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TODAY'S WEATHER—Occasional rain and cooler, with southeast to northeast winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 56; minimum temperature, 50; precipitation, 0.89 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

It would please The Oregonian if the predictions made by its Washington State correspondents concerning Mr. Ankeny's election to the Senate should prove true. This is said without prejudice to the fine qualities of Mr. Harold Preston, whose prospects seem to be dimmed by the results of Tuesday; but Mr. Ankeny has long seemed to us as the most worthy and effective representative the State of Washington could have in the United States Senate. He has not the oratorical pretensions of Wilson or Turner, but mere oratory, as we have just seen, is not available to save its possessors from the most positive sort of repudiation. On the other hand, Mr. Ankeny is a man of high character, thoroughly in touch with and loyal to the interests of the Pacific Northwest. His business and social qualities would do credit to his state and equip him for very efficient work. Probably no man in the state could be more influential in the Senate than he, and if he seeks the office it is not for what he can make out of it, but for the honor of the position and for the good he can do in it. Washington can well afford to change the eccentric record of its recent statesmanship for the gentleman and man of affairs it would have in Mr. Ankeny. It is a pity if some common bad's cannot be found for harmonious action between victorious Ankeny and victorious McBride. A strong element in Western Washington and another strong element in Eastern Washington, working in hostility to each other, might easily land the party in difficulties which would bode it no good. Having beaten Turner and eliminated Wilson, the Republicans of the state should endeavor to perfect a strong and harmonious organization.

It is disconcerting to find so able and interesting a magazine as the World's Work lending itself to a palpable effort of the enemies of American labor to discredit the principle of organization. The theory propounded is that unless the growth of unionism can be stopped society will soon find itself confronted by a monstrous combination of organized labor and organized capital, and the poor consumer will be at the mercy of the conspiracy, thus:

> If the trusts succeed in securing monopoly, and the labor unions so restrict their membership as also to secure a monopoly of skilled labor, such a combination of them against the public will be inevitable. The conflict will, then be less between labor and capital than between organized capital and labor on one side and the unorganized independent producers and unorganized labor on the other. If a consolidation of manufacturers of any given commodity can secure a monopoly of the market or an approach to monopoly, and if the labor union of that craft can secure a monopoly of that kind of labor or an approach to monopoly, there is nothing to hinder a combination of the manufacturing consolidation with the labor union. If the labor union demands an increase in wages, it is easier to add the increase to the price of the commodity than it is to suffer a strike.

The animus of this argument is so clearly in the direction of prejudicing the public mind against organized labor that it hardly deserves serious answer. The people as a whole have no interest, real or imaginary, in keeping workingmen down to an unreasonably low wage rate, and higher than reason there are inescapable laws of supply and demand to keep them from going up. No union can force more wages from their employers than the community's consumptive capacity will enable them to pay. Equally futile is the attempt to divide off "labor" from "the public." The public is largely composed of workers in one field or another, and its prosperity depends upon its earning power. Low wages are not the badge of progress or content.

Our social annals afford no parallel to this heart-sickening story from Omaha. A useful and honored pastor and a devoted young woman missionary meet accidental death in their church alone at night under circumstances that forbid any doubt of their criminal intimacy. The inner history of the affair is shrouded in mystery, and leaves much to imaginative speculation. The case is such that one would wish to err, if at all, on the side of charity, remembering the power of temptation and the weakness of human nature. The young woman, especially, must be given credit for the fact that, though possessed of some means, she had devoted herself to missionary work, and that her walk and conversation had kept her inviolate even from the envious tongues of the women of the congregation. No one had ever seen aught in him or her inconsistent with the purest purposes and most correct deportment. It is possible the man was a heartless villain who employed his position and some charm of magnetic personality not infrequent in successful preachers to work the woman's ruin; yet she was 31 years old and had seen something of the world. The true nature of the affair will probably never be known, though something may yet develop through the man's family and antecedent career. No explanation, however, can mitigate the awful iniquity of his deed. The blackest slums have no such sinner as the whited sepulcher of the scamp in priestly robes. His wickedness casts a shadow of reproach on self-sacrificing ministers everywhere who are leading lives of holiness and devotion in all denominations, and bears a menace of evil influence upon countless youth of both sexes, who may be tempted to believe in the scoffer's lie that preachers are all hypocrites and unchastity is the rule in ecclesiastical circles. The punishment of the guilty pair has a strong suggestion of poetic justice.

IRRIGATION INTERESTS.

