difference of opinion, even a horse trade would be effected with difficulties. The farmers of the Pacific Northwest, having a large surplus of wheat to sell, are naturally inclined to regard the cereal as too cheap at present quotations. In support of this belief, a num ber of bullish factors can be cited. There is unquestionably a large shortage in the German crop, Russia is famine-stricken in some districts, and the French crop is not all that can be desired.

The bears, when confronted with this testimony, respond with the statemen The proposal for anti-cigarette that the American crop is so much necessary in order to make up the defithat of the current season, offers but providing for the construction, owner-The fact that cigarette smoking is little comfort for the believers in high ship and operation of the cable by the

This year America and Canada have fore all of this wheat will be needed 30 to 60 per cent less than now. defense, or in strengthening that which the Argentine will be in the market. see that subsidies are not needed for

nome training provides. It is at least This latter country, in fact, may be said to hold the key to the situation. Her crop will come on the market just at a time when the early movement from this country shows signs of slackening. Europe has demonstrated her ability to shake out enough early offerings for all immediate demands, and as the Argentine always sells regardless of prices, a good crop in that country would obviate the necessity of any advance on the American holdings. The strike in San Francisco will undoubtedly have a bad effect on the Pacific Coast wheat market later in the season. July, August and September are heavy shipping months for San Francisco, and had it not been for the strike at least 5,000,000 bushels of California grain, which is still on the

docks would now be affoat This grain will hang over the market, and as it goes forward now will not reach the European market until steam cargoes from the Argentine are arriving off coast. In fact, the heaviest shipments from Oregon, Washington, California and the Argentine will all reach the foreign consumer about the same time. Against this array of bearishness, as previously stated, is the possibility that the American farmer will not sell freely. The situation is certainly a perplexing one, and the oldest operators show an unusual degree of hesitancy about assuming any further obligations until conditions are more clearly defined,

VIOLATIONS OF BANKING LAW.

When the Seventh National Bank of New York City failed last Summer The Oregonian shared the gederal opinion of banking experts that no criminal procedure would lie against the offending officers of the bank. This conclusion is not yet put in deadly peril, but it is called in question by the indictment that has been found against the president and receiving teller of the bank for infraction of the National banking of Presidents out of the hands of the law. As the New York Evening Post people and put it in the hands of an now recalls, at the time when the Seventh National failed there was a pretty general exclamation that all the banks which did a stock exchange business were constantly doing the same things that the Seventh National was accused by the unwritten Constitution built up of-namely, overcertifying the checks of customers and lending more than onetenth of their capital to one person of firm. Both these acts are prohibited by law, and it cannot be said that the pro hibitions are without good reason,

Now, the National banking law provides as follows as to restrictions on

The total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the Habilities of a company or firm the Habilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchang drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as

This provision is notoriously contravened by every large bank in the country. Business on present lines is practically impossible without it. Equally general is said to be the habit of over certification. National banks in finan cial centers are accustomed to certify the checks of brokers before entering a corresponding credit on the books of the bank. The law forbids this in express terms. In a well-considered article on this subject, to which we fully assent, the newspaper already quoted takes the ground that these laws should either be enforced or repealed. If John Doe has bills of exchange or commercial paper bona fide for \$1,000,000, a bank the highest standard of farming utility. State of Oregon. Not only on account | may discount the whole sum for him. regardless of the amount of its own capital, provided it keeps a cash reserve proportionate to its liabilities, and after doing so it may lend to John Doe, people may turn Oregon's advantages the attention of every thoughtful citi- in the ordinary way, a sum equal to one-tenth of its capital. The hardship of this provision is said to arise from the fact that It does not include stocks and bonds, as well as bills of exchange and commercial paper. Stocks and bonds are said to be often better security than bills and promissory notes; therefore why discriminate against them? "The failure of the Seventh National," says the Post, "would seem to be a pretty good answer to this query. Stocks and bonds are of various kinds, Those of the railroad that Marquand & Co. were carrying and that the Seventh National took as collateral were exactly the sort that Congress had in mind when the law was framed."

