The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in advant Daily, with Sunday per month Daily, Sunday excepted per year Daily, with Sunday, per year day, per year... Wookly, per year... Weeky 3 months City Subscribers

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c POSTAGE RATES. ted States, Canada and Mexico:

10 to 14-page paper. 1.
14 to 25-page paper. 2.
15 to 25-page paper. 2.
16 to 25-page paper. 2.
16 to 25-page paper. 2.
17 to 25-page paper. 2.
18 to 25-page paper. 3.
18 to tising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."
Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49
Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12
Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith cial Agency, Eastern representative. or sale in San Francisco - L. E. Lee, Pal

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 50 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg.; precipitation, 1.67 inches.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

There is a single consideration which alone should insure Idaho to the Republican column, and that is a desire to purge the state of its discreditable representation in the United States Senate. With the whole Pacific Coast setting its face to the magnificent future of commerce and manufacturing so plainly confronting it; with the moral and intellectual life of the whole Nation in vigorous activity, largely owing to the presence of Theodore Roosevelt in the Presidential chair; with the Republican party about to enter upon a new lease of power in the task of remedying tariff and trust abuses and helping organized labor to maintain its rights against the aggressions of organized capital-it seems as if the young and growing State of Idaho should at length have lost patience with the iggrance and unscrupulousness that have long disgraced it at the National capital. Idaho is one of the very few states to which the Republican party can look with reasonable hope of a vote orrow that will strengthen the hands of Roosevelt and his supporters. It has opportunity to send to the Senate, if it will, either a brilliant young leader to will instantly take a front place in of Republican tariff-reform r, if Mr. Borah does not develop I strength, a man in the person in Heyburn, who in learning, it stillty is surpassed by few, if United States Senate. men like these can ornament and dignify Idaho's place in the Senate, it is strange she should content herself with Heitfeld and Dubois.

Like the memory of a forgotten dream comes again the old story of the Southem Pacific's plan to bridge the Williamette above Milwaukie, so as to afford relief for its tremendous West Side traffic. This is only one of the paradoxes of our early years that time doth promise to prove. There was no tremendous traffic in those old days, though we fondly said so. But at length development draws near. Transportation of Willamette Valley products, diversified as they are and increasing amain, is to be a problem. And capital is reaching out to solve it. The Villard dream of Hotel Portland has come true. The m of a drydock is coming true. The astoria railroad came in due course. The dream of a bridge at Vancouver is going to come true, Soon there will be trolley roads into Washington County and throughout the Valley as far as Albany, perhaps Eugene. Soon the iron se will wake the echoes of Crook and Harney and Lake and Klamath. Soon Goldendale and Nehalem and Tillamook will be railroad towns. Then the peila from St. Johns to Sellwood and Mount Tabor will teem with dwellings, tiess places, churches, schools and tories. Then Washington and Morriin and Alder, and maybe Stark and Tamhin, will be lined with tall strucures clear up to Thirteenth street, will be another Third street, and ortland's narrow thoroughfares will be as crowded as Upper Broadway on a urday afternoon. The brilliant am of one generation becomes the serren reality of the next. And so it will be, no doubt, till the elements melt with fervent heat and the heavens are lied together as a scroll.

The present angry mood of the Irish milst members of the British Parnt was originally due to the apin of the crimes act in parts of and, and the refusal of the Balfour Cabinet to consider the pending landhase bill, which has for its object compulsory expropriation of Irish dlords. The crimes act may be appiled by the British government to the e of Ireland or to any part of that try. It permits in time of peace the of such peremptory powers of arrest and punishment as would be tolcrated by the American people only in ch a time as our Civil War, when dent Lincoln more than once susmded the right of habeas corpus and right of trial by jury, so that Ameros like Vallandigham could be arrested and tried before a military on or railroaded to Fort La ette as a suspect. These things we done in civil war, and would do n but in time of peace we do not a citizen and try him before a I Judge. The answer of the Britnt would be that Ireland ot America; that the crimes act was under Gladstone as part of the legislation that followed the of Lord Cavendish and Secre-Burke by a band of anarchists eader was Joseph Blake; that law enacted by Parliament, and stained a home-rule majority;

necessary by the violent speech and actions of some of the members of the Irish party.