If it had been publicly suggested ten years ago that one of Oregon's great problems and at the same time one of her greatest opportunities for advancement lay in the development of irrigation, the deponent would verily have been laughed out of court. In the then prevailing conception of irrigation there was no thought of its relation to the condition of too much moisture in Western Oregon and no recognition of the capabilities under irrigation of the region east of the Cascade Mountains. In the common opinion of that earlier time Oregon had about as much need for artificial irrigation as a coach for a fifth wheel; and it used to be a boast with us when recounting the advantages of our country that it was a land in which "the Almighty attended to the irrigation." But we grow wiser as we grow in age and experience; and a mark of our developing wisdom in this special connection is the fact that a general irrigation convention has been called to meet in this city during the current month.

Even yet the public mind does not grasp the relation of irrigation practice to the naturally over-moist region of Western Oregon. It is not yet understood that in irrigation—that is, in the artificial control of the water resource of the country—there lies the possibility of extending our too-short working season in the Spring by relieving the lands of their superabundant moisture and in the Summer and Fall by purveying water in time to give the farmer a chance to get at his Fall work before the Fall storms make cultivation impossible. A few, indeed, understand it, but the greater many have not yet discovered that irrigation (so broadened as to include drainage) is the means by which the best possible results are to be got out of this too-wet country, with its naturally too-restricted working season. But advanced agricultural science sees the condition clearly and is preaching the doctrine of artificial control of the water supply with an emphasis bound sooner or later to be reflected in a vastly enlarged productive capability throughout the Willamette Valley.

Popular interest in irrigation just now relates chiefly to the country east of the Cascade Mountains, where a limited practice under individual initiative is already working marvels. A few small and private ditch systems, in conjunction with the alfalfa plant, have within half a dozen years revolutionized the great stock industry of the eastern country. The once-dreaded Winter season has been robbed of its terrors for stockmen; and more, the feed-yielding capability of the so-called range country has been more than doubled. Very considerable areas of land barren for nine months of each year under natural conditions have been made splendidly productive; and lands once regarded as uninhabitable for stock during half of each season are now regions of abundance all the year round. A single enterprise during the past Summer has more than doubled the hay-producing capability of Lake County.

And what has thus been achieved by detached and individual enterprise is but a suggestion of what may be done by organized effort. It is seen that the thirsty plains and hillsides of Eastern Oregon may in large measure be redeemed by water, and it is suddenly discovered that the streams which have for ages been running to waste may be made the sources of profit, and, in connection with the adjacent dry country, the basis of an almost unlimited progress. It is the dawning upon the public mind of these great facts in relation to the country east of the mountains that has stimulated interest in irrigation and which has made a concerted movement for the general promotion of irrigation possible.

The larger development of irrigation under the conditions which prevail in Oregon will probably come through individual and relatively small enterprises, through the conservation of the drainage of small watersheds and its application to small tracts; and it has recently been suggested by a careful observer that a time will soon come when the elevated and uncultivable tracts of Eastern Oregon will be more valuable for watershed than they have ever been for range. Every farmer will have his small reservoir supplied from an area of hill land, from which seasonably he will flood his cultivated lands, and in the aggregate the tracts thus served will be greater by far than those redeemed by wholesale process. One of the good results of irrigation agitation at this time will be to spread the knowledge of irrigation methods and to show to individual owners of small tracts the opportunities for irrigation, which, though now unseen, are really at the door of nearly every Eastern Oregon landowner.

The convention soon to meet at Portland will have two large and very important matters to consider—one in relation to the action of the Government in this state under its new irrigation policy, and the other with reference to the preservation of the Blue Mountain water resource. Oregon's share in the irrigation fund now in the hands of the Government is close upon a million dollars; and if we can present to the authorities a project commanding their approval, this sum will almost certainly be expended here. It will be the proper business of the convention to assist the Government authorities to find a situation where this fund can be used to advantage and to so emphasize the demand of Oregon that there will be no thought of leaving the state out of any apportionment which may be made. We have been slow in this matter—so slow that a notion obtains in the department at Washington that we are indifferent to it, and it will be one of the duties of the convention to show that this apparent indifference is not real. In respect to the Blue Mountains question the duty of the convention is equally plain. There is an effort, very speciously put forth and very positively supported, to defeat the Government's project of a timber reserve in the Blue Mountain district. This effort, no doubt, will be represented in the convention, and it will call for courage and skill to meet and defeat it. It is possible—indeed we regard it as very probable—that the immediate project of the Government agents is not wisely considered in its details. But there can be no question, broadly speaking, as to the wisdom of protecting the forests of that elevated region in which the streams of Northeastern Oregon have their birth; and in this connection there can be no doubt about the duty of a convention assembled to promote the interests of irrigation.