Recent events are certain to empha size in the popular mind the necessity for less disregard of law. Defiance of laws and a disposition to do what seems right and necessary, regardless of them, is a refined form of anarchy that needs rebuke, however high in station or powerful in resources the perpetrators may be. This is the spirit in which these prosecutions should be conducted, and in which amendment of the National bank act should be approached.

A pertinent answer to the misgivings trade is supplied by the determination of Mr. John W. Mackay and associates Philippines, and thence to Japan and jects that were before the last session ernment to pay as an annual subsidy to ment to the Philippines. These was estimated at \$500,000 a year. Govurged as a naval and military necessity. It was also pointed out that Great supremacy on the seas by the construction and ownership of cables to all porkay's corporation, however, promises to lay the cable without any subsidy, and expects to be carrying dispatches to a surplus, generally conceded to be suf- and from Manila by the beginning of ficient to meet the shortages so far | 1904. The distance will be shortened by reported from Europe, and long be- about one-half, and the rates will be

cables any more than for ships. Some body may yet undertake to build the Nicaragua Canal without Government

aid.

Business circles generally are disposed to rejoice at the defeat of the Nebraska anti-trust law in the Federal Courts. This law not only aimed to prevent industrial combines, but also prohibited insurance companies from forming any compact for the transaction of business, or from entering into an agreement respecting rates. However, it exempted from its provisions all assemblies of laboring men and others seeking to combine for the purpose of enforcing their demands, Suit was brought by the state in 1897 against certain insurance companies for violation of the anti-trust law, and a temporary injunction was granted the companies restraining the state from enforcing the law. When it reached the Federal Court it did not take the Judge very long to declare the law unconstitutional, not only because it was class legislation, but because its anti-compact feature involved the constitutional rights of the parties to make contracts. The decision of Judge McPherson, of the Federal Court, is regarded as a final the Federal Court, is regarded as a final every means of defense the law death blow to state legislation of this enlightened public sentiment allow. character on trusts, following as it does several decisions of like import by state Supreme Courts, Several states, notably Illinois, Missouri and Texas, manifest a disposition to retreat from the extreme legislation which has driven business corporations from them into other states. Between this extreme and the opposite one of laxity exemplified In New Jersey the trust legislation of the future, so far as states are concerned, must be framed.

One of the most singular changes in international politics and trade is the the impertinence of speciators, substitution of German for English influence in Turkey. Forty or fifty years ago it was England that was maintaining the Ottoman Empire as a "buffer state"; earlier than that it was Eng-lands supported by France, which pro-dent's death furnished the occasion for lands supported by France, which protected the Sultan Mahmoud against the insurrection of Mehemet Ali and his son to Germany that the Sultan turned, and turned in vain, for support in his seems to be generally understood that England would not fight another Crimean War. One reason alleged for this is that the power of the people is much greater than it used to be, and that the people are opposed to war, or do not understand international politics. The fact of the South African War throws some doubt upon the efficacy of this theory. It is also suggested that Turkey is no longer on the road to India; that that lies through Egypt, and England has Egypt. But with Russia in Constantinople and a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez route would not be beyond danger. For a generation a Euphrates Valley Railroad was an English dream; it never became an English reality, and now the concession for it is in German hands.

The first race between the yachts confirms the general expectation of close work. The Minneapolis Tribune points out that there have been very few really close races in the twenty-four contests for the America's cup that have taken place in the last fifty years. It is a fact most persons have forgotten that only one heat out of the three usually sailed ever has been won by a British yacht. Curiously enough, that was when the close contests-that between the Puritan and Genesta in 1885, and that between the Vigilant and Valkyrie in 1893. All of the heats in these races were won by less than two minutes' time. Most of the other races have been won by the American yachts by leads o long as to diminish the interest on both sides to discourage any hope of later success not built on a foundation of stolid British determination. The Shamrock I was beaten by the Columbia last year by a distance of a mile or more in two heats, the Columbia sailing the third alone on account of an accident to the Shamrook. Indications are that this year's trials are to be far more spirited, and this is well. Good sport is the least we can hope for in the way of consolation for the vanquished.

