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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem minimum temperature, 41; preperature, 47; minimum cipitation, 1.03 inches.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1902.

In striking contrast with the strenu. oue politics north of the Columbia just now is the peaceful surface of affairs in Oregon, notwithstanding the near approach of a Legislative session and a Senatorial election. Seldom within recent years has the first of December of an even-numbered year seen such good feeling among various factions and such absence of the bitterness that has been wont to mark out Senatorial campaigns. There is more than one reason for this peaceful situation. The acute issues of the free-silver era are superseded by public questions on which there is more general agreement. Old enmities have burned themselves out and new ones are not yet fully matured. It is probable that the improved feeling is something due, also, to the conncious choice of more humane discussion on the part of press and candidates. So far as The Oregonian has observed, malice and personal animosities have as yet had no part in the prelimmary campaign for Presidency of the State Senate and Speakership of the House. Members seem to be exercising independent judgment and are not being driven against their preferences by bosses whose own ambitions override every consideration of public and party welfare. The change augure well for the work of the session, especially for matters of great state and local concern. The Legislature will be its own master, and should be able, therefore, to do full justice to the many pressing governmental problems before it, such as assessment and taxation, the Lewis and Clark Centennial, public charter, arbitration of labor disputes and clerkship abuses.

The proposed tariff commission is opposed, naturally enough, by protectionists and free-traders alike. The hightariff devotees oppose anything that impugne the sanctity of the Dingley schedules and the old-school Democrats resent any half-way measure short of drastic and peremptory abolition of duties by Congress. One view is as erroneous as the other. What the country doesn't want is a general revision of the tariff. It is probably true that the perfection of a complete tariff bill, with its concomitants of suspense and delay, would do more harm than good. But it is equally true that the country is determined not to be put off with absolute inaction on the comparatively few tariff abuses that need correction. It is a most palpably dishonest thing to oppose the withdrawal of the tariff on sait or on paper, with the assertion that the country doesn't want generai tariff revision. Correction of a few specific tariff abuses is not comprehensive tariff revision, much less is it free trade. The political argument for these needed revisions is that it will relieve the pressure of tariff reform like a eafety valve and prevent the whole protection boiler from blowing up by a Democratic victory in 1964. The next most important thing to tariff reform itself is recognition of its propriety. Nothing could minister more potently to this end than the creation of a tariff commission, whose authorized duty should be the investigation of schedules. This would recognize the entirely terrestrial origin of tariff bills and put out of business at once the Hale and Hanna creed, which accredits the Dingley law to tablets of stone received on the top of Sinai.

The restoration of the Army canteen with its authorized sale to the soldiers at the discretion of the commanding officer of the post of beer and light wines, is urged strongly by the Secretary of War in his annual report. The Secretary says that he is "convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the Army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whisky to excess, and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women; and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degenerais supported by that of General Chaffee, Inspector-General Sanger, by the Surgeon-General and by Adjutant-General Corbin. The caloons near Army posts have increased to the number of 250 to 300, while the entire number of dramshops erected near the posts for use of the Army le 1400. Drunkenness among the men has increased, and not a single post commander has reported any improvement as the result of the abolishment of the canteen General Sanger

the men use liquor, and that resort to the native liquors produces a deplorable result. General Sanger concludes with the remark that "it is hardly probable, in view of this information that Congress will continue the prohibition against the canteen when it is evident that the sale of beer would be a precaution against the pernicious habits above stated and their fatal and disastrous results."