A PRESSING QUESTION.

The gulch bridge must in due time pass away beyond recall. The traffic over such bridges, light in former years, is now in many sections of the city exceedingly heavy, and it is practically impossible, judging from their present state, to keep them in repair. Yet the gulches that they span must be made passable and safe to traffic. This means that sooner or later, and the sooner the better, some more permanent roadway than is afforded by a perishable structure of timber must be devised to meet the conditions represented. With this end in view, estimates have been prepared showing the amount of material necessary to make fills looking to the construction of roadways across gulches that intersect some of the more important thoroughfares.

The objection to such fills is that, if assessed against the abutting property, the expense will amount practically to the confiscation of private property for the public good. On the other hand, it is contended that the increase in the value of the abutting property for manufacturing and business purposes would in a short time much more than offset the proportional cost of the permanent improvement. If the growth of Portland in the past five years is maintained, and especially if it increases in accordance with reasonable expectations and present indications, this latter view of the subject is without doubt the correct one. It is a foregone conclusion that business blocks and manufacturing buildings will not be built upon piles along roadways that are always uncertain and frequently unsafe adjuncts of traffic.

If ever Portland becomes a great city, all this waste space included in the gulches along the water front must be made available for solid, substantial buildings and heavy traffic. This is a conceded fact, and there are those who believe that the present is a good time to take action looking to this result, at least as regards Grand avenue and Williams avenue, on the East Side, and the gulches spanned by tottering or condemned bridges on some of the intersecting streets, upon which traffic presses only to be turned back.

The City Council has not had in recent years a more serious question to face than that which now confronts it in regard to thoroughfares over these gulches. The present condition of the bridges that span most of them is a disgrace to the city and a menace to the public. A commendable disposition has been shown by the Board of Public Works, the Common Council and the City Engineer to meet this emergency promptly and effectively, both as regards the present relief and future needs of traffic.

ANTI-MASONIC FURY.

President Roosevelt is not the first Chief Magistrate who has been a member of the Masonic order, but we think he is the first President who has officiated as orator at a Masonic celebration. Washington joined the Masonic order when he was a young man, and bore active allegiance to it all his days. Indeed, the leading men in public life in Washington's day were Masons. General Heath, who commanded at West Point in 1780, notes in his "Diary" that "The Free and Accepted Masons of Washington Lodge celebrated the feast of St. John at Starkean Hall," named after General John Stark, the victor of Bennington, who was stationed here during the Revolution. The leading public men of the first years of our Republic were attracted to the Masonic order because it enjoyed the reputation of being at once social and humane in its spirit and free from the constraint of religious sectarianism. In Washington's day there was not only no opprobrium attached to the Masonic order, but it was esteemed an excellent institution by all the best leaders of social and political life. For this reason Washington at an early age became a Mason. The leading Generals and statesmen of his day were many of them Masons, and no man suffered socially or politically because he was a member of the Masonic order until 1826, when William Morgan, in September of that year, was abducted and thought to be murdered by certain members of the Masonic fraternity in Batavia, N. Y.

The abduction of Morgan was carried into execution by a few persons without the consent or approbation of any recognized power or authority in the order, but it is the habit of humanity to make a society or order responsible for the individual acts of wild enthusiasts, fanatics and lunatics, and the Masonic order was unjustly made the object of public obloquy and denunciation. When Morgan was abducted, a large majority of the ablest and most influential men in the country belonged to the Masonic order, and the greater portion of the important public offices were filled by its members. At that time Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay were both members of the Masonic order, and Governor De Witt Clinton, the most distinguished citizen of the Empire State, occupied the highest Masonic station in the country. It was out of all reason to suppose that the great body of men who made up the Masonic order of that day had any knowledge of the desperate proceedings by which Morgan was abducted and finally murdered, when he was about to publish a book revealing the so-called secrets of Freemasonry. For this crime the Masonic order was held responsible. A political party was organized whose purpose was to defeat for public office all members of the Masonic order on the ground that it was a dangerous institution that must be put down.

