# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

# The Oregonian.

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

By Mall (postage prepaid, in advance)-	
Daily, with Sunday, per month	2
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	2
istry, with Sunday, per year	
sunday, per year	
ADR WCORFY, DOT YORT	ž
The Wesky I months	1

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15e Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.20e POSTACE RATES. United States, Carada and Mexico: 16 to 14-page paper. 16 to 14-page paper. 16 Foreign rates Gouble.

Foreign rates double. News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-time solutions of the start of the storest collection.

turn any manuscripts sent to it without so No stamps should be inclosed for this

 Washington street.
For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612
Farnam street! Megesth Stationery Co., 1306
Parnam street.
For sale in Balt Lake by the Salt Lake News
Co., 74 West Second South street.
For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey &
Co., 24 Third street South.
For sale in D. C. he the Theut 53 Washington street

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

For sale in washington D. C., by the Eleven House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 908-B12 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fitteenth and Lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Curtis alreers.

TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers, with south-

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 55; minimum temperature, 46; pre-cipitation, 0.32 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

The Oregonian will cheerfully join in any movement of promise looking toward improved service, higher taxes and lower rates for Oregon and Washington railroads. Its files attest the uncompromising warfare it has unremittingly maintained against railroad abuses and railroad predation, railroad inaction and railroad aggression, whatever and whoever the offender might be, and the best proof of it is in the fact that railroade themselves are in a perpetual state of complaint at the attacks in these columns. But for all that we are unable to follow the curious process of reasoning by which Governor Mc-Bride and his supporters reach the conclusion that erroneous assessments of railroad properties can only be reached by a Railroad Commision. Here is the amiable and straightforward Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, showing that while the Baltimore & Ohio is assessed at \$20,500 a mile in Indiana, the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Great Northern are assessed at only \$6000 a mile in Washington. The comparison is obviously unfair; but suppose it is fair. Then what to do? Why, raise the assement. This can be done either under the present system or by putting corporations of this general character ity of requiring the trust companies to under a State Board of Taxation or Equalization. That is the way they have gone to work in other states. It banks, which has been the trend of is no proper province of a Railroad Commission to assess railroads or any other properties. Our political system provides for the election of other offi-

this is nothing, however, to the single consideration of cheerfulness and content in the workshop. They are but blind leaders of the blind who fancy that they have won a great victory for their owners when they are able to send a few hundred laboring men back to their tasks cringing like a whipped cur, with hope crushed in their bosom and resentment smoldering for outbreak at the first

opportunity. Organized labor in the United States, high and low, rests its tope for justice on its organizations and their recognition. Maybe this is all wrong, foolish, damaging even to the men themselves. But that is their belief. And by that belief and its treatment their course will be guided. With recognition they will go cheerly about their tasks, for effective and profitable labor to them and their masters alike Without it they will be sullen and ready to throw down their tools at the first excuse. It would be interesting to know

what men like Baer and Truesdale find in the history of American industry for a generation to teach them that the organization of labor as a tendency can at this late day be halted and turned back.

# TRUST COMPANIES AND NATIONAL

BANKS. In an article contributed to the November Review of Reviews, Mr. Charles A. Conant, of the Morton Trust Company, New York, tells of the extraordinary growth of the trust companies of the country in the past ten years, and speaks of the tendency of trust companies and the National banks to trench upon each other. Since 1891 the number of trust companies in the United States has increased from 171 to 417, their capital has advanced from a little more than \$79,000,000 to nearly \$180,000,-000, and their individual deposits show a gain from \$355,330,000 to \$1,525,887,000. Of this increase of denosits nearly \$1,000,000,000 has been in the past five years, which is only about \$200,000,000

ees than the total gain in deposits in all the National banks in the country in the same period. In New York City the deposits of clearing-house banks have increased 40 per cent in the past five years, while the trust companies of that city have gained in deposits about 150 per cent in the same time.

The chief function of the trust com nanies of course, is to execute trusts for individuals, living or dead, and for catates and corporations. To a small extent the National banks operate in the same field, but their peculiar province is the lending of their deposits upon commercial paper and the issue of circulating notes. The two classes of institutions trench upon each other in the use made of their deposits in the loan market. The trust companies do little

in the line of discounting commercial paper, which service is still in the hands of the National banks, but the great increase in the volume of deposits of the trust companies is to an extent at the expense of the National banks, and reduces correspondingly the ability of the banke to satisfy the demand for commercial accommodation. This situation resulto in pressure upon the trust companies to enter more and more into the field of the National banks, and threatens in time to give them large control