It is a pitiful demonstration in po-

not long ago a powerful ally and protector of the free-silver iniquity, brings out currency reform as an expedient for beating off tariff revision. Elkins says that the session is all too short to change the tariff, but plenty long enough to change the currency laws. He knows perfectly well, as every informed person knows, that one can be done as quickly as the other, given only the desire to do it. The tariff can't be changed, perhaps, but that is merely because men like Elkins won't change it. He will be for tariff reform when it is the universal cry, just as he is for currency reform now that others have beaten him and other silver sympathizers into hopeless impotence. When the cause of honest money needed help. Elkins was maundering about "bimetalism," and his attitude toward the tariff today is just as reprehensi-Apprehension of his culpability need not, however, dull the edge of satsfaction that at length some gleam of currency sanity darts across the Elkinsonian understanding. It may be taken to indicate that a beginning may be made, even at the short session, it the way of a more satisfactory banking currency. It is evident that the first step must be in the direction of an 'emergency" circulation, perhaps under a different name, as the term is said to be objectionable to financial circles. The New York Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by Mr. Jacob Schiff, is expected to recommend something of the sort, and Controller

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ridgely's report, printed yesterday,

points in the same direction. No sys-

tem of agsets currency will ever be

provided in the United States without

a preliminary experiment of this cort

Secretary of War-Root is the ablest chief of his department in the history of our country, with the exception of Edwin M. Stanton. He is not an abler man than John C. Calhoun, who was Secretary of War to President Monroe, but he is a man of greater executive and administrative ability. Perhaps it is not quite fair to contrast Calhoun and Root, for Calhoun was confronted with no warlike emergency to test his official merits. A fairer comparison would lie between Root's administration and that of Secretary Marcy, who was at the head of the War Department in the Cabinet of President Polk. Marcy had to deal with the Mexican War. Like Root, he was an able law yer and he made a vigorous Secretary. but he was a "mossback" compared with Secretary Root in his promptness to accept new ideas in military affairs Our troops were allowed to go into the Mexican War armed with the old flintlock muskets, although the British army had had the percussion locks as early as 1843. After Marcy, the best Secretary of

War until we reach Stanton was Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis had received a military education and had served a number of years in the Army, so that he was prompt to execute practical reforms of what he knew by experience to be abuses of administration. The administration of Stanton in ability. surpassed all that preceded it or followed it, because it succeeefully endured the tremendous test of more than is and water rights, the Portland | four years of gigantic warfare. When Stanton assumed charge of the War Department the Union Armies included a total of 575,000 men, and Secretary Cameron, although a trained man of business, was not equal to its administration. Stanton took it and carried its burden successfully until May, 1865, when the Union Armies showed a total of over a million of men. And this burden was sustained during nearly four years of terrible fighting between great armles East and West. The main armies of the Union at the East suffered defeat up to Gettysburg, and these defeats cost us from 10,000 to 15,-000 men in battle, to say nothing of the loss of war material. The fighting at the West, too, was incessant and hardly less costly. Stanton more than once organized \$0,000 men and put them in the field armed and equipped in less than a month; he obtained once 90,000 men from five states in 20 days

and 60,000 men in four weeks. To measure such a man with any Secretary of War before his time or after him would be unfair; for no such test ever came to any Secretary of War save Stanton, and is not likely to come in our country to any of his suc cessors. Nevertheless, it is true that Secretary of War Root has exhibited more ability at the head of the War Department than any Secretary cave Stanton. The Army over which he presides today is not quite 60,000 strong, but he seeks to make it as efficient in arms, equipment and organization as any army on the planet. In his annual report Secretary Root shows that while our coast defenses are not yet completed, they are progressing at a rate which will finish them in fifteen years. To the original scheme of defense made in 1886 it has been necessary to add Porto Rico, Culebra, the Philippines Hawaii and Guam.

In the matter of field artillery the Board of Ordnance has selected a new gun, which will have a caliber of three inches, fire a projectile weighing fifteen pounds, with an initial velocity of 1700 feet per second. This gun is capa-ble of firing about six times as rapidly as the field guns which we now use; so that one of the guns will be able to throw as many shells at the enemy as a whole mx-gun battery of the present type. This is a change of vast importance, for, while we can raise volunteer infantry with great rapidity, we cannot increase our field artillery proportionately. An increase in the effectiveness of our field artillery tends to do away with the resulting disproportion. The Ordnance Department has also produced a rifle that it considers is an mprovement on the present service rifie, and Secretary Root is so well im-pressed with it that he has ordered 5000 for issue and practical trial in the service. The new rifle has .30 caliber, continues the 220-grain bullet, but increases the charge of powder so as to give an initial velocity of 2300 feet per second against 2000 of the present rifle. The new arm weighs a pound less than the old. The Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal will soon be able to produce in an emergency 1500