It is a comfort to remember, says the Railway Age, that anthracite, though an immensely useful servant, is not King. In support of this statement it is cited that the production of Pennsyl vania anthracite in 1901 was 67,471,607 tone, while the output of bituminous coal aggregated 293,298,516 tons, or four and a third times as much. Pennsylvania produces practically all the anthracite in the country, while twentynine states and territories produce bituminous coal. This year, of course, the quantity of bituminous mined has been greatly increased, while for nearly half the year the anthracite mines have been closed. Last year hard coal was considered about as cheap in many localities as soft coal, in proportion to the relative heating capacity, but the strike placed the former out of competition with the latter in respect to economy. This condition will hardly be relieved this Winter, even if work in the anthracite mines is fully resumed and pushed to the utmost limit of production. Indeed, the exorbitant prices for all kinds of fuel, which may be classed as "sympathetic" rather than imperative, is a real calamity induced by the strike, and one that is not likely to be overcome until the Winter is well over. Hence, though anthracite may not be King, its power is prodigious and farreaching, and for the time being practi-

The Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard, of Portland, Me., recently discussed before a ministers' club of that city the subject, "What Is the Best Disposition of the Liquor Problem?" Dr. Blanchard is a man of large experience and of great earnestness and seriousness of His answer was that the character. best thing to do with the liquor problem is "to hand it over to the forces of education and religion." History proves that all attempts to prevent drunkenness by law have failed; that the law is always weak when it stigmatizes something as wrong that the individual believes is right. Dr. Blanchard holds that the prohibitory laws have made multitudes of hypocrites. He himself is a total abstainer, because he believes "the religious man should be ready to forego his right to use liquor in order to help his weaker brother." But at the same time he had no right to cast reproach upon the character or motives of such men as Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow and Phillips Brooks, who used wine and did not believe that in so doing they offended God or injured man. Dr. Blanchard holds that the advocacy of prohibition is a great waste of effort, time and enthusiasm; that "the same energy, the same devotion, would bring about better results if these were concentrated upon the work of rousing men from sloth and selfishness to passion for service to mankind."

AN UNDECISIVE BATTLE.

A very important political campaign, marked by general apathy in certain portions of the state, and by flerce factional strife elsewhere, closes in the State of Washington tonight. The Republicans are claiming the state by 12, 000 to 20,000 majority, the Democrats by 4000 majority. Never in the history of the state have accurate forecasts of final results been so difficult to make, for never before has the Republican party of the state been rent by so many conflicting factions. There are enough Republicans in the state to pile up a majority of at least 15,000 for the ticket, but with equal truthfulness it can be said that there were enough Republicans in the state in 1896 to show a maority nearly equal to the present claim of the Republican chairman. 1896 the ticket was snowed under, and four years later 10,000 Republicans voted against the party's nominee for

The factional differences which re sulted in turning the state upside down and incide out politically on these occasions were no greater than they are at the present time; in fact, never before has internal strife raged with such vio lence within the party as has been the case since Governor McBride forced his celebrated Railroad Commission meas ure on the state convention. Under such conditions neither the dissatisfac tion of President Roosevelt nor the rail ings of Governor McBride against polit ical heresy will serve to stay the hands of some of the knife-wielders. The result of the Tacoma convention showed the McBride wing of the Republican party to be in power. The margin in its favor was so small, however, and the feeling ran so high, that it is only natural that some of the sores caused by that conflict are still unhealed. To intensify the trouble, the speeches of the Governor and his followers have been a bitter that they have reopened these sores in many places where they might have healed had they been let alone.

The fact that a large number of hon orable, upright and intelligent Republicans throughout the state objected to an appointive Railroad Commission which would virtually place unlimited power in the hands of one man who controlled the appointments, brought down on their heads the wrath of the McBride faction. These men in most cases were the equals of the McBride contingent in honor, intelligence and party loyalty, and they have smarted under the attacks that have been hurled at them from the stump and from the press. They are not railroad lobbyists, and are not corruptionists, and yet the McBride rule for determining the position or attitude of a man leaves no alternative. If they will not train with his crowd they can be nothing else but corruptionists and lobbyists. Some of these antagoniets of the party organization are outspoken in their hostility to the course of the Governor and his followers, and the weight of their opposition can accordingly be determined nu-

The uncertain quantity in the case however, is the silent vote, and it is almost a certainty that this vote will play havoc with some of the early estimates In any event, neither the Senatorial nor the railroad contest will be settled by the election returns tomorrow. Governor McBride has announced the intention to force his commission bill on the people at all hazards, even going so far as to call a special session of the Legislature, should adjournment be taken without passing the bill. The Democrats are also pledged in a mild way to the commission bill, but with them the commission bill and everything else is merely incidental to the election of George Turner to the United States Senate. Turner seems to have acquired nearly as tight a grip on a certain portion of Washington's Demonot been repealed even when the cratic party as McBride holds on certain portions of the Republican party. The

continue in the United States Senate; the other has lost sight of everything but the unlimited political power which will be conferred on him by his Railroad Commission.