in other lines are so much greater, there is no incentive for them to crowd the banks out of the mercantile field. Mr. Conant points out the inadvisabilkeep on hand cash restrices similar to those now required of the National sentiment lately. One reason given for leaving the trust companies out is that live Indian or among the Chinese in Overstreet and the rest of them. It is their funds are very largely on deposit their own country. with the National banks, and necessity ment and taxation for holding out 25 per cent cash reserve insane have increased in number, and backelide when they get home. No on belong. A Railroad Commission in by the trust companies would the up the number of Chinese incane shows a should opeculate in currency reformion \$50,000,000 without sufficient reason. rapid increase. Probably the same ia- the New Orleans advices without an inbody, designed to adjust grievances and Mercover, Mr. Conant is of the opinion creace would be found among the Inimprove traffic conditions, or else it is a that the personal equation counts for dians, had they been compelled to hustle much in the development of the trust for a living as have the Chinese and companies, which doubtless owe a part negroes, under unfriendly circumof their success to the fact that they do stances. The increasing stress of the not need any statutory certificate of struggle for existence is the most plau- the court of the Dirtrict of Columbia has character. To lay them on the Procrussible explanation of the increase of the tean bed of rules and regulations would number of insane entirely beyond - the increase in population. The average reduce their usefulness. Arguing from the present status of our financial instiman of the great civilizations of the tutions and policy. Mr. Conant's reasoning is sound, but it is easy to see how conditions may change to as to make the struggie for existence is harder for National supervision of the trust comthe weaklings. The sleepy, nonprogressive countries of the, world show relapanies desirable, if not imperative, tively a small list of insane, while the

easily the best-equipped man, measured said: "You know I seldom indulge in | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS prophecy, but no man can doubt the by his natural temper and his linguistic acquirements, that has represented signs of the times. Next Tuesday will us in the courts of Continental Europe.

THE MYSTERY OF INSAMITY.

The statistics of the state asylum for the insane show that this class of public wards increases every year at a rate exceeding the rate of increase in population, and this is recorded of all the states of the Union. The present yearly increase in the number of the reported insane in Massachusette is about 41% per cent, while the whole population gives less than 2 per cent a year. In the ten state establishments, the Springfield Republican says, there was an increase of nearly 6 per cent this year. and 10 per cent in two years. The State of New York, with 7,500,000 popu-

lation, reports between 24,000 and 25,000 insane, while Massachusetts, with 3,000,-000 population, hap over 10,000 insane. Both states have about one insane person for each 300 of population. Vermont has as large a proportion, while Connecticut, with about 910,000 people, reports one insane in 320 people. Dela-

ware reports but one in 500, North Carolina reports only some 2000 insane-one in every 1000. Inconity and epilepsy are gaining fast among the colored people of the South. Michigan reports 5103 insane, a little more than one in 500, while Wisconsin reports almost as many. Illinois, with not quite 5,000,000 of people, reports 9728 insane, about one in 500 Indiana reports one in 570, Kansas one in 600, and Nebraska one in 700. In every state save Wyoming there has been an increase of insadity. In Oregon, assuming the population

to be about 429,000, there are 1256 reported September 39, about one in every 335 persons. Ohio and Pennsylvania fall short of this ratio. Assuming the population of the whole country to be 80,-000,000, we have 160,000 insane. Of these very few are likely to recover. The real recoveries do not equal the deaths in any one year. The same state of things prevails in all the great countries of Europe, such as Great Britain, France and Germany. There is no quection but what insanity increases more rapidly in countries of high intense civilization than in one of primitive quality. When

Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 the insane were treated with great man public schools swimming is taught brutality, were loaded with fetters and kept in iron cages. This was true of America as late as 1840, but since that date philanthropy has done much for the humane care of the ingane, but in spite of better care and the intelligent efforts of medical science for the amelioration of mental diseases, the rate of increase outrans the rate of increase of population in every state in which full and authentic records can be obtained. The apparent increase in insanity capnot be due to increase in social vices, for in both Great Britain and the United States, there is far less alcoholic intemperance than there was fifty years ago. In all respecto the average Englishman and American lives more healthfully, so far as diet, clothing, exercise and ventilation is concerned, than he did fifty years ago. Germany and France show a high rate of insanity, but dire than Great Britain, while Russia and Austria are far below the rate of either France over the purely mercantile business of the country. However, as their profits or Germany. It will not be pretended that the Russian peasantry are a tem-

perate people, so far as alcoholics are concerned. It is clear that the peoples of the world who stand for the highest civilization-United States, Great Britsin, France and Germany-lead the world in the matter of increase of insanity. Insanity was almost unknown among the primitive negro or the primi-Since the negro was emancipated his

energetic, intensely adventurous and

tell a story in this district, in New York, and all over this land, which will bring cheer to all of us." Despite Mr. Cleveland's personal appearance on the stump the Republicane in New Jersey were re-

markably successful. Tom Johnson is severely beaten in Ohio with his reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform In Indiana the Democrats were badly beaten. Truly, the party is a leaderless party, racked with internal dissensions, without any common principle or common aim. The Republican party had a Grenfell.

leader in President Roosevelt who was a whole platform for his party from Maine to Oregon, from the Canada line to the Potomac.