rifles per day. Of the 2900 line officers in the Army, 1818 have been appointed since the war with Spain. Of these, but 276 were supplied by West Point, the remaining 1542 have come, 414 from the ranks, 512 from civil life and from the volunteers of the war with Spain and the Philippines. These officers, outside their ex perience, have had no systematic military education, and the War College Board during the past year has been engaged in the development of a gen-eral scheme of systematic instruction, A War College building is in course of construction at Washington, D. C.; a general service and staff college has

been organized at Fort Leavenworth. The Secretary of War believes that the Commanding General of the Army should be called Chief of Staff, and should have immediate direction of the supply department, which now reports to the Secretary of War.' Secretary Root would have this Chief of Staff really the Commanding General, even as Von Moltke exercised the authority of King William of Prussia as his Chief of Staff.

STATE LAND TOO CHEAP. It appears from our Salem dispatches that the receipts of the State Land Office for November averaged \$1400 for each official day, or over \$33,000 for the month. Of the total receipts, over \$18, 000 was on account of payments on the sales of school land. Directly following the report of the business of the State Land Office was a report of the real estate transfers in Marion County the past week, aggregating \$52,000. which is the greatest amount of trans fers in any week for a number of years These two dispatches, showing the ac tivity in the realty market, prompt the question whether the state would not do well to withdraw from sale, temporarily, all of its school land. This land is now being sold at \$1 25 an acre and the money is going into a fund which is now full to overflowing. The surplus in the common school fund ranges from \$500,000 to \$700,000, according to the semiannual statement of State Treasurer, and there room for question whether it is good policy for the state to go on selling land at the low price now charged while there is so much money in the school fund that cannot be loaned. We are adding to a fund of idle money when there is every reason to believe that the assets of the irre ducible school fund would increase more rapidly by the advance in the value of the land than by the accrued interest on deferred payments for land

As every one knows, land values are increasing, and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to in-Immigration is tending this way, and as the settled portion of the state extends the vacant lands lying on the frontier will increase in value. Men who purchased land in distant portions of the state when it was cheap are profiting by this increase, and the state may realize gains in the same manner if it will. If the state needed the money in order to meet applications for loans, there might be some reason in continuing the sales at present prices, but otherwise it would seem that the interests of the state lie in a retention of the lands until values advance.

We would not advocate an express and complete withdrawal of the lands from sale, but rather a raise of the price, which would amount to a withdrawal except in the few cases where the development of the country will make the land desirable for settlement To raise the price so as practically to withdraw it from sale would not retard development, as the state owns only two sections out of every thirtysix, and under the homestead laws acial settlers can find all the land they want surrounding the school As has been many times stated, a large portion of the cheap lands are bought by speculators, who have been quick to see that values will increase. The state should also profit by the increase, especially since the proceeds of the sales of land go into the irreducible school

If the price were advanced to \$5 o \$7 50 per acre, there would be few sales of land in the next two or three years, In the meantime, the surplus in the common school fund would be lent out and the state would not be carrying a half million of idle money. It has been shown several times through our news columns that the present State Land Board is very careful, in making loans, to see that the security is ample, and we need have little fear of losses of funds now outstanding. schools are getting the interest on the funds, but at the present rate of increase in loans it will be two years or more before all the funds will be lent out. This subject is commended to the attention of the members of the Legislature, with the suggestion that each member knows whether, in his own county, values are increasing or are likely to increase, and whether the state is not likely to profit by such an advance in the price of land as will correspond with the probable increase in values in the next few years.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT. Civic Improvement Associations here and elsewhere have found that the distribution of plants and flower seeds mong school children has produced excellent results in the way of interesting the recipients in floriculture. The exhibits of plants by children in this city as a result of the plan is said by President McCusker, of the Civic Improvement Association, to have been quite noteworthy as showing the interest that has been aroused in floriculture by this method.