Under such circumstances the large number of voters who believe in neither Turner nor McBride are drifting on a sea of perplexity with the unpleasant feeling that whichever haven they attempt to reach will be the wrong one The Republicans will undoubtedly have a safe working majority in the Legislature, but it will not be as large a majority as should be shown in a state that is so overwhelmingly Republican. On the Senatorial question, with so much valuable "trading stock," ther is no assurance that a small Republican majority will incure the election of a Republican to the United States Senate. There have been some very fierce political fights at past sessions of the Washington Legislature, but unless the political air of the Evergreen State is materially clarified by tomorrow's election returns, the past contests will be as mild as "pink teas" compared with the circus that will convene in January with Governor McBride as ringmaster.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

If California had not an established character for vagarious and whimsical political action, there would be no question as to the result of tomorrow's election. Two years ago the state went Republican by 40,000 majority, and two years before that it gave a very respectable plurality for the Republican candidates. Its habit is Republican; but in twenty years it has elected three out of five Democratic Governors, and has rarely failed to split its Congres sional representation. San Francisco : strongly Republican city on National issues, elected a Democrat running on a Labor ticket to the Mayoralty last year, and a Democrat each time in the three preceding elections. Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, strongholds of Republicanism when it comes to Presidential elections, are hever without a considerable Democratic representation in their official rosters. The voting habit of the people is curiously independent of party discipline, and it rarely fails to work out anomalous and unexplainable results. All the conditions this year point to the success of Pardee, the Republican candidate for Governor, but there is no certainty about it, and many Republicans are looking for the election of his Democratic opponent, Lane.

The uncertain factor in the case is the abor vote, which is well organized, and which in San Francisco, San Jose and other cities of the state has won notable victories since the last general election In San Francisco the labor vote has been pretty closely allied with the Democratic machine, while at Sacramento, Los Angeles San Jose and elsewhere in the interior it has been in alliance with the Republicana. But, generaily speaking, the notion prevails in California that Democracy is more "friendly" to labor than Republicanism; and this is the basis of the feeling that Lage may win.

It is difficult to understand why labor n California or elsewhere should cherish the notion that the Democratic party is a better friend to labor than the Republican party, in view of the records of the two parties. Democratic policies, whenever they have been carried into effect in recent times, have resulted in distress to the working classes, as well as to all other classes. At the end of Cleveland's last term in the Presidency there were 7,000,000 idle or half-idle workingmen in the country. The Democratic policies had paralyzed industry and had created a condition of want in every cottage where the ability to provide the necessaries of life rested upon daily labor. Republican policy corrected all this, and it has ever made the interest of the wage-carner one of its foundation stones. It has built up the great manufacturing industries of the country, and it has maintained the conditions under which wages in America are vastly higher than in any other country. Republican policy and initiative carried through the restriction policy under which the Pacific Coast has been saved from the threatened Chinese Republican sentiment has supported the demand for fair wages everywhere and for reasonable hours of labor. And just now it is a Republican Administration which has brought the arrogant mineowners of the anthracite coal district to accept the principle of arbitration with all that this principle promises for the interest and dignity of labor. The Democratic party has no such record of service to the laboring interest of the country; it has, in truth, no record excepting that of platform platitudes and of opposition to measures by which general prosperity

has been brought about, Democratic success in California this year would be a serious blow to the interests of the state in its National relations. Through its Republican representation in Congress the state is now in close working relations with the Government at Washington, and it has gained amazingly through this fact in the past two years. Backed by the commercial pre-eminence of San Francisco on the Pacific Coast, the voice of Callfornia has in large measure been permitted to make the policies of the Government in the Pacific Ocean. And under this policy the progressive movement of the state and of its chief city has been by leaps and bounds. This movement will not, of course, be stopped by local Democratic success, but It is beyond question that at some points it will be embarrassed. A community in sympathy with the Administration and represented in Congress by persons working with and in support of the Administration, is bound to enjoy advantages which are hardly to be expected when the conditions are reversed. California will not serve her interest by choosing a Democratic Governor, nor by substituting Democrats for Republicans in her representation at Washington, and she ought to have the good sense not to try the experiment,

TEACHERS NEED MORE PAY.