### ----The intemperate language used by Mr. Gompers in denunciation of President

Ellot discredite a man who a few minutes before had been exhorting his followers to tolerance of each other's opinions. There is no argument in invective Quite naturally, President Ellot and Samuel Gompers entertain widely divergent views upon labor unions and strikes. This is no reason why the lat-

ter should arraign the former as a Benedict Arnold or a Judas Intariot. President Eliot's strictures upon labor or ganizations were given in dignified, if strong, language, With his statements and conclusions it is perfectly just and legitimate to take issue. This a great many thoughtful, observant people have done. But to denounce him as a traitor because of the opinions he holds on this question, and declare that in entertaining them he is looking backward toward barbarism, is calculated to do harm to a cause that needs a rally of all good influences in its favor at this crucial period in its history. Mr. Gompers' best friends and the best friends of the cause he represents can but regret the language that he used in this connection. It is only the thoughtless who applaud intemperate speech.

The decision of the authorities of Yale University that every student must include instruction in swimming in his gymnasium work is to be commended. In the German military schools all students are, of course, instructed in swimming, and in the majority of the Gerto the pupils. In all the great armies of Europe every soldier is expected to know how to swim, for if he does not he is llable to be drowned, as the passage of large rivers by the troopp is a common feature of the annual maneuvers. The soldier who cannot swim is likely to be drowned, for cavalrymon are frequertly dismounted crossing a stream. and infantrymen not seldom are thrown into deep water by accidents to pontoon bridges. In the Russian Army the order was once given during a maneuver for a whole division to swim a river, and the order was obeyed by several men who could not swim and were drowned. At West Point we believe that every cadet is obliged to learn how to awim.

If the apostles of banking reform have actually captured the bankers themselves, they have indeed won a notable victory, for nowhere else has conservatism been more firmly rooted. The bankers, as a rule, cling tenaciously to the greenbacks, hesitate at assets currency, scout branch banking and regard currency-reformers about as trustingly as they do burglars. The banks can get any kind of currency reform they will agree to ack for, and if the conversions reported from New Orleans are genuine, there may be good news this Winter for Mr. Fowler and Mr. to be feared, however, that, like other Southern converts, the bankers will

# And So It Deer.

Albany Herald. With butter worth 60 to 75 cer nts per roll, eggs 30 cents per dozen, hope 35 cents per rol, pound, grain, fruit, wool and all other farm products at good prices, farming ought for may is compared. ought to pay in Oregon.

#### One for the Woman Politician Eugene Registor.

After all we shall have to score one for the woman in politics. There was a Re-publican landside in the Colorado election, and only one Democrat was elected to a state office. This was Mrs. Helen

# Has Washington County a Caudidate?

Forest Grove' Times. It is given out on the quiet that the Multnomah Legislative delegation at a meeting a few nights ago tacitly agreed that they would not support C. W. Fulton for United States Senator. They did not decide upon a candidate to support, but it is rumored that ex-Senator Corbett and Sol. Hirsch were both favorably considthat they would not support C. W. Fulton ered. It jooks as if Portland would like to hog everything in sight. With both Senators during the past several years, it would seem that they might let the re-mainder of the state have a show this time.

### And Mr. Corbett Is Right. Harrisburg Bulletin.

The scope of the 1905 Fair, as explained by H. W. Corbett, its president, depends largely upon what the Legislature may do for its benefit; also as to what may be done with the money that may be appropriated by the state. He says it will be the duty of the Legislature to appoint a commission to have charge of and to superintend its outlay. He suggests the idea of a state building for the display of Oregon products, and especially grains. grasses, fruit and vegetables. He is of the opinion that Oregon's greatness depends largely on these productions.

## He Knows His Business.

Eugene Guard. Governor Geer takes six closely typewritten pages to tell why he declines to call a special session of the Legislature to kill himself as a Senatorial possibility. The Governor does not propose to carry any extra weight if he can help it in his race for the Senatorship. The Republican electors voted for him as their choice for United States Senator at the same time the members-elect were voted for. He does not propose to give those members the least possible excuse to fail to register the choice made by the last Republican state convention and the copie at the polls.

