The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S VEATHER-Occasional rain, with outh west winds, decreasing by after YESTF,RDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

perstura 30; minimum temperature, 46; pre-cipitation, 0.86 inch.

conservatives. It drives the scattered babarians into one compact mase in op-PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1902. position to the forces of civilization. Tactics requires the concentration of ef In tendering its hearty welcome to the fort on the most desirable reform and delegates of the irrigation convention the resultant elimination of all possible that assembles in Portland this morning opposition. What that most urgent and The OregetAan would call attention to feasible etep is can be seen from the the efforce it has made to gather from New Orleans deliberations. It is provision in some form for an emergency cirevery possible source all available information for the guidance of the gatherculation, immediate of issue and subject ing. Facts and arguments on all sides to such taxation as shall insure its inof the question have been obtained from stant and automatic withdrawal when the urgency that called it out has many sources, including some that have yielded controversial material of the passed. A simple measure of this kind most strenuous sort, and several repcan be passed at the short session. The resentatives of the paper have investidifficulty of disturbing the existing regime as to the bond-secured currency, gated the Carey law projects, both on the land itself and in the archives of branch banks, subtreasury system, the state government at Salem. The Treasury notes, etc., is apparently as in-Crook County view, in particular, is surmountable as ever. But the idea of given at some length in today's issue. emergency circulation is gaining re-With some difficulty, also, we have obcruits everywhere. It will escape the tained illuminative utterances from Proentagonism of many who could never ferror F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer of agree to the other reforms contemplated the United States Geological Survey, the in the various comprehensive planslatest of which also appears in today's Baltimore, Indianapolis, Fowler. The fraue It will be seen from Mr. Newell's accessions to this view from Controller letter that today's convention should not Ridgeley and Mr. Horace White are significant. No great difficulty should be degenerate into a mere hair-pulling match between rival claimants of the encountered in agreeing upon the ma-Deschutes region. A list of recommendchinery for the emergency circulation. Recollection of the heroic campaigns of ations must be made up covering many localities in the state that are thought Mr. Theodore Gilman prompts a hope desirable for reclamation; and though that the measure might include some of the rich Deschutes region might very his attractive suggestions-notably the properly head this list, subject to such participation of banks themselves in conditions as may develop from an ensome such authoritative capacity as his gineering point of view and possibly proposed clearing-house associations. Such an agency in operation in panicky also to extinguishment of present claims, every promising arid section in times would have a most valuable eduthe state should be included. We should cational effect on the public in showhave trustworthy representations from ing the true relation of banks to credit lmost every county east of the Cascade Range. It will also be the duty of the convention to apprise itself of the exact method and probable facility under The case of Mrs. Katherine Tingles

which reclamation would proceed und

state and under Federal auspices. If

a delicate task to pass judgment upon

the claims of warring private interests,

but the convention confronts an imper-

arive duty of just that character. The

permanent officers might profitably in-

clude, we should say, an umpire, referee

and able-bodied sergeant-at-arms with

authority to impress a posse comitatua.

Foreign distrust of American securities has, unfortunately, many grounds of justification. The trust era has given us an enormous valuation of industrial and railway plants. Even if we concede that charges of overcapitalization are ignorantly and maliciously exaggerated, it remains nevertheless that the trust system is designed and manipulated to perretuate precent valuations on properties that normally would decline through use and the perfection of superior implements and processes. Notably in steel and paper, this perpetuation of high valuations has gone on simul anecusly with the construction of new plants, within and without the trusts. The longer these high valuations are maintained by the power of underwriters and promoters, instead of being reduced to actual figures in the old competitive process, the heavier will be the crash when it inevitably comes. The currency situation reems not to have attracted much attention as yet, except as Wall street inclines to look upon the homing currency as promising relief, but it is really a most serious element of danger. The extraordinary issues recently made under Secretary Shaw's various expedients will soon become re dundant. It is difficult to see any useful purpose they may serve, leasmuch as our rigid system, for all practical purposes, forbids their retirement. This redundant currency may be used to bolster up speculative undertakings that might better fail at once, or it may be pushed out to the stimulation of new and yet more undescrying schemes, and in either event it is reasonably certain to promote an outflow of gold. The alleviative features of the cituation are two -the automatic liquidation which in spite of all artificial restraints sets in upon every scare, and the determination of very powerful interests like thosy of J. P. Morgan to protect the market. We have seen there colossal agencies of exastructive financiering win some stupendous victories over distrust and alarm within recent months, and their resolution and resources are apparently an strong as ever. They may delay though they cannot prevent the day of reckoning for swellen capitalizations and defective currencies.