The Oregonian desires to offer a word of commendation of the management of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and encouragement of those who have formed plans to attend it. The dread tragedy of three weeks ago has put a damper on an enterprise whose managers were in no way to blame for the catastrophe. Their conduct under the circumstances and subsequently has been unexceptionable. It is unfortunate that they must now be made to suffer for what was in no way their fault, but it is reported that since the burial of the President the attendance at the exposition has continued to fall off, until it now amounts to almost nothing. This is much to be regretted. There is no reason why people who had planned to visit the exposition should not do so. Certainly such a visit would mean no disrespect to the memory of President McKinley, who has made the exposition historic, not only by his death, but by the great speech he delivered on the day previous to his assassination, and which in the light of what has followed its delivery reads like a great farewell address. From every standpoint and in every way Buffalo and its exposition deserve the support of the people.

While the result of Saturday's yacht race causes Americans to speak with increased respect of the Shamrock, there is every reason to be proud of the doughty survivor of the races of 1898, and to approve heartily of the choice of the judges who selected her to defend the cup. There are still two more races to win, but first blood is a powerfu incentive, and Columbia stock should be just as high today as it was after her long lead on her rival Thursday.

With a successor to Mr. Roosevelt a Albany even more unmanageable than Mr. Roosevelt himself, and with that strenuous gentleman in the Presiden tial chair, and Low nominated for Mayor, it does not look as if Senator Platt knew all there is to know about shelving troublesome politicians.

Colleges which are jealous of the reputation of West Point have found in the cane rush just as fatal an entertain ment as the administering of tabasco sauce cocktails.

MAJESTY OF LAW. San Francisco Bulletin.

No court in Christendom has given to history a finer example of the majesty of law than that which tried Leon Czolgosz at Buffalo for the murder of President McKinley. All the elements of a great historical drama were present in the trial. The prisoner was charged with the murder of the Prest-dent of the United States. To the moral atrocity of the crime as charged was added the fact that the man who fell under the assassin's hand was enshrined in the hearts of the people. His long public carrer had been marked by noble acts. He had risen to his high place step by step, and each trust he had accepted ad been faithfully executed. His private life afforded no provocation for an act of private vengeance. The meth of the assassination showed premeditation The assassin approached his victim with outstretched hand. The weapon of death was skillfully concealed in the other He was so calm, so sane, so perfectly master of himself, that the officers appointed to protect the dent from such men as he saw nothing in his manner to warn them of the purpose of the assassin. Under circumstances Colzgosa was re was rescued from the violent hands that were in the madness of the moment laid upon and conducted to a place of safety. the time came for his trial he was given was not even presumed to be guilty til the law had examined into all the facts of the case and so declared him. The Judge of the court appointed for his defense eminent counsel, who accepted the duty imposed upon them and saw that the accused was given the benefit of every provision of law that might mitigate the character of the crime. The trial occupied two days. thorough and as definite in the matter of proof as if it had been spread over two months. Every point was made in extenuation of guilt that could be made without resort to legal technicalities. In the courtroom, in which the accused had no friends, he was secure from even the jury announced its fell upon the audience. There was no manifestation of exultation, simply sigh of satisfaction that no unlooked-for diversion in the course of justice had a demonstration of the majesty of law that will constitute an example not only insurrection of Mehemet Ali and his son for our own people, but for the people thrahim. Now the question is asked of all civilized nations. A greater provewhether Germany will protect the "Incation for violence could not be contegrity of the Ottoman Empire" against ceived, nor a more calm and resolute administration of justice be imagined. Judge White seemed the personification of the spirit of Justice, his horror at the enormity of the crime being eliminated present controversy with France. It from the proceedings he directed by a high sense of the duty devoived upon him. Let us hope that this exhibition of the majesty of the law will create a new standard of court procedure in this country.