## Oh, but Do They!

Hillsbero Argus, Hilisbero Argus. When Geer first contemplated an extra session to place the newly elected state officials on a flat salary. Portlanders of the Matthews ring kicked most right-eously and said it was all a play by the Governor to make him Senatorial votes. This was not true, as Geer knew he couldn't get any more votes than he had at the close of the campaign. Later on Portiand wanted an extra session that an appropriation might be considered. Mr. Geer has changed his mind and says that the state can wait. And so, forsooth, the pure and loving political saints down in Multhomah walleth.

# Forest Rangers Needed.

Eugene Guard. Now they have got a man of brains to give suggestions about fires in forest reves! This prodigy suggests that cabins built on the mountain peaks and man kept in each with a powerful glass to keep an outlock for un-usual smoke or fires. Then he thinks men could be sent to the locality. Why a spyglass? Don't they propose to furnish men who have ordinary eyesight? No man is needed on a peak, with or without a glass. The active moving forest ranger is the only practicable forest protection. And not to put out fires when started-only God's agencies may do that, rain else the fire burn itself out-but to warn the public, aettlers, hunters, against carelessness with fires, and to keep warning them.

# RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Chicago Tribune. The officiale of the Postoffice Depart-ment look forward now to the extension

of rural free delivery throughout the en-tire United States. They have made their estimates as to what it will cost to deliver letters on every American farm or plantation in the sparsely settied and thickly settled parts of the country. The cost will not be trifling. To deliver every rural American his mail will take about \$24,000,000 a year. Should the present serv-ice be extended at the rate of 12,000 routes a year will be 100,000 a year. a year until the 706.000 square miles of territory yet to be covered have been taken cure of, there will be for several years an annual deficit in postal revenues of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The deficit will, it is asserted, disappear gradually

as the revenues increase by reason of the mproved postal facilities. Not many years ago rural free delly

ery was a questionable sort of experiment. The farmers, for whose benefit it was intended, did not in all quarters take kind-WAR ly to it. They are not easer seekers after novelties, and the idea of abandoning the customary trip to the willage postoffice for mall, a trip which gave them a welcome opportunity to gossip with neigh-bors and discuss crops and elections, was But

not altogether attractive to them. they appreciate fully now the advantages of the new departure. There is an increasing pressure for the establishment of rural routes, and the representative of a con-try district who cannot secure someth in this line for his constituents runs the

So strong is the pressure for rural free delivery that the Postoffice Department officials are not dealing with a remote question when they prepare estimates of the gross cost of a complete rural service. But while the cost will be large, it will not frighten Americans. Indeed, they are in the habit of looking unmoved on

much larger appropriations for far less useful purposes. It may well be that when the letter-carrier makes his trips to every farm-er's gate the farmers will make a more extensive use of the mails than they do now, and that the revenues of the depart-ment will expand as they have in the past whenever better facilities have been provided. Even if this were not to be the case, the "general welfare" will be promoted by an expenditure which brings the farmers of the United States into closer

touch with the busy world, from which most of them are so far removed. "BILL" DEVERY'S COMMENT.

He Says Hill Is Out of It for All Time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-William Devery, ex-Chief of Police of New York City, said concerning the New York election: "Some time ago I said that David B. Hill was a political hold-out man, who would not go into the game unless he could feel the marks of the cards through a

pair of boxing gloves. "He had the cards this time marked all right, but one night after he had been smoking political dope and shaking hands with himself in the White House somebody stole the deck and changed the marks.

"I ain't playing no searchlight on self as a prophet, but Hill's finish was as plain to me all through this compaign as the Flat Iron building is to a man in front of the Flfth-Avenue hotel.

"He rang the bell at the front door of the morgue the day he passed me along in the convention at Saratoga. "After this his address is 'D. B. Hill,

Dead House, Compartment No. 15. Handle with car.'

## Plight of the Philippines

New York Journal of Commerce Silver, after showing some time ago a isposition to recover a part of its lost lisposition to value, resumed its decline, and in London yesterday it made a low record price. Happily our currency is pretty well se-cured from the bad effects of such a decline, though the eradication of silverism from our statutes is not yet complete. But our Philippine possessions are still exposed to the injurious effects of a de-clining unit of value. Through the Manila Board of Trade, and through the Insular Commission, they have besought us for relief, and there was absolutely no ex-cuse for refusing the relief except the tenderness of a good many Senators toward the silverites. It is difficult to how men like Senators Alli-

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

A good breakfast is more to be desired than great riches.

The spirit of the true Oregonian goes up with his umbrella.

The man who is bored rules his life with the adage, "Know thyself."

"The Astoria papers talk as if they spoke with the mouth of the Columbia.

Perhaps President Roosevelt gees bear hunting to avoid those who are office hunting.

Your true lover feels jealous when he sees his beloved's picture in a photographic display.

The woman who persists through the four seasons in carrying a parasol looks on the sunny side of life.