It is the disgrace of the legal profession that it often seeks to accomplish by the foul means of baiting and bullyrag ging what it despairs of reaching by fair. Here is Wayne MacVengh, a man of profound education and wide cultivation, lawyer, publicist, diplomat, almost 60 years of age, hugging the barren delusion that he can advance the cause of truth by badgering President carousals. In Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Congress be authorized to appoint one Oregon.

Mitchell, of the Mineworkers, into some Tingley was guilty of disreputable conduct. Altogether, "the Purple Mother" display of temper. It is a sad commentary on the inability of study and would seem to be little better than Scarlet Woman." travel to soften the asperities of a vindictive nature or lift a man out of the worst traditions of his profession. Few STORY OF A GREAT FINANCIER. men of affaire in any community hay

not at some time or other felt their

blood boll and their eaff-respect grossly

insulted by the fiendish and ungentle-

manly attacks upon their intelligence

and their sincerity by men who would

presumably outside the courtroom scorn

to commit an act of rudeness or injus-

tice. These offences frequently carry

their own punishment, and are certain

to do so if the lawyer's intended victim

is a man of poise and mental resource.

as President Mitchell has abundantly

phown himself to be. It is perfectly ob-

vious that nothing but the most absorb-

ing prepossession in favor of the Bacr

view of human labor could earn sym-

pathy for Mr. MacVeagh's side of the

controversy in yesterday's encounter at

Scranton. If there is any extenuation at

all for Mr. MacVengh's exhibition, it

must be sought in the extremity where-

in he finds bimself and his cause; for it

is the most untenable proposition imag-

inable that the consumers of anthracite

coal in the United States wish to save

a few shillings a ton on its purchase at

the price of underpaid American labor.

How readily the operators can and will

recoup themselves from the public, re-

cent weeks tertify. It is a device of

most palpable cheapness to seek to por-

tray the coal-carrying roads and their

lawyers as the sympathetic champion of

the poor consumer, standing between

him and the cormorant, conscienceless

union. Mr. MacVeagh has done a bad

day's work, unless what his employers

want principally is an impassioned pre-

The New Orleans convention should

make one thing perfectly clear to the

world of currency reformers, and that

is the exact point where efforts before

Congress should be concentrated. The

arouses the antagonism of every class of

"THE PURPLE MOTHER."

the so-called "Purple Mother" of the

Raja Yoga School, at Point Loma, Cal.,

is attracting considerable public atten-

tion through the detention of eleven Cu-

ban children at Ellis Island, New York

harbor, who were on their way to Point

Loma under the charge of an agent of

the high priestess of the Universal

Brotherhood. The Board of Special In-

quiry, after hearing testimony, decided

unanimously that the children must be

Henry J. Bohn, one of the publisher

of the Hotel World, of Chicago, rescued

his children, which his wife had placed

in the Point Loma School, by writ of

habeas corpus, Judge Shaw, of Califor

nia, giving them to the father on the

testimony of a single witness against

Mrs. Tingley's thirty witnesses, which

she took to Los Angeles to sustain her

side of the case. Louis S. Fitch, a

broker connected with the National Fire

Insurance Company, of Massachusetts,

testified that he became a probationary

member of the Point Loma colony in

June, 1900. Mrs. Tingley told him that

her spaniel "Spots," given her by the

late William Q. Judge, was inhabited by

Mr. Judge's spirit, and is now directing

this movement. Mr. Fitch calls the

Point Loma people Tingleyites, and not

Mrs. Tingley taught that marriages

as at present made were wrong, and so

were children. Mr. Fitch obtained the

impression that the ultimate of Tingley-

ism was a sort of free love. Mrs. Ting-

ley told Fitch that it was her intention

to separate him from his wife; that he

was a henpecked man; that he was

fitted for higher things, but that his

wife wasn't. White was the highest

ranking color worn at Point Loma, ex-

cept purple, and purple was worn only

by Mrs. Tingley, whose name was "Pur-

ple," All the Universal Brotherhood

went to Holy Hill to greet the sunrise,

teachers-through Confucius. Buddha.

greatest of all, Ratherine Tingley. She

claims power to stay in the spirit world

but preferred to come back as the savior

of humanity. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch said

that the institution was not a fit place

for children or grown persons, as they

were frequently treated with gross in-

that when Mrs. Tingley lived in New

York, in 1892, she was a clairvoyant; she

liquor, and went away leaving all her

bills unpaid. Dr. Hugo Reuthin testi-

fied that Mrs. Tingley pretended to be

a hypnotist, and that "her methods were

indecent." A letter was read from Mrs.