A similar plan was pursued by the Improvement Society of Helena, Mont. last Spring; the difference being that flower seeds instead of plants were given to the children, with suitable instructions as to their care. The principals of the public schools of the city are now asked to confer with the children and learn what was done with the seeds, and, if planted, what results were obtained. So far as the inquiry has proceeded, the results have been

satisfactory. This plan for interesting children is floriculture and at the same time cultivating in them a love for beautiful surroundings and a personal responsi bility in producing and protecting growing things has been tried with gratifying success in a number of Eastern cities in the past few years. After the first year in a number of cases the seed distribution was increased and a flower exhibit was held some time in the Summer or early Fall which de-lighted the youthful gardeners exceedingly and increased their enthusiasm in their work the following year.

In no place under the sun do flowers and plants respond more gratefully and

are followers—imitators in a very lim-ited way—of this idea. We may well believe that if it is eystematically and earnestly pursued we should soon be-come leaders in it, for reasons that are obvious to every one who has been informed through experience of the generous characteristics of our climate and of our soil as developed by cultivadirection continue and expand until hundreds of school children, now prope to linger by the way, intent upon play. perhaps upon mischief, may troop home at the close of the school period, eager to get to work in their flower

This is a dream of Utopia, perhaps, but a glimpse of its possible realization is seen in the reports of progress from other cities where the experiment has been tried. Indeed, we have had such a glimpse in Portland since the experiment the first year brought fifty com petitors for prizes, plants'in hand, before judges appointed for that purpose to pass upon their work by its results The plan is big with poreibilities, but t will require systematized effort, large hopefulness and abounding patience to work them out.

The bill for admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood sught not to pass the Senate. It passed the House at the last ression, and has been made the special order at the beginning of Congress. Nevada was thus recklesely given statehood in when that territory had but a few thousand people. In 1870 Nevada had but 42,491, and in 1900 but 42,335. Nevada is a mere "pocket" mine that in thirty years has gained nothing in population or wealth. Nevertheless, Nevada has two Senators today, and is equal in strength in this respect to Ohio, besides having a member in the House of Representatives. In justice to the rest of the country, no more states of the Nevada sort ought to be admitted to statehood, and New Mexico and Arizona are clearly of the same quality. Neither of them is fit for tatehood. They grow very slowly. The population of Arizona is altogether inadequate, while New Mexico has only sufficient population, including foreigners and those who can neither read nor write the English language, to entitle it to a single member of the House. Oklahoma has sufficient population, but if it is to be admitted it ought to come in on its own merits and not associated with Arizona and New Mexico.

Mississippi has an electorate of 243, 413, and yet at the election in Novemher only 18,076 votes were cast in the whole state. In 1888 the total vote of Mississippi was 115,785. In 1892 the vote was not much more than half what it was in 1888. The State of Mississippi at the last election elected eight members of Congress, so that the average vote to each one was 2260. The State of Indiana cast in the recent election 590. 356, or one vote in about each 414 of population. There was not one of the thirteen Congressional districts in that state which did not poil twice as many votes as the whole State of Micelssippi polled. All the white citizens who registered and pay poll tax can vote in Missiesippi; and all the black males who can read and write and are of lawful age are allowed to vote if they are registered and their poll taxes are paid. The reason why only 18,076 votes were cast out of an electorate, white and black, of 243,413, is found in the poli tax and the disfranchisement of the colored vote. The poor white will not pay his poll tax because there is no longer any contest at the elections, and the poor black will not pay his poll tax because he is in a honeless minority. Non-voting is bad public education for the people of Mississippi.

Chief of Police Sullivan, of Seattle, has set himself to the task of making that city "the quietest and most orderly town on the Pacific Coast, Whether he succeeds or not, it may be said that the effort is long overdue, If Seattle has not been greatly misrepresented, it has long been the noisiest, most disorderly town on the Coast. The unfoldment of the miracle of its moral cleansing will be watched with interest. Authorities of other cities (naming no names) have put up the claim that "business men want an open town," and pointed for substantiation of the claim to good men discharged from the office of Chief of Police for enforcing the gambling law, closing cribs and supervising houses of Ul-fame. We shall goon see whether public sentiment has been brought up to the sticking point in Seattle. Mattere of this kind move rapidly along well-beaten paths. If the good people of Seattle really want the moralities, or at least the decencies, of life to be observed in their city, they can have their desire; now is their chance.