This anti-Masonic party met in general convention in March, 1828, and passed a resolution declaring Freemasonry unworthy to exist under a free government. Among the engineers of this convention was the famous politician, Thurlow Weed, who, with his protege, William H. Seward, rode into power in public life on the crest of this anti-Masonic wave. This party polled 33,345 votes in the state election of 1828. In 1828 the anti-Masons voted for the Adams electoral ticket, because Jackson was known to be a high Mason, but many old Masons who had been lifelong Federalists voted for Jackson because the anti-Masons favored Adams. In the state election of 1830 the anti-Masonic party polled 120,361 votes, and out of the ashes of anti-Masonry rose the New York Whig party, which in 1838 elected Seward for Governor and in 1840 helped to elect Harrison President. In 1831 the anti-Masonic craze raged in parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio. A National convention was held at Baltimore in September, 1831, and the eloquent William Wirt, who had been Attorney-General to both Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, was nominated for President. The anti-Masons would not vote for Henry Clay because he was a Mason. At the Presidential election of 1832, Wirt, the anti-Masonic candidate, carried one state, Vermont, casting seven electoral votes.

With this National election of 1832 the anti-Masonic craze may be said to have culminated, and all traces of it have long been extinct, but sixty years ago no candidate for the Presidency would have dared to accept an invitation to be the orator at a Masonic celebration like that which President Roosevelt has just attended. The difference between the public intelligence and toleration of 1842 and 1902 is very great. In 1842 there were anti-Catholic mobs, anti-slavery mobs, and an anti-Masonic party in politics. Of course, some of the support that the anti-Masonic party obtained was represented by able, artful demagogues who knew that the Masonic order had no part or lot in the murder of Morgan, but the majority of the anti-Masonic party was composed of honest, ignorant, narrow-minded men, who became anti-Masons from absurd passion and prejudice. This political craze lasted nearly fifteen years, and is said to have lifted to the surface of public life more able men than any other political party did in the history of the Empire State.

General Miles, in his annual report, just published, announces that the condition of the Indians at the present time is quite satisfactory. This, in his view, is due to just and humane treatment of the Indians and the judicious management of their affairs, and to their gradual transition from a condition of barbarism to that of a semi-civilized people. These very potent forces are not, however, strong enough to put out of commission on the old reliable agency of peace on the border—the military garrisons in close proximity to the reservations. These, General Miles says, are "always available in case of threatened disturbances." Whatever may be thought of his judgment on matters purely military, all must admit that the Lieutenant-General is good authority on Indians. It is pleasing to note that his estimate of their progress toward civilization corresponds with that of Major Edwards, Government inspector of Indian reservations of the Northwest, recently published. This is testimony from a high source, and may be accepted as showing that not only are the Indians progressing toward a state of semi-civilization, but that an improved class of Indian agents are on duty. It is certainly refreshing, in view of the past history of the Indians, with political hacks as "farmers" and ward politicians as agents on the reservations, to learn from such high authority that at last "Indian affairs are being judiciously managed."

It is gratifying to note that not a protest has to far been recorded from Democratic sources against the appearance of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet on the stump. The participation of Government officials in popular political discussion is an interesting and profitable feature of the British system, and might be adopted with advantage with us. The Oregonian would welcome the presence of Cabinet officers in the House of Representatives, where they might be publicly questioned by the opposition on Government policies and have the opportunity of debate. It would tend to increase popular familiarity with the public business.

It must be discouraging to our railroad financiers to have a government act like that of Mexico. Just as our talent had organized the field so as to control the transportation of the neighboring Republic according to the most approved American standard, the government stepped in and bought a railroad that would play smash with any high-handed methods on the part of the combination. Mexico doesn't agonize much over the trust problem, but it appears to be ready to act rather effectively and on short notice.

We are glad to learn that the President of the United States has at last been installed in office rooms suited to his work and his position. The pressure for space upon the White House was so great when a relatively young man with a growing family of boys and girls moved in, that workrooms for the Executive, long needed, became a necessity.

The poor Baptists seem to be getting more than their share of church scandals. The cruel part of it is that one of their strong points is conduct more important than creed.

An inheritance tax is one of the reforms that should not be overlooked at Salem this Winter.

Old Letter of Poe, the Poet.

New York Sun.