Tingley's first hucband in which he

stated that his wife had, when a young

woman, been expelled from a Montreal

Edward Parker, of Boston, a retired

banker, and a theosophist, testified that

at Newburyport, Mass., Mrs. Tingley

had broken up at least one family, and

that she took young girls to New York

with her and introduced them to so

called "entertainments" that were

Several witnesses testified

Mrs. Tingley taught the succession of

true theosophists.

excluded from the United States,

It

Fowler bill is too comprehensive.

sentment of their own partisan views.

Jay Cooke, the venerable banker, now 81 years old, tells in the current number of the North American Review the story of the decade of American finance in which he was the most distinguished When our present National banking law was first proposed it had few friends outside of John Sherman. of Ohio, and William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine. Among its opponents were Justin S. Morrill and Senator Collamor of Vermont. Morrill was a veteran mar of business, and Collamer a very able jurist. Finally the bill passed Congress and became a law February 25, 1863. By November of that year 184 National banks had been organized. The law was amended June 3, 1864, and by November of that year 453 National banks were organized, and by November, 1865 1014 National banks had been organ-The next year only sixty-two banks were organized, and in 1867 only ten. It is an interesting and singular fact that while the country banks were prompt to make the change, the banks of New York City held back, and all her financial institutions treated the new

banking system with indifference. The First National Bank of New York was organized with only \$200,000 capital and the first three National banks in the first banking city of the United States had a combined capital of only \$700,000. The banks of all the other great cities of the United States had readily adopted the National system, and Secretary Chase was mortified at the coldness of the financial center of the country toward his pet measure. Finally Mr. Cooke went to New York City and by his personal efforts and appeals the Fourth National Bank was organized, with a capital of \$5,000,000 which included \$500,000 which Mr. Cooke had obtained in Philadelphia, Then Mr. Cooke quietly intimated to the other New York banks that while the Government did not wish to antagonize them, it did expect them speedily to conform to the new order of things, and if it should be necessary he was prepared to establish in thirty days a Fifth National Bank of New York with a capital of \$50,000,000. which would include the subscriptions of other National banks and the friends of the Government everywhere. This pressure brought about the transfer to the National system of nearly all the

city banks. At the end of 1897 there had been organized during thirty-three years 5095 National banks, of which lers than 7 per cent had failed without a dollar's loss to the holders of circulation. Mr. Cooke is too modest to recite the details of his own great services to the country at this critical time, which are set forth in a recent Washington letter to the New York Evening Post. Among other things the fact is recorded that Grant sent the message from Appomattox: "Tell Jay Cooke that it is to his labors more than to those of any other man that the people of this country owe the continued life of this Nation." General Schofield, in his "Military Memoirs," says that when he passed through Washington with his corps in February, 1865, to take command of the movement against Wilmington, N. C., Secretary Stanton told him that victory, complete victory, in the impending campaign against Richmond was indispensable, as our Government was near the end of its financial resources. It was through the efforts of Jay Cooke that the Lincoln Administration raised its first loan of \$50,000,000 to carry on the war, and under Secretary Chase he became the agent of the Government for placing its bonds.

Chaze's successor, Secretary Fesser den, dispensed with Mr. Cooke's serves, preferring to deal directly with the untry banks, but early in 1865 Mr. ssenden sent for Mr. Cooke, told him the Treasury was empty, the Army of the Potomac was howling for its arrears of pay, and that capitalists to whom application had been made for a loan of \$12,000,000 were unwilling to advance any more money. Femenden concluded by saying: "Can you help me to dispose of those bonds?" Cooke answered: "I will take them myself." He gave the Secretary a draft for four of the twelve millions at once, went to New York and summoned a group of the leading bankers. He bluntly told them that the Government had to have more money or the war would be a failure "When the Union is gone, where will our property interests be?" The sense of self-preservation persuaded these bankers to help Mr. Cooke carry the twelve millions he had assumed. A few days later he placed a further loan of

thirty millions for the Government. Mr. Cooke in his own story makes it plain that he did not approve at all of the act of 1873, by which Congress demonetized sliver. He says: "This act left the country without a silver dollar and lessened by about one-half the money which people used and depended on to pay their debts with." Mr. Cooke holds that the act of 1873 could not have been passed if Congress had not mis understood its purpose and effect, and believes that but for the enormous discoveries of gold in our country and in other parts of the world "the destruction of the legal-tender character of the ellver dollar would have been most disastrous. Since, however, this country and other nations have adjusted themselves to the new condition of things, it would be impossible to restore the legal-tender