The man who does not find the greatest pleasure in tickling his baby is fit for treason, stratagems and spoll.

And now a Kansas Judge has decided that a man may bury his wife alive. Thus the state of the woman suffragist progresses towards Millennial prosperity.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell punctured an old superstition when he stated in an address that suffering is not beneficial and does not sweeten the disposition. Too many croaking dyspepties nowadays go about the street and tell of their sufferings. To suffer is to lose forever a preclous illusion; to find void where there was happiness; to forego without redress. Commend us to the man and the woman who forget what they have suffered and find sweetening in glad and wholesome life. To any person of sense who still has somebody to share his emotions with, this life is simply full to overflowing with splendid things, and when the material world grows dim Providence has granted visions only less dear.

They sat in the gloaming of the electric light and he could see that her pensive check was glistening with tears of meditativeness. "Hush, denr," he said thrillingly, "I have had a raise of stipend. I now receive \$1 50 a week." "Yes," she murmured tenderly, "but when we are married I shall have to wear long skirts like mamma does and they-they cost more." And there was a dread stience till Algernon, who had Just donned long trousers, muttered grimly, "What matters it, Sophronica? Your picture in the paper shall be only a head and face." She clapped her hands with joy. "Oh, Algy, and I can do my hair up on the back of my head." The man of 15 long years yawned. "Oh, you women," he said in luxuflous scorn, Then they had their first quarrel. She was only 14, and forgave him.

Two shabbily dressed girls stood in front of a bookstore last night and read aloud the titles of the books. Every now and then one would nudge the other and look her shyly in the eyes as much as to say: "Isn't that romantic?" Presently the name "His First Love" caught their attention and the smaller of the two whispered, "D'ye ever have a first love, Sade?"

"Nit. I ain't had nothin' except a guy with 7 per who wanted to marry me.

"I ain't never been ast," responded the other to this faint hint of a romance. "I jest am sick for somebody to come and make nice compliments and act sorter soft. Ain't you never had such?"

There was no reply for a minute. Then both turned away and the taller remarked almost maternally, "Goose, what would you do, if he did?"

The younger laid a timid hand on her companion's arm and said earnestly, "Sade, if a feller loved me, I-I'd pet him." And it was a man who heard the bitterness in the other's laugh. While the conditions of the Klickitat

cere to whom assess elther an advisory and administrative nere machine at the disposal of ambitious politicians.

## -

It is to be feared that Representative Babcock in not the most admirably equipped of candidates for the Speakership; but neither is Cannon nor Dalzell, Not one of these three men would compare with Blaine, Reed or Carlinie. But the candidacy of Mr. Babcock is principally to be regretted, not upon this ground, but because of the discredit his defeat would seem to cast upon the cause of tariff reform with which he has been prominently and honorably identified. The Speakership, It is well to remember, is to him with the most votes. Not the best parliamentarian or the soundest thinker or the ables executive lands this prize, but the best rugtler. The popular mind, however, will not thus discriminate. Cannon's defeat would be ascribed to his hostility to certain appropriations, for example Littlefield's to his anti-corporation activity, and so on. The popular view of Babcock's failure would be an aspersion on tariff reform, and that would be disagreeable, if not mischlevous. What chould be done, of course, is to get back toward the business-like rule of Reed and away from the good-fellow- ter Phelps was a better man of business ship regime of Henderson. In the evolution of the Speakership we may have reached a critical stage, and what is high diplomatic post that had been most needed and expected of the House is action. We are used to guff and dignity and bombast and delay in the Senbut of the House the country will continue to hope something better. The New York Legislature with distinction enormous volume to which the Nation's business has grown stands more in peril nell University. from delay and cowardice than from lack of dignity of the Tillman and Dubols order. Altogether, though Mr. Babcock's case seems like a forlorn hope, it is to be prayed for with plous zeal. The election of so pronounced a tariffreformer would give another delightful jolt to the deluded creatures who had ment in Germany was as bitterly hostile him ousted from the chairmanship of the Congressional Committee because of his tariff views.

It is gravely to be doubted whether the Anthracite Commission can enjoin or even urge the recognition of the min- | nal of influence in all Germany that was ers' union upon the operators. American public opinion would shrink before so palpable an invasion of private rights. All the conditions of labor in the mines can be adjudicated without reference to the union, and such a course would probably save the miners some trouble as well as the operators. What recognition the mines will give the unions is strictly their own business, and need not affect the settlement of the issues involved. Yet it is perfectly clear that business prudence as well as social justice condemns the determination of the operators not to recognize the union. Experience has shown that it pays employers to treat with the organizations of adopted American citizens, Russian of their workmen. They get a good deal Israelites by birth, who on visiting their of their workmen. They get a good deal in the way of uniformity and definite native country had been seized and sent understandings, and they are spared a to Siberia. Ambaseador White has done District, did not prevent Republican measure of discipline and order which honor to his country and rendered im-the unions take upon themselves. All nortant services as a dinimat. He is week before the election. Mr. Cleveland turned the balance to Pardee's side.