The principals of the public schools in Salem have petitioned the School Board to increase their salaries, and in support of their request they assert that \$630 a year is not sufficient, in view of the increase in the cost of living in the last three years. The salary, they point out, is only an average of \$52 month for twelve months, and is not as much as is being paid to teachers holding similar positions in other cities publicans at Spokane. of the state. According to the showing they made, other towns pay their principals from \$809 to \$1000 a year,

The subject of teachers' salaries is becoming a very live one, and is being forced upon public attention in nearly every county in the state. Complaint is everywhere made that teachers are scarce, and in several countles there are its invocation in Ireland was made one will eacrifice everything else to schools that have not been opened be-

cause teachers could not be found. Reyond question this condition has been brought about by the improvement in the general financial condition of the country, which has made other occupations more profitable than teaching. During the hard times a large number of young men and women who took up teaching as a means of gaining a livelihood "cut prices" in competition with those who were following teaching as a permanent profession, and the present scale of wages resulted. In accordance with the law of supply and demand, wages went down. The reduction of the supply is certain to bring about an advance. In almost every school district the funds are so limited that School Boards will not raise salaries until they are compelled to do so in order to se-

cure desirable teachers. The list of principals who signed the request for advances in salaries at Salem contains the names of educators who have been identified with the schools of this state for many years, and they are known as most capable instructors. That their services are worth more than they are receiving, and that the changed conditions and the advance in the cost of living is a sufficient reason for increasing the salaries, few will question. Whether the school district can afford to pay any more is a question for the board to determine. That Salem is behind many other towns in the matter of salaries of principals is evident from the figures submitted in the petition for an advance. It is only a matter of time, therefore, when Salem must pay higher wages or find her principals seeking positions elsewhere.

Marion County's Representatives in the Legislature have agreed not to promise any appointments in the Leg-Islature nor to recommend any person for an appointment, until such time as the delegation sees fit to hold a caucus and select the persons who shall be supported for the positions the delegation may be permitted to fill. This is a very well-advised move. The great evil of the clerkship abuse has its origin principally in the promises members of the Legislature make to their friends before they know how many of the promises they can fuifill. When a promise has been made, the member feels a desire to fulfill it, even if a useless clerkship must be created for that purpose. If all delegations followed the course of the Marion County Representatives, there would be fewer charges of broken prom ises, and there would be fewer sinecures. around the Legislature.

All states west of the Mississippi River have not been asked to aid the Lewis and Clark Fair, although the headlines of a news article in yesterday's Oregonian indicated that they had. The purpose of that article was solely to make clear the necessity of an early appropriation by the Oregon Legislature. If the sid of neighboring states is to be obtained. Oregon must take the lead right soon after its Legislature convenes next January. In the same month all Legislatures west of the Mississippi River, except those of South Dakota, Iowa and Louisiana, will begin their blennial sessions. If the co-operation of the Western States is to be obtained, their Legislatures must be approached early in the coming year, inasmuch as those bodies, with the three exceptions named, will not convene again until 1995.

It may be that the boy who begins at the bottom of any calling and works his way up will get to be a millionaire sooner than he who spends four years getting an education. And for this very reason, if for no other, coilege training is to be commended. Men who are baidly millionaires are of little use to the world. Indeed, they are probably more damaging to humanity than paupers. Men who know how to live right lives, who are actuated by higher considerations than those preceded by the dollar sign, are the great need of the age-men who will say with Agassiz, "I cannot afford to waste my time making money." The time of the boy who does not get a general education never becomes too valuable to devote to mere money-making. And this is not the best use that can be made of a man's time.

Recent voluminous dispatches regarding the Southern Pacific labor situation sent out from San Francisco and Oak land, were the appearance of partisan agitation, which later developments have confirmed. It is hardly to be expected that a time will come when everybody will be satisfied with the ruling pay for service. Just grievances will arise from time to time, and adjustments must be made. But agitation having for Its object to make men dissatisfied with reasonable conditions is always to be deprecated. When selfconstituted "organizers" of labor stoop to such inflammatory practices they do the cause of labor greater harm than amalgamated capital can

Matthew Stanley Quay must feel in need of another vindication. It is observed in the news from the National capital that he is to be prosecuted for violation of the civil service law-that his courts and law officers are to be asked to pronounce upon his guiltiness or innocence of the offense charged. As if violation of the civil service act were not one of Senator Quay's leading virtues! Who would have any use for him but for his ability to shake the plum

Among the discoveries that have the novelty of genuine originality is that one emanating from Eastern Oregon to the effect that the Oregon constitution forbids capital punishment. And how harrowing is the thought that so many bloody murderers have been unconstitutionally hanged in a law-abiding state And that more of them are likely to go

The lively and intelligent interest tha women are beginning to take in the Lewis and Clark Fair is a hopeful sign. The helpfulness of women in such work has been often demonstrated, and in naming the working committees this fact will no doubt have weight.