The following letter from Edgar Allan Poe, who was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1830, to March 6, 1831, has just been found by Captain Gilbert, of the Artillery Corps, United States Army, in an examination of the manuscripts left to the Association of Graduates by the late General Cullum. It will be remembered that Poe endeavored to resign from the academy, and that, failing to get the necessary consent of his guardian, Mr. Allan, he deliberately absented himself from all his duties, was tried by court-martial, pleaded guilty to all charges, and was dismissed on March 6, 1831, when he was 22 years old. So far as is known, this letter of his, dated March 10 of that year, has never been printed:

> New York, March 10, 1831.—Sir: Having no longer any ties which can bind me to my native country—no prospects—nor any friends—I intend by the first opportunity to proceed to Paris with the view of obtaining thro' the interest of Marquis de La Fayette an appointment (if possible) in the Polish Army.
>
> In the event of the interference of France in behalf of Poland this may easily be effected—at all events, it will be my only feasible plan of procedure.
>
> The object of this letter is respectfully to request that you will give me such assistance as may lie in your power in furtherance of my views.
>
> A certificate of "standing" in my class is all that I have any right to expect.
>
> Anything further—a letter to a friend in Paris—or to the Marquis—would be a kindness which I should never forget. Most respectfully, Yr. obt. s't, EDGAR A. POE.
>
> Colonel S. Thayer, Supt. U. S. M. A.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Let Them Bring Home the Pole.

Moro Observer.

A lot of fuss is made over Peary, Baldwin, and other Arctic explorers, considering that they never get anything. A trout fisherman or a wild goose hunter who returns empty handed takes the alley, but these empty-handed north pole hunters take the main street and demand a hand wagon. Why is it?

Trouble Between Officials.

Pendleton Tribune.

The Secretary of the Interior's action to withhold all timber and stone lands from filings in Oregon may be due partly to the trouble between himself and Binger Hermann. Between forest reserves and reported land frauds the forests of the state are quietly growing, and the fear of the axman should subside.

Should Be Generous.

Albany Herald.

Assurances are given that the Pacific Coast States will follow the pace set by Oregon and will make liberal appropriations for the Lewis and Clark Exposition if this state takes the lead with a generous appropriation. There should be no hesitancy, when the Legislature meets this Winter, Oregon should act promptly and liberally on this question, so that other states may know what to do while the Legislatures of these states are in session.

Usual Thing With Oregon Products.

Albany Democrat.

The attention which has been paid to the Oregon exhibit at Peoria, Ill., is very gratifying, but it is only the usual result of the exhibition of the resources of this country through the East. Whenever anything has been taken to the great expositions along the Atlantic from this state it has carried off the honors. Our display at Buffalo was of a striking character on account of its superiority. The same at Charleston. In fact, we have the goods back of our boasts. In presenting the products of this country, with all their wonders, we only show part of our advantages. Our climate cannot be bottled up and exhibited. It takes actual experience to understand this.

Two States Out of Washington.

Spokane Chronicle.

The Tacoma News revives the old talk of dividing Washington into two states by quoting "an eastern wheatgrower" as saying: "The natural dividing line is the summit of the Cascades. Eastern Washington could take in a portion of Northern Idaho and form a good, independent state. As we are now, the interests of the east and the west are different and we are a house divided against itself. When the Legislature meets there is an eastern and western section of distinction. In the halls of Congress the same thing is noticeable." There's a hint to the politicians of the west side who have, at present, the lion's share of the offices—don't snub Eastern Washington when making the Winter's plans.

Need of Extra Session.

Baker City Democrat.

An early appropriation by the Oregon Legislature for the Lewis and Clark Fair is absolutely essential. Should that appropriation drag along until the end of the session, the delay would work irreparable loss to the Fair. Quite as much of the success of the Exposition hinges on the early action in Oregon as on the size of the appropriation. A large appropriation late in February would not be worth as much as a smaller appropriation early in January. Unless neighboring states appropriate money for the Fair at their coming session, they will not do so at all, because they will not meet again until 1905. Can Oregon expect other states to devote less time to the consideration of appropriations than it shall do itself? The example of Oregon will have to be presented before the Legislatures of neighboring states. To do this will take a great deal of time compared with the length of their sessions.

Republican Factions in Oregon.

Salem Statesman.

It is not good for the party, nor is it good for the country, that the machinery and prestige of the great organization of men devoted to political and governmental ideas should be subordinated to the uses of persons desiring to employ them for the punishment of their enemies, or for their own profit and preferment, without regard to the accomplishment of the real objects of Republicanism, dear to the hearts of the rank and file. There has been too much of domination by factions in Oregon, or attempts at such domination. Principles have been subordinated to persons and the real things that are important to the country's welfare have been lost sight of in the personal warfare that has been carried on within the party's ranks. The Republican party has a great past, resplendent with glorious achievements for the country and for civilization. It has a great future, if it will subordinate men to principles, and continually hold to the high ideals of those who would use it as an instrument for the accomplishment of the highest good to all the people.