The order issued by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, stopping the movement of cattle from States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont inland or by the ocean is the most sweeping interdiction that has emanated from that department for come years. What is known as the foot and mouth disease is justly dreaded by stockmen as at once the most contagious and virulent of cattle diseases. and all the resources of the department will be employed in stamping it out. In the view of Secretary Wilson the spread of the disease west of the Hudson River would be nothing short of a National calamity. His quarantine orders were issued on Thanksgiving day. If the menace is as great as he deems it, the country has additional cause for thankfulness in the fact that the stringent measures used have confined the disease thus far to the states above named.

Herr Krupp, the Cannon King, did not leave a son to perpetuate his name wealth. Fortunately for the daughter who has fallen heir to his possessions hip title was not one of royal significance. No pragmatic law interposes between her and her inheritance, though it may be said that the father's title lapsed with his death. This title was one of nobility-the nobility of industry. energy and inventive genius. A title thus based does not descend from father to son unless the son perpetuates it through his own endeavor. Possibly Fraulein Bertha may become known to the world as the "Cannon Princess," but the title will be one of courtesy merely, unless, indeed, she develops as part of her inheritance from the sturdy old gunmaker, a capacity, not only for carrying on the great gun works at Essen, but for improving them to meet bountifully to care and cultivation the conditions of coming years.

than they do in Oregon, Just now we SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Important Means of Grace. Lewiston Tribune. great opportunity is being overlooked by the missionaries in not carrying foot-ball to the benighted heathen.

Doubtless Had Its Effect. Baker City Democrat, Senator Dubois asserts that the marked change in Idaho in favor of the Repub-licans was due to the irrigation act and the popular belief that the passage of it was due chiefly to the President.

His Senatorial Sun Has Set.

Joseph Herald. If Governor Geer ever had any chances of becoming the next United States Sena-tor from Oregon, they have melted away like snow before a chinook wind since his refusel to call that extra session of the Legislature. In fact, it would seem that the Governor's political sun has get.

Where Politics and Religion Did't.

Eugene Register.
Utah is in the throes of a very warm political fight to keep Reed Smoot, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, from being elected United States Senator. In the time of Christ it is not recorded that Peter, James or John, or any one of the twelve, ever aspired to be a member of the Roman Senate. But in those days politics and religion rarely ever

Had Tender Regard for Humanity.

Pendleton Tribune. Umatilla County may boast of having had one philanthropist and one who did not endow a college. After providing suf-ficiently for the comforts of his widow and recognizing other heirs, Mr. Stubble-field left a remaining \$100,000 to support a Home for widows and orphans. No more tender regard for humanity could be ex-pressed. The silent auffering of a woman bereft of husband and left without home or means of support, struggling every waking hour to feed her children, is one New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and of the saddest sights in the battle of

Alaska Furs in Demand

Tacoma Ledger. If the Alaska Indians and trappers do not secure increasing quantities of pelts during the coming Winter it will not be the fault of the fur dealers from Tacoma to San Francisco, who are urging them to work early and late, with the object of obtaining every hide possible. Both prices and the demand are now at a maximum, and the Indians have been told their reward will be large next Spring if they able to secure game in abundance. eatch of Alaska furs during the past year has been about equal to that of the previous season. The demand is stiffer, but with the increased population in Alaska there is a constant tendency for fur-bearing animals to move further inland.

Upbuilding Without Grafts.