President Roosevelt's strictures on bolting Washington State Republicano would be more serviceable for practical use if he had made it clear whether he had specifically in mind the Wilsonian Republicans in King or the Turner Re-

An armistice of ninety days for the preparation of peace terms in Colombia would be funny. Half a dozen revolutions could be fought to conclusion in that time, and nobody seems prepared to guarantee that they will not be,

Old General Average Precipitation got a body blow yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Few Will Let Go the Old. Bolse News.

A Philadelphia specialist announces a new-fangled cure for rattlesnake bites. That's the first objection to the old rem-

For the Miners to Think About.

Baker City Democrat. Some of the Baker and Grant County nining interests are short-sighted enough to kill the goese that lays the golden egg. When the mountains of Eastern Oregon are denuded of their forests, snows will not lie upon the mountains and there will be no water in the Summer for either mining or agriculture.

Troubles of a President's Daughter. Walla Walla Union.

The lot of a President's daughter is not lways a happy one; as the case of Miss Alice Roosevelt demonstrates. Every few weeks there appears in some of the to be married to some one, and the fol-lowing day the big press bureaus are re-quested to deny the story. Every rose has Its thorn.

Imported by the Operators.

Eugene Guard. The mixed character of the people enged in taking coal out of the earth back in Pennsylvania may be best comworkers' convention, which accepted the same, in four languages. Evidently same, in four languages. Evidently United States talk is at a discount in the coal districts.

In a Pessimistic Vein. Cottage Grove Leader.

As was to be expected, the \$500,000 appropriation talk has probably knocked the special session of the Legislature in the head. And the people will have to put up another four years with exorbitant salaries and probably a log-rolling session, in which senatorial and fair appropriation schemes will get in a general mixup and the regular session become another grace to the state.

Too Much Reserve Business.

Albany Herald. The timber reserve business is being overdone in Oregon. It is an outrage to the up nearly all the available timber lands n the state. It is wise to provide for reasonable timber reserves, but it looks like a job to reserve all the timber lands left in the state, and to allow the lieu land business to go on flourishing. If these forest reserve cranks have their own way, the lumbering industry in Oregon will die in its infancy.

By the Sherman Resumption Method.

Salem Statesman. The way to build roads is to build them and to go at it with the understanding that it will take a long time and cost great deal of money. If this fact could be impressed upon the Oregon Legislature to save a lot of useless tinkering with the road laws. The chief business of Oregon Legislatures heretofore has been the passing of read laws, and yet we have no good roads worth mentioning

Charges That Are Unreasonable.

Pendleton East Oregonian, The people of Grant County are thor oughly worked up over the forest-reserve question. Such discussions always bring out abuse on both sides that is unwarranted. The charge that the interior papers ed. The charge that the interior papers are figating the reserve because it would tust off a large advertising patronage in the way of land and timber notices does not sound reasonable. The average newspaper man is not made of the kind of material that would sacrifice the country's interests for a few dollars pald in this way. And then there are charges against the other side equally as unreasonable.

The Time May Come.

Spokane Chronicle. Senator George Turner denies The Ore gonian's story that he is to be appointed chairman of a railway commission by Governor McBride; but he does confirm the story of his reconciliation with ex-Governor McGraw, saving: "The ne criticism trangement arose over so which I made as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the territory on some actions of McGraw, who was then Sheriff of King County, in regard to a murder case that I tried. My criticisms were much more severe than the circumstance justified." The time may come when Mr Turner will realize that the same comment applies to many of his criticisms o the Republican party; in the meantime that party will continue in business at

Moral Law Is Natural Law

Pendleton Tribune ng was interspersed with many speeches, but one of the deepest themes of the whole discourse was his declaration that the moral law is the natural tion that the moral law is the natural law. Shakespeare as a moral teacher never tagged a moral to his plays, but he portrayed by powerful illustrations wickedness as caused by the violation of natural laws, and that virtue is the result of harmony with and obedience to the natural laws of the physical and spiritual world. Ignorance causes much sin but it is ignorance of the laws of right conduct. The genius of Shakespeare understood all of man's instincts and pas sions, and by strong illustrations of each he showed their results upon human conduct and character, and left the picture as he painted it.