Who Bore the Brant of the Strike?

Chicago Record-Herald. According to Pittsburg estimates the oss in wages of the men idle by reason of the Amalgamated Association strike was at least \$10,000,000. That this esti-mate cannot be far astray is demonstrated by the fact that the average number of men idle during the period of the strike was 50,000. If the average pay was only \$2 a day the total wage roll for that number of men for two as half months would be over \$7,000,000. Of the large total on a strike those members of the Amalgamated Association numbered only about 9000. mainder were forced into voluntary idle ness by the action of the leaders Amalgamated Association

As to the cost of the strike against the corporation against which it was aimed a dispatch from New York says that there was no appreciable diminution of the income of the United States Steel Corporation because of the recent strike. The net earnings for the quarter to end September 30 will be fully equal to those for the preceding quarter. The smaller output from the mills affected was fully offset by that of other mills.

It must not be inferred from these statements that the strikers and their American Columbia, obliged to sail in a families were the only losers by their crippled condition, was defeated by the British Livonia in 1871. Barring acciployment all over the country has been depts, there have been only two really unsettled and delayed wherever the products of the steel mills were quired in other undertakings and indus-

But after all the loss has fallen heaviest on wage-earners, where it has been direct, and will not be offset by increased wages.

As to the Remedy.

Boston Advertiser. The question as to the remedy against the anarchist terrorists who are morally responsible for the President's death is not to be settled off-hand. Neither is it to be dismissed with the statement that no remedy is possible. Either course would be unworthy of the dignity of this licensed speech is certain. It may require a constitutional amendment or possibly concurrent legislation in the several discussion of the matter, undoubtedly. When public sentiment has crystallized unmistakably in support of some effectual remedy, it will be adopted. The grief which the whole country is showing today is no merely temporary sentiment. It will bear fruit of some kind towards prevention of further anarchist outbreaks.

Not a Question for Partisanship. New York World. Ex-President Cleveland, in his admirble remarks to the Princeton faculty and students on the death of President Mc-Kinley, said one thing that should receive unanimous assent. The question of dealing with anarchy must be met, he said, "boldly and resolutely," but "it is not a thing that we can safely leave to be dealt with by party or partisanship." There is room, of course, for differences of opinion among good citizens as to what measures will be best calculated effectively to repress the anarchist progaganda of murder and violence. But. whatever these differences may be, they must be discussed and settled, not on party lines, but on principles as broad as those on which all our institutions as those on which all our institutions rest, and to which all Americans, without distinction of party, subscribe. And those principles are all to be found in the Constitution.

For Its Own Country. Louisville Courier-Journal. The London Spectator expresses the that "President Roosevelt neither for nor against England, merely for his own country." The Spectator is no doubt right. That is the kind of man Roosevelt has heretofore shown himself to be, and it is the only kind that ought to be President.

The Lady Teller. Chicago Record-Herald.
(One of the Chicago banks has employed lady tellers, and hereafter people who deposit or draw out money will find, instead of bearded men at the windows, polite young women, cashler says, are better fitted natfor the work than their brothers are

> The lady teller's come to tell, She tells with all her might All through the busy days when men Pile dollars in the safes, and then Goes home to tell, at night.

The lady teller proudly tells And, having beard, they hurry out To let the neighbors know about The telling of the bells.