Albany Democrat. So far as this Valley is concerned, no irrigation law is needed. We have all the water in our soil desired-in fact, we often have too much; but we are a very unselfish people in the Valley, and put ourselves out to favor Eastern Oregon. We have just seen the effects of this spirit in a scalp-bounty bill that was of no earthly use to any part of the state but Eastern Oregon, but we helped pass the bill, and did more than our share toward paying the taxes. We even came within an ace of sweetening the mess with a sugar-bounty bill exclusively in the interest of Eastern Oregon. Well, the irrigation part is all right, but the others very doubtful. As citizens of a we must assist in building up all parts of it, but must draw the igainst anything of a graft nature,

Intavorable View of Public Opinion Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

Aside from the matter of the advertise nent the state at large and Portland in particular will receive is the direct bene-fit in the way of money spent immediately in the city by the visitors from the state. These benefits will be large. Every business in Portland will get its share—hotels, stores, places of resort and amusement, etc., will all do a thriving business during the Fair. The profits they dorive will be drawn largely from the people of the state who attend the Fair. Thus, after paying their portion of the tax to create the appropriation, whatever it may be, they will make another contribution in what they spend while in the city for necessaries and luxuries. All these things considered, it will be a difficult matter to convince the people generally throughout the state that they should be taxed with a \$500,000 appropriaion for the Fair, and it is almost a certion for the Fair, and it is almost a cer-tainty that they are opposed to such an appropriation, believing it would be un-just, and if it is made by the Legislature they will demand that it be referred to

them for rejection or approval.

Enterprise in New Blood. Newberg Graphic. In a conversation held a few days ago when the Lewis and Clark Fair was being discussed the statement was made that Oregon needs more manufactories; that in order to create the demand for them we must have a greater population, and that the Fair would be the means of adthat the Fair would be the means of advertising the country and bringing in more people. A Newberg man who is generally pretty level-headed answered by saying: "What good is it to Oregon to have a lot of people come into the state and buy out a lot of other people who are already located here?" The Graphic thinks it means much to Oregon, for this has been the history of the building of the whole country from the Alleghanies westward. The ploneers lead out, and others follow later, buy them out, and others follow later, buy them out and make more extensive improvements. As a rule, the men who are coming to Oregon today bring twice the amount of money brought by those who came 15 and 20 years ago, and this money they are bringing will be spent in bet-ter buildings, better fences and in clear-ing land, while those whom they buy out take their little pile, shift arou and begin to make improvements in some other nook or corner of Oregon, and on the whole the state will be a great deal better off for the changes made.

Postal Check Currency. Spokane Spokesman-Review,

month is the postal currency check bill. It is something over which there has been more or less discussion during the past year, and as far as can be learned the general public has approved the measure, By the postal check currency a means would be provided for making small re-mittances by mail, and at the same time affording all the security of the postal note, money order or bank draft. The der notes are to be printed with blank spaces for filling out, exactly as one would fill out a bank check. When a person desires to make a remittance by mail he takes one of these bills from his purse or safe, writes in the blank spaces "Pay to John Jones," or whoever is to receive the money, and incloses it in a letter the same as any other remittance. The person who receives the re-mittance secures payment on it at any postoffice under proper identification, the same as upon a money order. The filledout note is destroyed by the Government and a new blank one issued in its stead, This method of sending small amounts of money through the mails appears to be simple, convenient and safe, It would be free from the bother and delay now incident to the different methods of money transmission, and that is just what the people wish to avoid. About the only opposition to it has come from the head of the Treasury Department, who complains that the system would in-volve too much labor, but this reasoning will hardly appeal to the thousands of people who would find the postal currency a great convenience.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS.

San Francisco Call. From all appearances we are to have this Winter another series of Senatorial deadlocks to emphasize the need of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. The evil seems to have become chronic. The forces which produce the deadlocks are evidently in operation over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and show no signs of diminution. It is true the deadlocks of this year are not likely to produce the product of this year are not likely to produce the products of this year are not likely to produce the products of this year are not likely to produce the products of this year are not likely to produce the products of this year are not likely to produce the products of this year are not likely to produce the products of th locks of this year are not likely to pro-duce such grave scandals as some of those that startled the country in the past, but that is a matter of accident merely. At any time under our present method of election there may arise a scandal that will pass from a State Legis-lature to the United States Senate itself and result in a National disgrace.