Special Sessions for Senatorial Election.

Astoria Astorian It might be a very sensible plan to elect United States Senators at special ses-sions. Every time an election comes sions. about Representatives of the different counties "trade away" in the interests of their respective candidates, and the people always suffer. The man who is after votes gives his support promiscuously to measures that are not meritorious, and it has been shown in the past that the state has been made to pay many thousands of dollars for trades of this kind. Election of Senators at special sessions would have a tendency to separate politics from businese, although, of course, the trading could not be entirely prevented. If poll-tics is such a curse that it will interfere with the business interests of the state, it ought to be played at a time set apart solely for the purpose.

Ivey's Programme at Washington. Juneau Dispatch.

J. W. Ivey, who was in the city yester-day, will spend the Winter at Washington, where he will be the representative of the Nome, Yukon River and Valdes citi-zens in securing needed legislation. Mr. Ivey will fight for the extension of land laws, restriction of power of attorney for the location of placer mining ground, pro-tection to fish, district benefits from license fund moneys and a Delegate to Congress. Mr. Ivey agrees with the Dis-patch that the large companies must unite with Alaskans in securing a Delegate to Congress at the next session, or South eastern Alaska will have to have a terri torial form of government. During Mr. Ivey's visit to Washington at the latter part of last Congress, he made a canvas of the House and Senate as to their position on the Delegate question, and obtained the most favorable results, and it is his firm opinion that Congress will ac-cord this relief at the next session. Following a Delegate to Congress and the other needed measures suggested by Mr. Ivey, comes the demand for statehood, isnoring the territorial form of govern nent stage.

Mr. Ivey will have the united backing

of the Oregon Senators in his fight, and will, no doubt, be a strong factor in next Winter's lobby.

EVOLUTION OF ELECTION DAY.

Kansas City Star. Where, oh, where, is the vehement, oldtime editor who was wont to blur all over the last issue of his paper before election day with long primer admonitions in apple-butter ink, "Look out for Roorbachs!"? This interesting patriot, with his seething concern for the salvation of the country, and his wakeful and sensitive suspicion as to the dark perfidy of the enemy, has been ceasing gradually from out the firmament, for the last few years and the present campaign seems to have marked his disappearance altogether. You may search for him diligently with tears in Bitter Creek and Cowboy; in Osceola and Humansville, and you will not find him. He lingered for many a golden Au-tumn after the exit of the Indian and the buffalo, but now, alas, he, too, is gone. And where, also, are the Wide Awakes and the Flambeau Bearers, who, only a few years ago, illuminated the night with papers the information that she is engaged their bizzing torches, and shed the radi-to be married to some one, and the fol-ance of their patriotism abroad on a trem-

bling adversary, intimidated and abashed by the numerical force of the marching legions? Where are the dauntless voters who accounted it as only a reasonable service to their party to present their bodies as subjects for the baptism of drip-ping kerosene, and who were swelled with the pride of martial conquerors in their club regalla, spattered with mud up to rehended through the statement that the waist? Have these intropid partisans President Rosseveit's arbitration proposal gone to join the old Jackson Democrats was explained to the Wilkesbarre Minedizzy tops of hickory and poplar poles and fix the flag of victory there? It would only be to augment the grow-

ing sadness of the public to ask what has become of the fresh and comely mailens who, as representatives of the states, used to ride in the campaign processions, bowered in forest foliage, whose green contristed pleasantly with the red. white and blue decorations of the you women. These panoramas of loveliness have vanished, alas, with the detectives of the roorbach, the torch-bearers, the pole-climbers, and the impetuous stump orators, who found joyous and profitable occupation in rending their throats with the accusations of treachery and malice and corruption and mendacity which they hurled at the dastards who had the temer

ity to oppose them. Can the country endure the elimination of all those forces once so potential without the danger of disintegration? Will the citadel of Liberty continue to stand firm and strong, since all of the watchful guards of old have been removed from its to perform its mischievous mission with out protest, and is kerosene in the future devoted wholly to swelling the usufruct of the Standard Oil octopus?

Let not the Autumn elections be pulled off without some consideration of these momentous questions.