The Philadelphia Inquirer calls attention to the deplorable fact that the United States Navy is seriously and dangerously undermanned. This is not because American youth are averse to Jesus Christ, Mohammed, and now the naval service, but because Congress has not kept pace with naval construction in providing men for the ships. According to the figures presented by Admiral Taylor in his annual report, the service absolutely needs 1600 officers in order that its present ships may be properly effective, while the number on the is 577 short of this total, which includes midshipmen whose graduation is impending. This estimate provides sevenwas frequently under the influence of teen officers for each battle-ship, a bare minimum of efficiency. The British battle-ship carries thirty-three officers; the French allowance is twenty-six, and the German twenty. Within four years several new veesels will be ready to place in commission. For these 500 additional officers will be needed. To meet this de mand 355 cadets will be graduated from the Naval Academy. The shortage of officers July 1, 1906, will therefore be 1015, and this does not take into account the officering of auxiliaries which would be commissioned in the event of war. As a partial relief for this some what alarming eltuation, Admiral Taylor recommends that each member of

mode cadet than at present, that one more be appointed from the District of Columbia, and ten more at large. Some such provision is absolutely necessary if, with all of our naval construction, we would have an effective Navy in otress

of sudden war.

The proposition of the American Federation of Labor, which would prohibit money fines in court and "put the administration of justice to the rich and poor upon the same basis" finds come color of justification in the conduct of Judges who do not act with proper discretion in the matter of the imposition of fines in stead of imprisonment when they know that the imposition of a fine will enforce no restraint. To illustrate: Robert W. Goelet, a very rich young man of New York City, was convicted in New York City last week of speeding his automobile and fined \$50. The fine is nothing to this very rich youth, but a few days of imprisonment would be unpleasant, or the enforcement of the French penalty, which prohibits such offenders for a longer or shorter term from using an automobile. A fine may be sufficient restraint or it may not; it should be always left to the discretion of the court to fine or imprison the offender. A Police Judge the other day refused to fine a number of boys for destroying a barricade, on the ground that the parents would pay it. Very well; let the parents pay it, and then the parents will teach their children to know that they have no business to destroy barricades. If the parents have to pay for the boys' lawless pranks, they will be more solicitour as to what their boys do hereafter. If the parents do not wish to pay, then let the boys go to jail. The public eafety cannot be trifled with because it is not pleasant to fine or imprison lawless boys

cated Indians are simply educated vagabonds evidence accumulates. The Superintendent of the Haskell Indian Institute, in Kansas, is another who presents an array of facts and figures that must prove more or less convincing upon this point. In his annual report recently made he says that while the results of education among the Indians do not satisfy those who are merely superficial observers, those who conduct the work and are therefore well qualified to form opinions in regard to it see in the gradual development of individuals among Indian pupils excellent reason for encouragement and for a growing degree of satisfaction. As base for this encouragement it is stated that of the ninety-five graduates of this institute previous to the class of the present year at least seventy-seven are at work earning their own living and in many cases aiding needy parents or supporting in a respectable way little families of their own. This showing is certainly gratifying, and may be regarded as scoring heavily for environment in its strenuous contest with heredity. It has been fre quently said, and with a strong show of Indian. If, however, he succeeds in making a place for himself through selfsupporting industry, the answer to this

objection to Indian education will be

conclusive.

Against the popular belief that edu-

The man who took three shots at King Leopold of Belgium the other day as he was on his way to the cathedral in Brussels to attend a te deum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henrietta, was not an avenger of the Queen's manifold wrongs, but a plain, every-day Italian anarchist of a type too well known to be mistaken; a disciple of unreason who, in the vocabulary of his class, declared that he was ready to kill the King of Italy as readily as the King of the Belgians-because "monarchs are tyrante who cause the misery of their peopler." It is gratifying to note that this would-be assassin hailed from England, and not from New Jersey. The people of the United States being generously inclined, are willing to divide with other nations the doubtful honor of giving domicile to anarchists. They have had to accept the odium that at tached to the schooling of Guiteau, Breeci and Czolkosz. Rubino, the latest addition to the ranks of cowardly assassins, had long found safe harbor in England, going from thence to the Continent intent upon murder. Since capital punishment has been abolished in Belgium, his fate will doubtless be a repetition of that of Breeci, to whom a dungeon was made so intolerable that he died within a few months after his incarceration for the assassination of King Humbert.

The improved mucket for the use of the United States Army has been completed and tested, with, as announced by General Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, very satisfactory results The new piece weighs a little less than 91/2 pounds. This is considerably lighter than the German and the Mauser rifles, yet it has greater velocity and projectile force. It is, therefore, regarded as superior to the rifles with which it is com pared, and is fully indorsed by the Ordnance Bureau. It was a matter of common knowledge that our Army rifle was inferior to the Mausers in use by the Spanish troops in our late war. There was no excuse for this, and it is gratifying to learn that the defect, which, had our opponent been a more powerful nation, might have worked disastrously to our arms, has been corrected, though necessarily some time must elapre before the Army is equipped with the new gun. The construction of 5000 of these guns has been ordered as a beginning of the prudential policy the motto of which is "In time of peace prepare for war."