### AN ACCOMPLISHED DIPLOMAT.

ambitious peoples show the largest rec-Today Ambassador White will attend ord of insane. a dinner given in his honor at Berlin The leading classes set a pace which by the Italian Ambassador, Count di the weaklings cannot stand, so they fall Busca. Andrew D. White, who at 70 by the wayside or are entomped in the years of age now retires from the dipliving grave of a madhouse. The Irish lomatic service, is the ablest represenphow the smallest per cent of insane tative that our Government has ever in Great Britain; they are a mercurial had at Berlin. George Bancroft was a people, who do not worry long over imman of learning, but he was not a man aginary sufferings, have fine physiques of worldly tact or political skill. Bayard Taylor was an accomplished man of a thoughtful, brooding people, and are letters, was a man of noble and imposmore prone to depression under disaping presence, of exceedingly genial tempointment and difficulty. The peasper, but he was like Bancroft, a man of antry of Austria and Hungary are fond lettere rather than a diplomat. Minisbitious, while the Russian moujik is than either Bancroft or Taylor, but he without ambitum and content with his lacked the versatile preparation for a there are few recruits for the insane hossought and obtained by Andrew D. pitals. White Mr. White was an accomplished scholar in the literature and political "A house divided against itself canhistory of Germany; had served in the not stand." This is the keynote to the warning sounded by President Gompers. during his service as president of Corof the American Federation of Labor, to the warring organizations that compose

Mr. White had served as Minister to this body. "Trade against trade" will Germany when Bismarck was in his be an infinitely worse situation, and glory; he had been Minister to Russia more hopeless of a peaceful outcome in President Harrison's term, and bethan labor against capital. Wise men came Ambassador to Berlin under understand this statement and shudder President McKinley in 1897. When our at its far-reaching significance. It is war with Spain broke out, public sentifor them to control the thoughtless, the arrogant, the impatient, in the ranks to the United States as it was toward

of labor, restore harmony where it has England in her conflict with the Boers. been displaced by discord, and prevent Ambassador White's famous Fourth of the further growth of dissension, July speech to an audience of American consequences of which President Gamfellow-citizens at Leipzig was delivered pers depicts in such strong language. at a time when there was but one jour-Can they do this? The next few years, perhaps even the next few months, so friendly to the United States, and that swiftly do events follow events in this was the Frankfort Zeitung, owned and age of restlessness and vain strivings, edited by a Jew. No German statesman will render an answer to this important or General believed in American sucquestion. cess. Emperor William even shared the The independent press of the East general bellef that we were to meet great reverses on land and sea at the thinks that the recent elections show hands of the Spaniards. At this time Mr. White quietly said in his speech

clearly that the so-called Democracy party is a "leaderless" party. There is that "the United States would not sufnothing in the returns that points to fer any intervention or interference in Hill, Johnson or Bryan as the next Domthis war." The anti-American and proocratic candidate for the Presidency. Spaniard howl subsided from that date. Gorman is discredited by the Republi-While Minister to St. Petersburg Mr. can victory in Maryland. Even Balti-White prevailed upon the Czar, Alexanmore a Democratic city, was carried by der III, to forbid the incessant arrests the Republican candidates. Ex-President Cleveland, who emerged from his retirement and spoke for the Democratic ticket in the Fifth New Jersey

demnifying bond.

Recent events have thrown cold water back on the Prohibitionists, for not only has Boston defeated district option, but decided that the sale of liquors in the Capitol restaurants is not illegal. A bill has been reported in the Vermont Legislature, acceptable to the majority of world is not as intemperate in food and the members, to secure the abolition of drink as he was fifty years ago, but the prohibitory law in that state and substitute local option. Finally, Adjutant-General Corbin, United States Army, in his annual report, says that the increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is by those best informed attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the post ex-

change, and recommends the restoration of the canteen. Judging by the fruits of the season, it does not seem to have been a good "bearing year" for the Prohibitionists.

----

The Jefferson County (N. Y.) grand jury wants a whipping-post provided and are long-lived; but the Germans are | for the punishment of wifebeaters, family-deserters, vagrants, petty thieves and other petty offenders, and has adopted a resolution praying that "our members of Assembly and State Senaof music and dancing, and are not am- tor use their influence to secure the enactment of a law to establish a whipping-post in each town in Jefferson degradation. Out of such torpid races County." Jefferson is one of the finest and most fertile counties of the Empire State, has a population of some 70,000 people, the majority of whom are farmers of wealth and high intelligence. It is singular that so rich an agricultural community should be cursed by an increasing number of persons that need the whipping-post.