Temperance Behind the Bar. Philadelphia North American.

National Association of Liquor Dealers, too, are pledged to promote the cause of temperance. Their po-sition is outlined in this resolution, passed at last Thursday's session: "We recognize the weakness of human nature, and are the readlest to lend our

influence and efforts to the reform of the drunkard and to the curtailment of the evil resulting from excessive indul-It will be admitted at once that in as

serting familiarity with the weakness of human nature the liquor dealers do not strain credulity. They ought to recognize it, for they meet it every hour of the day, It is their most profitable guest, their most hard-worked employe, the founder and builder of their fortunes. If they refused to acknowledge such a valuable ald to success they would be guilty of

grave injustice.

Nor does their interest in the drunkard and tender regard for his welfare need emphatic utterance. This principle has long been recognized. But their cagerness to assist in his reform is something new. Now that the public is aware that the liquor dealers are ready to lend their efforts in this cause there should be no delay in negotiating the loan.

An announcement of the kind of as-sistance offered will be awaited with impatience. While no outsider may claim cold water on their enthusiasm, the plan of stopping the sale of liquor suggests .itself. This might not be universally fective, but the association would least have the satisfaction of doing its

Way of the Transgressor

Eugene Register. The story has its piteous side, knows what struggles Younger went through in his ambition to become a man amongst men, and to make amends to the world for his past misdeeds. Who knows but that if he had been pardoned so that he might marry, he would have settled down and become a model citizen? But there is the other side. Sin and evil has its recompense of reward. To have pardoned Younger would have established a bad precedent, and perhaps his mar-riage would have given to the world a progeny of criminals, possessing all the viciousness of the father in his days of outlawry. So we halt between the two extremes-sympathy for the criminal, who was ambitious to atone for the past mis-deeds, and protection of society from the consequences of palliating a life of crime and running the risk of extendin vicious instincts to the second and third generations.

The Brooklyn Eagle.
The baby laughed and then he crowed; Then looked his father in the eye. He seemed to know the modern code, Which none dare now deny. "You've been both good and kind to ma Since my short life began, But I can't be your son," said he; "You're not a union man."

"I have some wealth," the old man said; "A million "bucks" or two 'Twill go to you when I am dead To show my love for you." "'Tis not for me," the boy repli-"Your wealth is under ban Your offer I can but deride:

The youth with fervor made his plea; The would us silence heard.
"I only seek to gain," said he,
"One little potent word,"
"Twe one condition, str." said she,
"But one that is not hard,
If you would lay good claim to me,
Just show your union card." Just show your union card.

"Before I sentence you today," Said Judge, with solemn face, Pray is there aught you have to say That bears upon this case?"
"Why, yes," the man returned, "although of course, I bear no grudge,
Before I yield I'd like to know If you're a union Judge."

If this keeps up, 'twill come to pass All things must union be: We'll have a label on the grass We'll stamp one on the tree. On child and house and book and knife, On picture and on chair; On cook and housemaid, sweetheart, wife The label must be there!

At sunset, when the rosy light was dying, Far down the pathway of the West, I saw a lonely dove in allence flying

To be at rest. Pilgrim of sir. I cried, could I but borrow Thy wandering wings, thy freedom blest, I'd fly away from every careful sorrow And find my rest.

But when the dusk a filmy veil was Back came the dove to seek her nest Deep in the forest where her mate was griev

ing-There was true rest. Peace, heart of mine! no longer sigh to wan der: Lose not thy file in fruitless quest.

There are no happy islands over yonder;

Come home and rest.

-Henry Van Dyke.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Where are my overshoes?

Now will you patch up your roof? General Miles advocates a uniform pol-

A man is known by the size of his woodpile.

Where your umbrella is, there will your heart be also.

For a man to say "God made me" is to go into voluntary bankruptcy.

The young fellow who sends bouquets to actresses usually hasn't a scent to spare. A rolling stone gathers no moss, but neither will one that's buried, for that

matter. When Max O'Rell says an engagement is not a rehearsal for matrimony, he means that the scenes are lacking.

The world owes every man a living, but the trouble is that most men won't take the trouble to collect what's coming to them.

The Board of Education is discussing music behind closed doors. It is sincerely to be hoped that some of the ambitious

pupils will follow this example. A minister in Pennsylvania declares that the clergy "must forsake pride and leave pretty women to their own devices." This is the view of a cross-eyed man.

No bright and shining sky, No sun, no moon, no stars, No green leaves, no flowers, No scats inside the cars, November.