Long may the lady teller tell! Oh, it is only fair That she should tell, you must agree, ce telling is her specialty, As all the world's aware,

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Female Drummer," which opened : week's engagement to the usual packed house at Cordray's last night, proved to be the best musical comedy which has been seen at the theater since "The Telephone Girl." Staged with those familiar pictures of modern. His which are so effective as scenery, presented by a com pany which made up in numbers what it lacked in voices, and given with a swing and life that kept the audience always unprepared for what would comnext, it was not surprising that it made the hit it did. Johnstone Bennett is the one member of the cast who stands out prominently, but Tony Williams is also present, and they two make up for any amount of mediocrity which may be scartered about among the remainder of the The play carries no unwieldly burden

The first installment is deliv

through in the

ered in a private office of Sils & Smooth, department store proprietors, and the girl porters and floor-

walkers who saunter through in the morning sing songs, do dances, and poke the proprietors in the ribs in a fashion that affords the house all the enjoyment it can conveniently express. Mr. Wil-liams, as Smooth, the senior partner, does some exceedingly clever character work, and Miss Bennett, who makes a triumphal entry with a princely retinue, and proceeds to sell goods and deal out cigars, wins the favor of the house the noment she arrives.
In the second act the scene changes to the interior of the department store, with girls lined up behind counters full of rib-bons and goods, and customers thronging through to make purchases. An elevator that is as natural as possible is a material assistance in making exits and entrances. Miss Bennett shines in the second act in the roles of saleslady, baby and again as the female drummer, in all of which she carries off all the honors she finds lying around loose. Charlotte Scott and Harry Ladell, as the cashgirl and Buttons, the store messenger, do several things in this act that wins them applause, and Miss Graham, as Mrs. Smooth the jesious wife of the head of the house, has considerable to do.

In the third act, which consists of a slow-out, given by the salesladies, the Imperial Quartet, composed of four darkles who really know how to sing, gives office chair and get an effective specialty. David De Wolfe, bunchgrass exchange. who rather overdoes the part of the floor walker, sings "The Swellest Thing in Town" in a style that is his redemption, Mart Reagan gives a monologue composed of four or five new "gags," Mr. Williams sings a parody or two, and Miss Charlotte Scott and Harry Ladell do a clever song and dance specialty.

The comedy is elaborately mounted, each

scene being a surprise in its turn, and many mechanical effects adding much to the humor of the situations. The cos-tumes are new and bright, and the singing, while not brilliant, is better than lam was to come up and get me, but he that of many comic opera choruses.
"The Female Drummer" will be the attraction all the week,

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Seabrooke at the Marquam.

Mr. Thomas Q. Senbrooke, who will appear Friday and Saturday nights with a matinee Saturday October 4 and 5 at the Marquam Grand Theater in Sydney Rosenfeld's comic rematic play, "A Modern Crusoe," has surrounded himself with an excellent supporting company. Among its principal members are: Miss Isabelle Evesson, Mrz. Mary Myers, Eliza-beth Stewart, Helen Gladstone, Lynn Pratt, Leighton Leigh, G. A. Linderman, S. P. Hicks, C. Harry Robertson and Arthur Magill, The sale of seats will open Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Paris, After the Commune.

Century.

A man standing at the corner of a street heard two officers talking of the bravery of the troops, "Yes," said the loiterer, "If your men had fought like that against the Prussians, all this would not have happened." The officer pulled out his pistol and shot him. "Our army has behaved heroically," said M. Thiers. "We execute with the law and by the law," "Where's your boasted liberty?" I asked of a friend, a Frenchman. Taking off his shoe, he searched the inside of it very minutely, and then said, "It has been there for the last two months, but I think it is loss