Unnecessary Alarm.

Forest Grove Times.

President Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, says unless the Legislature appropriates $250,000 for the state's proportion in the proposed show it might as well be abandoned. This he has repeated several times on public occasions, apparently as a threat that unless the Legislature shall comply with the wishes of the chief promoters of the Fair, then they will throw up the undertaking and quit. With all due respect for Mr. Corbett and his associates, it seems to the Times as if this were an unworthy effort at bulldozing the Legislature. There are thousands of others in this state just as patriotic and just as much interested in the success of the Exposition as Mr. Corbett, though they have not as much money to give. If a tax is levied for Fair purposes, they must pay their proportion, and they have just as much right to say what that shall be as Mr. Corbett. The legislators are elected to represent this great body of people, and we believe that this evident attempt to coerce their judgment by the implied threat of abandoning the Fair will be resented by them. It ought to be. The Legislature has its duty to do, and it should do it without intimidation by any one, and if it thinks $500,000 is more than the state should give, then it should appropriate less.

Repudiation of Wilson.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The three Republican Congressional candidates, all residents of distant sections of the state, with little or no assistance from local organization, swept the county by from 1200 to 1300 plurality. But the Wilson legislative ticket, backed by unusual forces and receiving the hourly consideration of the local organization, went down to defeat. No one can mistake the application of this remonstrance. With one or two exceptions, the Republican legislative nominees were personally satisfactory to the Republican voters, and a number of them were citizens of exceptional standing. They were defeated for the reason that the voters of this county are unalterably opposed to the record and methods of John L. Wilson and his machine. They do not want Wilson in the United States Senate, and when the organization declared that Wilson must be advanced as the party's candidate, and the legislative nominees accepted nomination under instructions directing them to support his candidacy, the voters promptly resolved that the machine must be rebuked. The political history of Spokane County attests that this emphatic protest against Wilsonism is deep-seated and irrevocable. It has repeatedly found public expression, and will continue so long as Wilson may show a determination to massacre the Republican party, and the party organization here may consent to be massacred.

HYSTERIA ON THE STAGE.

Kansas City Star.

The serious illness of Julia Marlowe is said to be due to the extraordinary strain put upon the actress in the last two scenes of her new play, "Queen Fiametta." These passages are described as "all tears," and those who recall the genuine pathos of Miss Marlowe's Mary in "Bonnie Prince Charlie" will not doubt the assertion that in this new drama the tears have been real. The prostration of this charming and popular actress will be sorely regretted by her admirers, and her condition will be noted with solicitude; but if she regains the full measure of her strength, the lesson will not have been in vain if, as is promised by her manager, she puts away the trying play that has caused her illness and hereafter confines herself to less emotional dramas. An actress of Miss Marlowe's versatility, grace and charm does not need to resort to the extremely tragic roles to achieve fame or success or to maintain a position in public favor, and in the end she will contribute more to the sum of human happiness and to the art histrionic by avoiding the extremes of serious acting.

The time has passed when emotional frenzy and stormy heroics are essential to a high rating in dramatic expression. This fact is so well understood by both players and managers that the "natural school of acting," which came into vogue a dozen years ago, has led theatrical expression to the other extreme in many instances. If there are still examples of unwonted hysteria, there are also many illustrations of a naturalness that reaches the plane of the commonplace. Clara Morris, one of the greatest emotional actresses this country has produced, would not have been accepted, or at least would have failed to secure the rating she now enjoys, if she had come on the scene 20 years later, unless, of course, she had adapted herself to the taste of the time. The elder Salvini awed and almost appalled his audiences by his realistic death scenes, but such depictions would not have the same value now. The bellowing tragedian, who used to revel without restraint in such roles as Richard III, is recalled now principally through the travesties that have outlived the examples. The character of Camille still attracts some prominent actresses, but the interpreters pay less attention to the pulmonary ailments and more to the dramatic significance of the part than formerly.

The hysteria of the theater is now chiefly confined to those new plays designed to exploit the anguish of the wayward when their "lords and masters" have grown tired of them. Sapho, Zaza and Du Barry still shriek, and implore and protest fortissimo and weep allegro, and come out of their ordeals "limp and exhausted." The press agents tell wonderful stories of the killing pace that the actresses of such parts run, and how all the hours between performance and performance must be given to scientific recuperation.