> From a studied perusal of the editorial olumns of the Seattle Times we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is simply all that a newspaper should as to that. be. The aforesaid columns bristle with encomlums upon the aforesaid journal' mental, moral and physical superiority the stupendousness of its circulation, the eligibility of its advertising columns Indeed, if anything has been neglected in the general whoop-up, it certainly was due to inadvertence. One could almost wish, however, that the Timer had coneldered its pervasive and unapproachable greatness sufficiently noticeable to gain the discerning reader's attention without the ald of so continuous and strenuous a certificate of characten.

Beyond question the defeat of Franklin K. Lane and the election of George C. Pardee were brought about by two citi-zens of New York, E. H. Harriman and William Randolph Hearst. The first has a railroad in this state; the second a newspaper. Both draw immense incomes from their investments in California and er has the slightest concern in the affairs of this state except as they may affect the security of the profits of his capital here located. Allted by a common motive of selfishness the Southern Pacific Railroad and the San Francisco Examiner opposed Lane and in close a contest it cannot be doubted that they

#### One Way to Assure Irrigation La Grande Chronicle.

The gathering together of the business men of Oregon in an Irrigation convention means that irrigation will be treated in a business way. Its romantic phase can be handled by the poet and the press writer, but the subject itself, as it is connected with the vital interests of Oregon, will be handled with the unerring system and the plain rigidity of a business transaction. The appointment of practical men who have made a success in their own vocations, and whose judgment and sagacity underlie our present splendid business institutions, means that irrigation will als be a success. The same mailed hand that has made Oregon what she is by sheer labor and skill, will make Oregon what she ought to be under irrigation. This subject is now assuming an organized and systematic appearance. We are in shape systematic appearance. to begin actual work at the foundation of the enterprise.

### Not a Cheering Outlook. Lewiston Tribune.

It is too early yet to estimate what the outlook is for the Democratic party in the state. It will take another election to tell just how deep the wound is left by the public records of the past two years. It seems scarcely possible there can be a complete recovery within the next two years, but that is of minor consequence to Democrats who have faith in the peo ple. The main thing is to get right and be right, and then there need be no fear of the ultimate outcome. In all probability the Republicans will render an excellent administration of the public business for the next two years, and doubtless, also, for another two years. Good citizens will hope for and ald in a continuation of such administration as long as the party in power seems to deserve public confidence. In such an event there is no like lihood of the Democrats regaining power In such an event there is no likeeven if they should have a slight numeri-cal preponderance in the state, for years to come yet, barring an untoward reverse in National conditions. Perhaps it may not be as bad as that, from a Democratic standpoint. Perhaps the state is even now Democratic in convictions and is ready to return to Democracy and its saving uses whenever Democracy returns to itself; each may cherish his own hopes

#### The Alarm. Youth's Companion

The station basks in a peaceful done Unused, to the floor, the long poles rass. Trucks and wagons and tape-like hose Glitter in red or the shine of brans. And over the torigue the harness swings, As though on some unsern forms designs A fireman whistles, and softly sings. The horses nod in their stalls behind.

Clang! Clang! Clang!-in an instant sweep Wide the doors under magic hands, Clang! Clang! Clang!-how the horres leap Each to his place, at the gong's commands Clang! Clang! Clang!-there's a sourcy of feet, Snapping of clasp and grasping of line, The wagons are into the startied street--"What is the number?" "Seventy-nine."

Clang 1-'tis another clamoring gong Shouting the warning: 'Way, I say! Way for my horses, lusty, strong Way for my wagonal Way! Way!! Way!! Street cars clear of the crossings draw-Drivers press to the pavement s marge-Monarch of all, by might and law, Rushes the firstnen's crimson charge.

Battle of tires and clangor loud; Rhythmic beat of galloping hoof: On to where in gathering crowd People stars at a sloping roof. What is the work? Is the crisis Taxing courage and strength of men? Oft there are deeds by heroes done Ere horses champ in their stalls agai

son and Lodge could have joined in a committee report refusing to grant the

Filtpinos the relief needed, and which the House was ready to grant; but such was the case, and the trade of the island including their trade with the United States, must continue to be subject to losses and uncertainties till the remaining influence of silverism can be exterminated. If the Manila bankers relieve the merchants of the uncertainties of foreign exchange, it is one of the costs of the business which the profits of the business have to meet.