now. The method of formal execution by young cigarette-smoking Colonels above indicated, was the usual kind of execution. The honor of a firing party was reserved for a few persons of distinction, such as Milliere, who had resigned a seat as Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly to become a member of the Commune. He was placed in front of the Pantheon, and with arm raised, cried, "Vive le peuple!" There was a roll of musketry, a murmur, and he was dead. As I was walking away from the sad spectacle I met Mr. Holt White, of the Pall Mall Gazette, who said to me, "I am sorry I am too late. I wanted to see Republic. That there is a line that can be drawn between free speech and unlicensed speech is certain. It may resign that made us both shudder. Up to sight that made us both shudder. on beneath a glorious sun and a cloud-less sky. I was astonished to find how states, to bring about what the people de-mand. There should be a full and free few traces of the carnage were to be seen in the streets. The reason was that the sunshine had dried the blood and it had become covered with a concealing layer of fine dust. Now, however, there had been showers of rain, and the effect was as if the very stones of the atreets were bleeding afresh. Near the Pantheon, at a spot where several men had been shot, blood was trickling in sluggish streams to the gutter. Soldlers, fatigued with the day's massacre, reposed on the wet pave-ment, using it also as a dining table. We saw them eating raw meat, which they were too fatigued to remove from the streams of blood that trickled about it—a sorry banquet for M. Thiers' "heroes!" To detail what I saw during the rest of the fighting would be to repeat in effect what is above written. Everywhere in the streets dead bodies were lying about. There were no wounded, for the troops gave no quarter. In every direction the work of death and destruction went on:

> cile wrath, the mad fury of man devouring his brother man. The part of the city in possession of the conquerers, however, was safe, though not comfortable to walk in. Scattered brains, limbs, bodies and blood formed a ghastly spectacle.

the human brute unchained, the imbe-

His Own Logical Successor. New York World

With every member of Mckinley's Cab-inet pledged to stay in his place to the end of Roosevelt's accidental term, it is obvious that the prime cause which pre-vented Arthur's nomination for President in 1884 cannot possibly operate against Roosevelt in 1904, if by that time he shall have decided, as in all human probabil-ity he will, to be considered as a candidate. There will be no member of Mc Kinley's Cabinet to pose then, as Blaine did in 1884, as the heir and legatee of the murdered President.

Mr. Busyman.

Washington Star.
Oh, Mistah Busyman, hustlin' foh de train,
Gain' down to office an' a-comin' home again,
Eatin' in a hurry while you min' is full o' Buying bran' new glasses case yoh eyes is wearin' out. Never stop foh singin' case you's got so much

Deed, Mistah Busyman, I's glad I isn't you. You's gettin' all de money an' you's puttin' it away-

But I knows you's gwinter help me when I gets clean broke some day.
You says I's mightly lazy, an' a lot o' other things, But you wish you'd time to listen when I

touch de banjo strings. I takes my hat off to you jes' as p'lite as I But I bet dar is occasions when you wishes

you was me.

NOTE AND COMMENT

To the weather clerk. Encora-

The country is unexpectedly rich to bituary poets. We may as well admit that Portland

has seen better streets. Nothing like the close of the State Fuir to clear up the weather.

It begins to look as if the Columbia was sailing in her own class.

Why not try to forget Czolgosz, and thus rob him of the only consolation he

Perhaps the Czar refused to go to Paris ecause he gets enough of the strenuous life at home.

It is just as well to take in your gate. Some hoodlums seem to think that Halloeen lasts all the month.

Never was a parting guest sped more effectually than Prince Chun, lately entertained by the Emperor of Germany.

Admiral Schley's present behavior unfer fire shows that Muclay did not know much about the proper use of the word caitiff.

The mothers of the country are waiting with bated breath to learn what brand of soothing syrup will be used in the White House,

The Duke and Duchess of York having tasted frontier life at Calgary, ought to make a side trip down to Wolfville, and see the real thing.

Such a healthy city as Portland does ot offer many inducements to doctors ordinarily, but we are now approaching the football season.

"A cat of our acquaintance was rull over by an eight-wheeled locomotive, and we are alarmed lest it stray under the office chair and get killed," says a

Now that ocean steamships are comnunicating with one another at a distance of 60 miles, it might be worth while to wait a few days for developments before spending money on any more sub-

marine cables. "I couldn't go to Sara Wilkins' funeral," wrote Mrs. Haskins to her husband in the far-off Nome country. Uncle Willgot took sick like he always does, and so I hadn't no one to go with. I wasn't so particular about its being a funeral, but I was anxious to go, for I did want to look on Sara's face just once when she wasn't chawing gum."