Of the deadlocks now impending that in Delaware is the most notorious Fac-tional fights in that state have been so far prolonged that the state is now without any representation at all in the Sen-ate. As there are now two Senators to be chosen there is a tempting opportunity for trading, and rumors of trade arrange-ments are rife. If the Addicks men can get the vote of the Democrats in the Legislature they can elect their man, and it is said they are willing to give a Democratic Senator in exchange. Another re-port is that the two Republican factions will compromise by electing Addicks and some member of the opposition. Such trading is incompatible with the dignity trading is incompatible with the dignity of the office, but there appears no other way of breaking a deadlock that has been steadfast for years. It seems to be a clear case of bargain and sale or no Sen-

Other deadlocks are expected to oc-cur in Colorado, Oregon and Idaho. In the first state the Fusionists have the Senate and the Republicans the House On the face of the returns the Republi can majority in the House is not sufficient to give a majority on a joint bal-lot, and it is reported that some of the Democrats returned as elected will be unseated on the ground of fraud. On their side the Democrats are said to have determined that if their men are unseated ate from meeting in joint ballot. In Ore gon the Republicans have an overwhelm-ing majority, but there are two factions in the state, and a tle-up on the Senatorship is expected, so that the situation there is not much better than that in Delaware.

The evils that will result from the deadlocks are numerous. The bargains and corruptions sure to develop out of them are by no means the only had features of the situation. The struggle will occupy the time and the attention of the legislators. The interests of the state and the people will be neglected because of the intense partisan excitement caused by the personal antagonisms engendered among the followers of the rival candidates. How far the bad effects will reach it is impossible to say, but it is a fore-gone conclusion that the four states having these Senatorial fights on their hands are going to get more evil than from their Legislatures this Winter.

One of the important phases of the sub-ject is that the evil now affecting Dela-ware, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon may affect almost any other state in son future year. As the struggles for Senato become flercer the danger of deadlocks becomes greater. We have had them already in a great, solidly Repub-lican state like Pennsylvania, and we have had them in California. The danger is imminent everywhere, and as the New York Press recently said: "Candidates who could not carry their own counties for the exalted office of garbage inspector will be sent to the National council by Legislatures purchased outright or 'in-fluenced' in some indirect but commercia manner. With rare exceptions every state which does not have its Billy Clark will have its Tom Platt, or if it has no Wellington or Pettigrew saddled upon it it will send either a Mason or a Chauncey to give us charlatanism instead of con-structive legislation and knavish buffeonery in place of patriotic statesmanship.' While the election of Senators by Legis latures may have been an excellent plan in times past, it has outlived its useful-ness. At the present time the system is fruitful of fraud and scandals and leads to the sacrifice of state interests to per-sonal fights. It is time to change the

Advertising Pairs Costs National Advertiser The advisory committee of the depart-ment of publicity of the exposition is

composed of the publishers of the five great newspapers of St. Louis, and this committee has held long night and day sessions endeavoring to evolve some plan whereby a reasonable sum of money can be distributed among American newspapers for display advertising. If it could only be ascertained what these five publishers of great St. Louis newspapers meant by a reasonable sum of money there might be some way of getting at what chances there were of advertising the world's fair as it should be. If the alm is to make an exposition having all the characteristics of a National or an international show, there must be a liberal expenditure in display advertising. and a very generous outlay at that. After considering the subject carefully the committee called in the head of an advertising concern, for advice, and this expert—at least so the report goes—de-clared that for \$300,000 he could advertise the world's fair thoroughly! Three hun-dred thousand dollars, ye gods! How John Wanamaker, Marshall Field, Siegel & Cooper, Force, Presto, any of the large advertisers in any of the great cities throughout the country, would smile at such a proposition. Another expert in the advertising field suggested the idea to pay a few of the leading newspapers and fool the others into copying the world's fair matter which will be printed by these few subsidized papers, and let it go at that. The American newspapers are more than liberal in the matter of giving away space in the advancement of any great under-taking in which the public is interested, but they cannot be fooled, and the sooner such an idea is cast aside as worthless the better it will be for those most inter-

A Russian Friend of Mine.