Highly dramatic situations are essential to the rounding out of a good many attractive themes, but long drawn emotional scenes are not necessary. Even when these scenes are enacted, moderation is more effective than excesses. Duse, who has exerted a wonderful influence on the American stage since her advent in this country, knows the art of expressing great passion and deep emotion without extravagance. But even with her conservative style of acting, she plays only a limited number of performances each week, absolutely refusing to jeopardize her health for the inducements held out by commercial managers.

The opening of Maude Adams' season has been postponed on account of the "run-down" condition of the actress, although the past Summer was devoted to rest and recreation. Miss Adams' failing is said to date back to her trying ordeal in "L'Aiglon." Great as this play is, and admirable as Miss Adams is said to have been in the title character, the fine flights of Wagram field could better have been spared than to have brought disability and ill health on an actress whose presence in the theater is a joy and a blessing.

The Panama Canal Question.

Chicago Tribune.

Some of the Washington correspondents say that if satisfactory terms regarding the canal question are not made soon with Colombia, the American Government will not wait to conclude a treaty, but will buy out the new Panama Canal Company, which, it is admitted, can give a good title, begin digging the canal, and discuss terms with the Colombian government afterwards. The delays of that government are irritating. Doubtless it is holding off to get all the money it can. If the Colombian President and his friends can get $14,000,000 from the United States instead of $10,000,000 it will be a great thing, not for their country but for them. If the proposed annual payment of several hundred thousand dollars to Colombia shall begin at once instead of several years hence, the rulers of Colombia, which has an empty treasury, will be relieved from many difficulties. Until the canal law enacted at the last session of Congress is modified the construction of a Panama Canal cannot be begun until an arrangement shall have been made with Colombia. The law says that when the President shall have purchased the rights of the canal company, and when he shall have acquired from Colombia perpetual control of a six-mile strip of land extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he "shall then cause" a ship canal to be constructed. The law provides also that if the President cannot buy out the canal company and get the control of the strip of land "within a reasonable time," then he shall take steps looking to the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route. Even if it be advisable to begin without the consent of Colombia, it cannot be done as the law now stands. The President is the judge as to what shall be the "reasonable time" specified in the act. He understands and will make allowances for the motives which actuate the Colombian government, and will give it sufficient time in which to learn that it must accept reasonable terms or no Panama Canal will be built and Colombia will not get a dollar of American money.

Hill's Objectionable Personality.

New York Evening Post.

That Hill has thrown himself into the struggle with that end in view, there is no room to doubt. Political altruism is not in his lexicon. His consistent record for cold and scheming selfishness is unmatched in our annals. You will vainly search his public acts and utterances to find one generous instinct, one magnanimous attitude, one thought not self-centered. With characteristic effrontery, he has now thrust his own personality forward, as if all the efforts of his party in this state and in the Nation to purge itself of the taint of Bryanism, and to unite its discordant forces, were designed solely for the behoof and advancement of David B. Hill. Whether he succeed or fail in his immediate purpose, it is of the highest importance to make it clear to the Democratic party throughout the country that a Hill leadership would infallibly mean both disgrace and disaster.

Maud's Favorite Flowers.

Chicago Record-Herald.

IN JANUARY.

Maud's favorite flowers were violets at fifty cents the bunch.
I'd walk down town to business and go without my lunch
That I might hear her thank me with a sweetly murmured word
Because I sent her, wrapped in gold and tied with purple cord,
A box of modest violets at fifty cents the bunch.

IN APRIL.

Maud has no use for violets that cost but "five a bunch."
I still walk down to business and go without my lunch.
To blossoms tied with silver threads Maud deigns a whispered word,
For orchids at ten dollars she alway has preferred
To modest little violets that cost but "five a bunch."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Left at the post—a letter.

A woman is known by her shoes.

A time exposure—an open-faced watch.

The dude when married becomes subdued.

The liverymen all believe in a high tariff.

The householder is now out with a tape-measure hunting for the lost cord.

The New York American defines divorce as a legal separation. This clears the atmosphere wonderfully.

When an actor leaves his profession for the pulpit, as was the case in New York last week, it would suggest that the church is the last stage.

The Chicago Board of Education says children should avoid disease-breeding cups and drink out of their hands. The ordinary child's hand is a doubtful utensil.

Now comes the story of a wealthy Easterner marrying his nurse. How many men who vowed this at 6 have proved false at 26, and found at 66 that they had done it after all!