The forests of Switzerland are beautiful and clean, without underbrush. Only large trees are cut down, the young ones being left carefully untouched. The same situation is found in Germany, for the United States Consul at Stettin in a recent communication to the State De partment speaks of the German forests as free from weeds, undergrowth, washouts and dead wood. High stumps are a rarity, that wasteful American way of cutting the tree off three or four feet from the ground being unknown there, every patch cleared another of ground worn in cultivation in planted with trees. Hence the stability of the German forest area. Statistics for 1900 show 34,589,926 acres of forest in the empire against 34,473,296 acres in 1893.

In addressing a petition to the Governor, remember that the answer is warranted to contain the argument for his election to the Senate-no subject

An irrigation convention in a pouring rain is one of the delights known only to

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Another Chance to Spend Money. Sheridan Sun Sheridan Sun.

Before the state appropriates \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair, would it not be a good idea to just make it \$250,000, and then appropriate the other \$250,000 to buy a state printing office? It seems as though Oregon has used rented material about long enough.

Sour. Grapes.

Eugene Guard. There will be no complaint from the op-position if the House of Representatives has a Republican majority. They already have the President and Senate, and it is best that there be no divided responsibility between the political parties. There been any difficulty in making a change when the people desired it.

Conservative Democracy to Front.

Lewiston Tribune.

Among the things shown by the tion are that Tom Johnson won't do and that the country is not socialistic or pining for new and stringe ways in govern ment. Wherever the Democratic party was most conservative it was strongest in New York. Color repudiated the Gov. ernment ownership of con the state platform. ownership of ccal mines plank tate platform. Wherever plain Democracy was honestly declared and taught the two great parties returned to an almost normal status, placing victory hereafter within reach of either and holding a Damoclean sword over the head of the victor.

Didn't Need Extra Session, Anyway

Dufur Dispatch, The Governor has spoken, and there will be no extra session of the Legislature. On Tuesday of this week he announced, in a lengthy and windy disser-tation on the subject, that after a care-ful investigation he has concluded that no extraordinary occasion exists for an extra session, and therefore he will not call one. The Governor is correct, and is commended. Of the four reasons urged by those who advocated a specia ession two-the Portland charter and the a third-the initiative and referendumwas hot air, and the fourth-flat salaries was more hot air.

Greatest Opportunity in Our History.

Sclo News. The Portland delegation to the coming session of the Legislature will ask for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair. It is hardly likely that this amount will be appropriated, although it will take about that sum to make the Fair the success that it should be. The members of the Legislature, as a rule, are not in favor of so large an amount, but at the same time they are strongly in favor of the Fair, as it would doubtless be the greatest thing for Oregon that the state ever had in the way of advertising its resources. The Legislature will doubtless make an appropriation of some amount, but just what amount is hard to figure out at the present time.

Mistaken View of Mr. Corbett.

Yamhill Record. President Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Fair Board, is laboring under a mistaken idea if he feels the Legislature can be buildozed into making an appro-priation for the 1905 exposition. It is to be supposed that the legislative body will quently said, and with a strong show of reason, that there is no place, either in savage or civilized life, for the educated be able to meet this emergency wisely and make such appropriation as seem expedient. It is, indeed, regrettable tha some of our past sessions have been measurable by the standard now apparently sought to be used by Mr. Corbett But it is hoped that a higher standard will be applicable to the next body. Record, at least, proposes to follow old rule of innocence until proven guilty, and therefore takes it for granted that sition matter strictly on its merits, and that no amount of bluffing or threats will affect its action in the least. There will be emple time to convict the lawmaking body after it shall or may have proven itself guilty.

Mr. Hill on Chinese Exclusion. Spokane Spokesman-Review. In the Pacific Northwest there will not be a noticeably enthusiastic echo to James J. Hill's call to "open the door" to the The Chinaman who desires an education here may come in and get it. There is no law preventing his admittance. He is not driven out, as Mr. Hill intimates. But the coolles, whom Mr. Hill would let in at the rate of 2000 or 3000 a year, are excluded, and the bars will not be lifted for them if the desires of the people of the Pacific Coast are respected. Mr. Hill not in a position to voice the senti of the Coast on this question. He would like to have Chinamen admitted because lines and to the railroads with which he is connected. Of course, he thinks this would be all right, for the greater the business the lower the rates which the road may offer the people, and the greater the share the people will get out of the partnership in which Mr. Hill and the patrons of his roads are interested. Mr. Hill's argument for the Chinese is defective. It is hard enough to keep coolles ou of the country with a strict exclusion law, Opening a loophole for 2000 to 2000 a year would let in 20,000 or 30,000. Mr. Hill re-flects the wishes of his transportation interests, and not those of Coast people The barriers have been raised against the Chinese, and they will stay raised