The prisoners in the county jail at Lawrence, Kan., made the following statement the other day in a local pa-

"We understand that some of the citizens of this city think we are anarchists, which is a gross mistake, and also an iafustice. While some have acknowledged to wrongdoing and others are held waiting the actions of the court, their misdemeanors neither make them outlaws nor anarchists. Our loyalty to the Government is equal to that of the most respected citizen. Anarchists say do away with the law. Do away with the law and the ultimatum is burbarism. No one wants that, though they be hardened riminals. Politically we are about exchay divided. It is not the assamination of McKinley, a Republican, it is the assass. ination of the Chief Executive of the greatest, grandest and most glorious Nation on the face of God's footstool. The crime and what it portends is too great

to realize. "These are the sentiments of the

"Of the County Jall of Douglas Coun-

In his autobiography, "A Sailor's Log," Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans relates a strange instance of premonition which a fellow sailor had the night before the attack on Fort Fisher, in January, 1865, He says: "We had on board the Powhatan a fine young seaman named Flannigan, who came from Philadelphia. On the night of January 14 he came to my room with a small box in his hand and said to me: 'Mr. Evans, will you be kind enough to take charge of this box for me-it has some little trinkets in it-and give it to my stater in Philadelphia?" f. asked him why he did not deliver it himthe previous day the fight had been going self, to which he replied: I am going ashore with you tomorrow and will be killed.' I teld him how many bullets it required to kill a man in action and in other ways tried to shake his convictions, but it was no use-he stuck to it, He showed no nervousness over it, but seemed to regard it as a matter of course, I took the box, and, after making a proper memorandum, put it away among my things. On the afternoon of the next day, when we were charging the fort, and just as we came under fire, at about \$60 yards, I saw Flannigan reel out to one side and drop, the first man hit, with a bullet through his heart. I stepped quickly to his side and asked if he were badly hurt. The only reply was a smile as he looked up into my face and rolled over dead. The box was delivered as he requested, and I afterwards assisted in getting a pension for his sister."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Badness.—"Oh, mamma." cried Tommy, "Willie's pulling the pursy's tail;" "He's a very had boy to do that." said mamma. "Yes,

and he's selfish, too; 'cos he won't let me pull it at all."—Philadelphia Press. An Avenue of Escape. "I'm thinking se-riously of resuming business." "I thought you had retired permanently." "I thought so, too, but I need some excuse for not attending my wife's afternoon teas."—Brooklyn Life.

He was obviously anxious, and she seemed almost willing. "I must refer you to papa," said she, with a becoming blush, "before giving you a final answer." "But I am perfectly willing to take you without any reference,"

said he, magnanimously.-Tit-Bits. The Name That Appealed.-Golf Expert-So The Name That Appealed.—Golf Expert—So you received an accidental blow in the face with a golf club, eh? What were you hit with —brassin, cleek, mashle, loffer, or putter? Golf Novice—I sin't sure which, but I think by the way my nose felt when I was struck that it must have been a mushy all right."—Judge, A Salesy Court Mile Passar Wille. A Saucy Query.—Miss Passay—When I watched the dear old soldlers pass by I thought how splendld it must have been to have had the privilege of living right here in the midst of the exciting times of the great Civil War-Johnnie Fresh-Then you were alroad during the war, were you, Miss Pussay's Cleveland

Plain Dealer. Rules and Exceptions.-"Politeness is wasted," remarked the man of Chesterfieldian manners. "Well, mister," answered the roughly clad, weather-beaten person. "that may be true in your part o' town. But if you was in the canal-boat business you'd know that there alo't any use whatever of sayin' 'please' to #

le."-Washington Stay. He Would Enjoy It .- "Did your father used repeated the old gentleman, reflectively,

those days parents were made of storner stuff, and he used to whale me with a strap." The hoy's eyes brightened instantly. "Gelly" ha cried, "I'd like to see him do it now?"—Chicago Post.