The Steam Roller will leave the west side of Seventh street on the even hour. This staunch craft has been licensed for passengers, and will probably be loaded to the mud guards every trip.

There is one young man in New York who will look around in the future before he drops into a seat in a crowded car on the Ninth-avenue express of the elevated road. He was standing, the other morning, when the train made a stop at Seventy-second street, relates the Sun. Another man left his seat at that station. A young woman, who had also been standing and was nearest to the vacant seat, started to occupy it. The chap who had been standing next to her cut in ahead of her and dropped into the place. The act was audacious. Just as the fellow got his newspaper unfolded. a passenger, who had nudged his way in so as to have room to maneuver, reached over and got a grip on the lapel of the chap's coat. He gave it one yank, and the other passengers opened up space. The chap was lifted from his seat which he had grabbed and was slammed against the floor of the car. The man who had brought about the sudden change in the situation lifted his hat and, bowing with the grace of a courtier, beckoned to the young woman to occupy the vacant seat. Then he assisted the chap to his feet, and said to him: "Sorry to make it so sud den."

A good joke is told upon James Hamilton Lewis. As was well known here in Washington, says the Washington Eest, while Lewis was in public life he disp played an unusual amount of information upon many subjects. As ex-Speaker Reed was known to say, "there was nothing scientific, political or literary that Lewis did not know enough about to be absolutely right or always wrong." In science, in medicine, in his own profession of the law, literature and politics, to say nothing of the sciences of natural philosophy, classics, astronomy, etc., Lewis was constantly appealed to

One day in the cloakroom, where a little lunch was served, Lewis and the late deceased member, Dr. Stokes, of South Carolina, happened to be present. The doctor was a member from an interior district in the state and had been elected because of the universal esteem in which his patients held him for his high eminence as a physician. There were present Colonel Elliott, of South Carolina, who vouches for the truth of the joke; McClellan, of New York: Foss of Chicago, and De Vrees of California. Dr. Stokes and the others were taking malted milk; Lewis was invited to participate. The Colonel commenced to dilate upon the digestive qualities of malted milk. He learnedly started out upon all the elements of acids, lime and proportion of salts in the compound and the effect chemically it

had upon the gastric tuices. Dr. Stokes was a calm, quiet gentleman. To all of Lewis' essay and homily he spoke not a word, except to inject "of course," "indeed," "I dare say." The others stood about with manifest interest in the Western Congressman's talk and learned dissertation upon the physician's own science. All at once Lewis spied a medal dangling upon the watchchain worn by the doctor. He touched it with his fingers and remarked, "Doctor, that's a very beautiful medal. Might I ask you was that given you for deportment (laughingly)?"

It was the doctor's time. Every one was interested when he quietly said: "No. Colonel, I won this medal in a post-graduate course at a New York medical college, out of a class of 166, for the best essay upon digestive qualities of maited mille." And lo! there it was, written upon the

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I am going up in the Adirondacks shooting with a party of automobilists." "Well, shoot all you can."-Life.

"Jimpsum has invented one of the greatest gas-savers of the age." "Indeed? What is it?" "An oil lamp." Baltimore News.
"She's so masculine, isn't she?" "Very. Why, she even fell down in a man-hole the other day." Philadelphia Evening Balletin. Grandpn-Willie, why do you study gram-mar? Willie-So I can laugh when people make mistakes.-Detroit Free Press. "Ennul." said the Cynical Codger, "Is the po-lite society name for laziness. It means 'doing nothing and too tired to stop." "-Baltimore

Herald. Mrs. Haterson-How are you getting along with your servants?" Mrs. Caterson-First They haven't complained about me for week.-Brooklyn Life.

"You want \$50 for that old suit?" the second-hand dealer; "why, it is full of dust." "Yes; But it is coal dust," responded the thrifty housewife."—Philadelphia Record. Sunday School Teacher-Now, James, if you are good always you can go to heaven. I'm sure you want to go, don't you? James (doubtfully)-Well, pop said last night if I'd be good for one week he'd take me to see the

Father (examining his son's expense account nt college). Young man, what do you mean by charging up half a dozen bottles of whisky wearing apparel during last term" Oh, that's all right. I used that stuff for night-

caps.—Town and Country.

Reassuring Him.—She had been shopping. and he was naturally disturbed. "I hope you didn't spend much money while you were down town today," he remarked. "Not a cent, except car fare, George, she answere reassuringly. "I had everything charged."