Where's the Rest of Itt

Tacoma Ledger. The Ledger favors the election of Hon John L. Wilson for United States Sena-tor. It supported Mr. Foster four years ago and became a party to those honorable agreements then made by Mr. Foster and his managers by which the Wilson forces were induced to come to Fos-ter's support and elect him Senator. Mr. Foster was represented as the strongest candidate to offset the aggressive Hume Ankeny combination, and Mr. Wilson became his ally and friend. The latter withdrew and his supporters became Mr. Foster's supporters. On the night of Mr. Wilson's withdrawal, and in compromiof their political fortunes as allies, Mr. Foster signed a treaty with Mr. Wilson, both offensive and defensive, in which, in consideration of Wilson's then sup-port, he agreed to support Wilson next time. That agreement is in this lan guage:

Olympia, Jan. 31, 1899. Fifth-If it shall transpire that John L Wilson's friends desire to present his nam four years from now to the Legislature as candidate for United States Senator, it is agreed that A. G. Foster will contribute th assistance of himself and friends to Mr. Wilson's election. (Signed.) A. G. FOSTER, Wilness: JAMES WICKERSHAM.

Mr. Foster now desires to keep that promise, and desires to have his friends contribute their assistance to Mr. Wil-son's election. This paper will support Mr. Wilson for the honor of Mr. Foster and Pierce County. We agreed with his other friends to do so, and Senator Foster was elected. We secured an honorable consideration for an honorable promise. We have no other course to pursue, as friends and supporters of Mr. Foster, than to live up to the gation in good faith. No man who has ter's obligation, will refuse to assist in carrying it out. No man who cares for the future interests of Pierce County will violate his pledged faith or betray the man who trusted its honor. No man who cares for the position of Pierce No man County in state politics will refuse to give Mr. Foster's honorable agreement an honorable support.

> Wall-Street Arithmetic. (Boston Commercial Bulletin.) Ten mills make one trust, Ten trusts make one combine Ten combines make one merger, Ten mergers make one magnate. One magnate makes all the money.

ROOSEVELT'S FINE SPEECH.

Chicago Tribune. As a rule "comparisons are odorous, as Dogberry wisely said, but it is some times impossible to avoid making them. A comparison between the respective styles of oratory of ex-Prosident Cleve land and of President Roosevelt is forced upon the reader by the appearance in the same paper of their speeches at the New York Chamber of Commerce celebration That comparison is greatly to President Roosevelt's advantage. The turgid and bombastic Cleveland oratory makes Mr. Roosevelt's clear and simple phrases all the more attractive. The one wearies with his big words of Latin derivation and his cumbrous sentences. The other delights with his "saber cuts of Saxon

The following sentence, in which the polysyllable reigns supreme, will serve is a specimen of Mr. Cleveland's wors Such incidents as these illustrate the organ

ention's beneficent accomplishments in the accompensation of civilization and in furtherance of the improvement of humanity,

Compare with this President Roosevelt's description of the vices the Nation must shun and the virtues it must practice

Arrogance, rimpicion, brutal envy of the well to do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well to do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plumber of the fortunate or of op-pression of the unfortunate-from these and from all kindred views this Nation must be kept from all kindred view into Sation must be a free if it is to remain in its present position the forefront of the people of mankind.

On the other hand, good will come even

of the present evils if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet sho leeds and words our knowledge that in such i government as ours each of us must be in truth his brother's keeper. Noble thoughts are here clothed in

terse, simple speech which the "plain man" can understand without the aid of dictionary. Again, President Roose. velt says of the good citizen:

The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and Republic of ours is that he shall be able willing to pull his weight-that he shall be a mere passenger, but shall do his share the work that each generation of us finds read; to band; and, furthermore, that in doing his work he shall show not only the capacity for sturdy self-helf, but self-respecting regard for the rights of others. "Pull his weight" is a phrase that Mr.

Cleveland would not allow to flow from his pen or fall from his lips. Were he to think the thought he would slowly and carefully translate it into ponderous John sonese or Clevelandese.

President Roosevelt's definition of the

right and wrong kind of success is ad-

There are different kinds of success. is the success that brings with it the soul-the success which is achieved by greed and vulpine cunning-the success makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of presence. Then there increases which comes as the re-ward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unfinching rectitude of behavior, public and private.