A governess in New York has entered suit because her charge, a boy 11 years old, nearly killed her for putting warm water in his bath. Menials never will learn their duty to employers.

Boston now has a mystery to exploit; a man is reported to have stayed out all night in Philadelphia, and a sober man was arrested at 2 A. M. in San Francisco. These be prodigious portents.

Baron Munchausen says he came to this country to farm, not to marry. Everybody knew it was a question of one or the other. He is not the first who has got a poor farm instead of a rich wife.

A Brooklyn churchman is advertising for a minister for $1500 a year. The specifications number an even score. The reward of righteousness is not high in the East. Possibly the market is overstocked.

> The happiest days have come at last,
> Of all this good old year,
> And the football men put on their suits,
> And without a trace of fear
> Walk out upon the football field,
> And wallow in the mud,
> And scrap, and fight, and choke,
> And shed each other's blood.

Because his mother would not give him a piece of pie, a Pennsylvania boy ran away to New York. Such spirit is admirable, and probably his mother's anguish will have a good effect on other women who suppose they know what is best for their sons.

A manager, who was in need of an actor to take a small part in a new play, engaged on trial a youth who had been sent to him by a mutual friend. Some time afterward the latter met the manager and said:

"Hello, Jack, how did that chap make out?"

"Make out! Why, he didn't make out at all.'"

"That's too bad. Didn't he know anything?"

"Know anything!" snorted the manager. "I guess not; he didn't even suspect anything."

A citizen coming home to lunch yesterday found a man hard at work cutting down and destroying a rather handsome shade tree, which had been his pride and joy for years. "It is a shame! It is a shame!" he cried. "I set that tree out 20 years ago." "Yes," replied his wife, who had come to the door, "and if you had not set it out you would not now have to pay $10 for having it removed." If one could only look ahead 20 years and see what the result of his actions would be, he might save himself much expense and much trouble. It is doubtful, however, if life would be worth living under such circumstances; as it is difficult to make some see that it is under present arrangements.

This story is of approved antiquity. Respect for the aged requires that it be given a place:

A certain young missionary sent pathetic appeals home for various articles for use on an African farm.

Among other things a milking stool was sent to him. He gave it to the negro whose duty it was to milk the cows, with injunctions to use it. On the first day the negro returned home from the cow-sheds, bruised and battered, but with an empty pail.

When the missionary asked for an explanation the negro replied:

"Milk stool very nice, massa, but she won't sit on it."

A Beautiful Sentiment.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper who was the author of the quotation "All is not gold that glitters"?

D. E. HUNTER.

This is found in that beautiful poem "The Jack of Diamonds," by Joaquin Miller and W. J. Bryan. We quote the stanza:

> All is not gold that glitters,
> All is not water that splashes,
> All is not lard that fritters,
> All is not wicked that —— ——!

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mabel—Poor Eliza! They say he married her for her money. Tom—Well, he earned it.—Judge.

The Second-Story Man—Well, Bill, how's business? The Bank Burglar—Well, we're havin' a lot of competition from de fellers on de inside.—Puck.

Toland—They say the devil is not so black as he is painted. Bertley—Very likely; they say all sorts of things just before election.—Boston Transcript.

"I," says the garrulous person, "was always the apple of my father's eye." "Maybe," muses the weary listener, "maybe that is why you are always so seedy."—Baltimore American.

"Who were those two women who just registered?" inquired the hotel proprietor. "Mrs. Mary McGinnis and her daughter, Miss Mayme MacYnnes," replied the clerk.—Philadelphia Press.

"Is he rich?" "No. He can't be. He has written an article for one of the magazines showing how to live on $100,000 a year, and claiming to speak from personal experience."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I'm thoroughly delighted with George's reform. He used to gamble so at the horse races." "And what is he doing now?" "Why, he says he's quit taking chances now and is making books."—Baltimore News.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have such a bargain." "Indeed?" "Yes; you told me that blue poker chips were worth $1 apiece, and I got a whole lot of them for 75 cents!"—Washington Star.

"No, no; he hasn't the heart to go automobiling. He's afraid he'll kill somebody, you know." "Funny reason!" "Oh, no; he's president of a life insurance company, and he might hit one of the policy-holders."—Baltimore Herald.

First Comedian—Did you score a hit with your new specialty? Second Comedian—Did I? Why, the audience gazed in open-mouthed wonder before I was half through. First Comedian—Wonderful! It is seldom that an entire audience yawns at once.—Chicago Daily News.