### Take Away the Club. Chicago Chronicle,

The

One fact stands out like a headland in contemporary crime. It is that the ten-dency of men to live away from their homes and at clubs and hotels is an ener-getic cause of prevalent defiance of mora laws. There always has been and there always must be crime. No check invented upon it by antiquity was equal to the check exerted by the modern home. contemporary woman is in a large degree responsible for the increasing tendency

which men of family show to live away from home, or to spend their leisure chiefly apart from those to whom they are bound by bonds of nature and duty. When the men of the household find other places of rest and recreation more attractive than the home, it is time for the women of the family to accuse themselves. They are not always culpable, but they are culpable in a larger proportion of cases than they would be willing under all circumstances to acknowledge. It behooves the elder men, whom misfortune or necessity or mclessness compels to live at clubs to discourage among younger men the malignant and growing fashion of practically deserting the natural home for an unnatural home at a club,

Migration Towards the West. Kaneas City Star. It is declared that in the month of Oc-tober alone more than 40,000 emigrants passed through Chicago for parts beyond the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and that this volume has been sustained for some time and has shown no signs of derease. Most of the settlers are of the better class of foreigners, but many of them are Eastern farmers, who have sold out their small holdings in the old states for the larger ones that the price will se-cure in new lands. Without doubt most of those who seek Western homes at this time will fare well. The West is capable

of sustaining and profiting by a vasily greater population than it now holds. If the westward movement is drawing to some extent on the big cities so much the better, for the centers of population are becoming dangerously crowded. All are becoming dangerously crowded. All in all the movement is one that will make

St. Paul Ploneer Press. Our strenuous administration is evident-ly no respecter of bosses. The Depart-The Department of Justice has forwarded to the United States District Attorney at Phila-delphia chifrges against Senator Quay for violating that provision of the civil service law which prohibits any Government offi-cial from soliciting campaign contributions from members of the classified service. There may be a hitch in the proceedings, however, as the District Attorney, who has to report whether the charges are true, is a Quay man, and may not feel like prosecuting his boss. How far the true, is a Quay man, and may not feel like prosecuting his boss. How far the Attorney-General will proceed if he gets an adverse report is not announced; but even if Serator Quay is not brought to book the fact that the administration has shown that it intends to enforce the civil service law will make such men as Quay more observ to their methods more chary in their methods.

Valley, including the narrow range of its industries, mark it as a pioneer country it is far from being a new country in an exact sense, for it has been settled for more than 40 years and has been developed to the limit of its opportunities under the existing conditions of transportation. Its first civilized occupation was more than 40 years ago by cattle men from the Williamette country, and for 20 years the Valley was held as a cattle range. 'Agricultural acttlers now and again found their way into the country, but while the soil was productive, the general conditions were not promising, and this fact, with the unfriendly disposition of the stockmen toward settlers, served for a long period to keep out immigration.

In those days the line of approach to the whole region of Central Washington was by way of The Dalles north through Klickitat and the Simcoe Pass; and upon the basis of this through traffic more than of the business of the Kilckitat country itself, there developed the beginnings of a town at the Golden ranch, called after the ranch proprietor, Goldendale. Its situation 25 miles north of The Dalles made it a convenient stopping place for travelers and freighters, and from a ranch-hotel it grew into a prosperous little town, and with the later growth of the country has come to be the community center and one of the established seats of business in Southern Washington.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Puck. Casey-I heard a noise at yer house and saw folks there last night. Was ye receiving? Dacey-I was. McGuire give me a black eyel -Chicago Dally News.

Judge-1 don't think that women have always been vain; you know women were made be-fore mirors. Fudge-And they've been before them ever since.-Baltimore Herald.

"H'ml The composer of this song was con-cetted enough, I must say." "What makes you think so?" "Why, here in one place he has written 'Fine." --Philadelphia Bulletin.

"No you don't think well of Arctic explora-tion" "No," answered Mr. Pilmins; "we know the north pole is there, and that nobody" going to move it. If we found it we wouldn't have any use for it anyhow."-Washington Star.

In all the movement is one that will make its importance as the most productive sec-tion of the country. Qany's Prominence No Deterrent.

"And what is the matter with this poer man?" asked the benevolent visitor. "Ah, poor fellow," said the guard. "He went crarge trying to explain to one of his neighbors how to vote a split Legislative ticket without cast-ing his ballet for the wrong man."-Chicago ord-Herald.

Mr. Wahash-Yes, I'm stopping at the Bong-tong House, Miss Eastern-Ah! that's our must fashionable hotel. The service is splen-did, don't you think? Mr. Wabash-Well, I've seen better in Chicago. All the swell hotels out our way furnish silver-mounted bellows to blow your soup with, for instance.-Phila-delphia Record.

Philadelphia Press.

Who Bent Lane San Francisco Bulletin