The President's Chamber of Commerc speech was delivered in the great stock gambling city of the country. That lends force to his epigrammatic remark as to-The reckless gambling which is so often bred by and which so inevitably puts an end to prosperity.

President Roosevelt's speech was ex cellent in matter and in manner. needs no foil to set it off, but if one were needed it would be found in the stilted remarks of his predecessor in the White House. Mr. Cleveland is a great and good man, but he cannot talk the people's English to English-speaking people,

Mexico and the Gold Standard. New York Journal of Commerce,

Having referred lately to the possible future adoption of the gold standard by Mexico in terms of approval, we are asked by two gentlemen from that republic to explain what advantage it would be to Mexico to adopt the gold standard. The same advantage it was to the United States to resume specie payments. The dvantage that It was to F to preserve, and to Russia and Austria and India and Japan to adopt the gold standard; the same advantage that has moved Chile, Peru and Ecuador to estab-lish, or at least to endeavor to establish, the gold standard. As the Mexican dollar declines all imported goods become mor expensive, more slowly the prices of do mestic goods rise, and most slowly of all the wages of labor rise and the work-ing population suffers in the meantime A good deal of the Mexican debt is held and the more silver drops more dollars are required to meet the foreign obligations. A fluctuating rate of exchange introduces additional risk in foreign business. The Manlia Chamber of Commerce has asked for the gold stand-ard, and it is now under consideration for the Straits Settlements. As a large producer of silver, Mexico has a reason for clinging to the silver standard some of the other countries had not, but her merchants have asked for the gold stand-ard, and her Prezident and Minister of Finance have been studying its practi-cability. Silver is a declining metal, and as it is not the standard in the commercial world generally its use involves uncertainties and fluctuations,

Impolitic Optimism.

Chicago Evening Post. Is not a display of Cuban optimism ill-advised and imprudent at this time? What inference will the beet-sugar Senators and Congressmen draw from the Palma mes-sage? A little restraint at this time would improve the chances of Cuban reciprocity If she is so comfortable and contented, why, the beet-sugar interests will ask, should any American industry be asked to surrender even a fifth of the protec-tion erjoyed by it? President Palma has not thought of this yet the lesson of the struggle for reciprocity at the late sea-

No one expects Cuba to put on sack cloth and ashes and induige in calamity howling, but "overconfidence" will not promote reciprocity. Unduly optimistic Presidential messages may read well, but they are not good politics.

An Official Outrage.

Baltimore News. The prisoner stood within the dock, A copper by his side-The Judge, all in a somber frock, The wretch full sternly eyed. This is the hundredth time, I ween, That you have been in here, And now 'tis well you choose between Sobriety and beer.'

Up looked the prisoner in surprise-"Why, Judge," he said, "I think You've jumped to an ill-timed surmise That I have had a drink: Which, Judge, is not the case, As you can plainly see— I only wet my parching face— That's all that's wrong with me.

"I'm tight, perhaps-perhaps I'm jagged-For live been on a toot;

If may be that I'm slightly scragged,
With rattlers in my hoot;
Or, maybe, three sheets in the wind
Would diagnose my fall; I'm boozy, Judge-that's all.

"Ah, Judge, perhaps I'm bleary-yes, And loaded, too, but that's No crime; and, Judge, I rather guess My belfry's full of bats; I'm woozy, and I'm liquored, too-I'm dotty, and I'm soaked. But when this man brought me to you For being drunk-he joked!"

Then spoke the Judge: "Is this all true?" "It is," the copper said,
"For when I brought dis man to you, De guy was dotty, dead!" 'T'm shocked," the Judge said, in distress, "At your official gall.

To pinch a man for drunkenne
Who wasn't drunk at all!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A revenue cutter-high license. A high wind brings umbrellas down. Mascagni threatens to score American

airs in his next opera. Two earthquake shocks in Utah stopped all the clocks in Salt Lake City. What a time they must have had.

The man who got out his umbrella yesterday sometimes discovered that he had gone to far and got it inside out.

The Butte Miner calls the Scattle P.-L. 'our ignorant Western contemporary. Does this mean the P.-L is behind the

The attorneys for the mine operators are finding John Mitchell more of a man than they were led to believe by their employers. The Denver Times, under a sworn

statement of circulation has an editorial with the heading "What Would We Do Without Foole?" During a stage duel in Philadelphia a girl in the audience got so excited that

she died later. This is an odd example of stage fright. The "Purple Mother" cays mother-love

breeds selfighness. Maybe it does, but a mother's selfishness is more divine than the virtue of thoumnds. A sea captain has solved the servant problem. "Organize a servant army," he

says, "and make 'em enlist." To make em; that is the question. Now theatrical managers want Molineux to go as a star. As an old English

knight said centuries ago, 'tis but a step from the scaffold to the stage. A Jersey pastor believes in teaching his boy parishioners to box. Possibly the

parents will have something to say about this later, after some boy has boxed the minister and sent him packing. The New York Sun suggests that an actress must be having a hard time to

be compelled to swallow a watch for advertising purposes. This is a bitter truth. Hard times make many a poor soul live on tick: Millionaire Walsh, of Colorado, has

built a private theater for his II-year-old son, who is thought to have displayed great talent as an actor. There's hothing so new in a boy's having a playhouse of histown. "

While the New York Journal is devoting itself to the divorce question, a good antidote may be found in looking at friends. One doesn't have to go far to see conjugal hapiness. Of course, the couple happily married keep quiet, while the unfortunate ones speak aloud through the courts. Divorce would not be so much sought after did not magriages so often mean the union of a woman with a future to a man of tainted past.

Woodrow Wilson, the new president of Princeton, is famous for his ability to down the youth with a good excuse. Tradition tells of but one undergraduate who ever got ahead of him. President Wilson was on the committee on absences, and his whole duty was to keep the young men up to their chapel obligations. The hero of the story was so delinquent in his attendance on the daily services at a o'clock that he was given a choice between giving a valid excuse or leaving the college. "Well, professor," he said, innocently, "I have a doctor's permission. You see I have heart disease and am compelled to sleep on my left side," Here "Woodrow" interrupted sternly. "No nonsense, Mr. T. Get to the point."

"The point is," continued the defendant amicably, "that when I sleep on my left side I can't hear the chapel bell, because I'm deaf in my right ear. See?" And Woodrow Wilson saw and silently marked his name "excused from attendance on chapel exercises."

The story of the old artist who destroyed the work of years in New York the other day because he had failed in putting on the final touches, carries a sad lesson. For half his life his dream had been of a fair woman with subtle eyes. Nowhere could be discover the requisite pigment to depict her ethereal grace. Finally, in the region of the Nile, he found it. When at last his masterplece took on the final glory of his dream, he was mad. Only the tatters of a canvas speak of the vision. Too many, in the continuous effort to achieve their ambition, lose the saving sense of humor Disappointment and failure gnaw at their very heart, and without a smile they go down into the pit. Providence has given mortals the greatest boon that foresight could desire-the ability to laugh frankly and genially at what cost blood. Twenty years, forty years are not too much to pay for one jest. Had Oscar Ferling turned his face upon his work and known the supreme occasion for a smile he would now be alive and dwelling peaceably in commonplace wisdom. Instead, he must die under the unsatisfying effect of his worshiped ideal. He was a poor fool, and his mental alienation is the punishment awarded to those who think that their work bears any vital relation to the uni-

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

One critic says that the historical novel is dying out. That's good news; and many tired readers of it will be glad to assist at its funeral -Atlanta Constitution. Doctor's Little Girl-Your papa owes my papa money. Lawyer's Little Girl-That's nothing; papa said he was glad to get off with his life.

more American. "I hear your son is reading law." "No, sir.
It's a mistake. My son is sitting in the back office with his feet on a desk, smoking cigarettes."—Chicago Record-Heraid.

Bigg-Teo, sir. Sad case! Man who built this house of mine just got it finished when he died. Wigg-Well, it might have been worse. He might have had to live in it, ee. He mi

Brooklyn Lite.

Mrs. Forseley—I den't see your lady friend
with you may more. Miss Cunnen—No, but
you may have noticed my lady friend's gentleman friend with me; so she's my lady enemy now.-Philadelphia Press.

"Some actors are very egotistical." "They are," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes sadily. "I know a number of them who undertake to plny 'Hamiet' without baving seen me in the part."—Washington Star.

the part. — washington Star.

Servant—There's a gentleman at the door who says he knew you when you were a boy.

Minter—Tell him he was very kind to call.

Should I ever happen to be a boy again, I'll let him know!—Boston Transcript.

The Bride (after the elopement)—Oh, papa.

can you ever forgive us? Papa-Sure. By eloping you save me the \$500 I had intended to blow in on a swell wedding when you and Tom got married.—Chicago Daily News. Miss Cincinnati—There is that ex-football player who married my friend Jeanette. Doesn't he look happy! Miss St. Louis—Yes; but you can't always tell. That's the mame chap who played all through the Yale-Harvard game with two broken ribs .- Judge,

game with two broken ribs.—Judge,

"So you are convinced that your boy is going to be a musical inventor?" "I am, indeed." "And what leads you to that conclusion!" "Weil, merely the trifling incident
that I caught him yesterday pouring a pitcher
of water into the plane to produce the liquid
notes he had read about."—Baltimore News.