Of all the sturdy Russians of high or low de-Whose names have tripped us up whene'er, their names we've chanced to see,
There's one who keeps his mother, his sister
and the maid. A matter which Congress may take up at the short session which opens next From morn to nightfall busy-at least, that's

what is said.
Oh, no, it is not Romanoff,
Nor Kutusoff, nor Gortschakoff, Nor Suvaroff, nor Lemontoff-His name is Buttonoff. His shoes about his ankies pouch out in dread-

ful gans. And that may be quite Russian-I think it isperhaps;
And all his clothes he fastens with pins that scratch and prick. Until that poor young Russian is

It mayn't be thus with Romanoff Nor Kutsuoff, nor Gortschakoff, Nor Suvaroff, nor Lemontoff, But 'tis with Buttonoff.

In vain this Russian's mother, his sister and Have sewn his buttons on so fast they surely would have stayed; In vain they sleep with needles and eat with spools of thrend; They have most awful nightmares, and dream of buttons fied!

They never dream of Romanoff, Nos Kutusoff, nor Gortschakoff, Nor Suvaroff, nor Lemontoff, They dream of Buttonoff.

And yet this blue-eyed Russian is very fair of face. grace.

And I myself have seen him act well a merry

part. And know full well that he's ensconced in many an older heart. Dearer than any Roman Or Kutusoff, or Gortschakoff,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A woman's will is too frequently a man's shall.

If all women followed their noses heaven would be jammed.

Concealment is the price of reputation

There are two sides to every question-

The smartest man is he who can manage to be honest and keep honest.

If there be one thing more than another that challenges contradiction it is man's description of Her.

There may not be sermons in stones but there surely is a college or so in some men's pile of rocks.

Any man who is habitually cross at dinner deserves to be sent to a desert island to feed his aching stomach on fresh air and clamshells. In real life his wife cooks extra dishes for him.

There is really very little help to be given the man who is at the mercy of every wind that blows. You have to put a weight upon him to hold him down, and then, ten to one, he'll squirm from under and fit away without thanks.

We have comedians that take off and carlcature every nation under the shining sun except the American. Now why can't some genius develop a good bit of fun out of the typical American and his ideas of honor and justice and manliness?

And now they want to organize a football league and make money out of the game. It seems to a rank outsider as if it were pretty difficult to keep games between amateurs up to a humane level. Think of the mortality when it is given into the hands of professionals.

If there is one barbarism more unpardonable than another it is the gross impertinence of people who presume on their own importance to get up in their seats during the last five minutes of a performance at a theater and These are of the same order as those who talk at concerts and as everybody knows -well, what's the use of getting mad

These double tragedles where a man kills a girl because she won't love him and then kills himself are charming examples of the usual selfishness of the male. But to read of them every blessed day wearies one with that kind of human nature. Why don't the women take a hand? Who ever heard of a woman killing a man because he wouldn't love her? If only this would happen, it would afford what in newspaper offices is called "news."

It is so often remarked that the dying words of men have an unmistakable ring to them that means truth and the whole truth. Many a great man has been es teemed to have left his most precious legacy in a few broken sentences uttered in the moment of dissolution. Yet there is a fallacy underlying so crude a belief. Death is the end, not the beginning of earthly achievement. The dying man looks backward, not forward. We should accept his final words lovingly, respectfully. There is no need for us to bow strong purpose and high belief. Let the dead bury their dead.

In his reminiscences, Charles Brookfield, the retired English actor, says: "My father was dining in London one night at the Oxford and Cambridge Club with Tennyson and two or three others. After dinner the poet insisted on putting his feet on the table, tilting back his chair "more Americano." There were strangers in the room, and he was expostulated with for his uncouthness, but in vain. "Do put down your feet!" pleaded his host. 'Why should I?" retorted Tennyson; "I'm very comfortable as I am." "Every one's staring at you," said another. "Let 'em stare," replied the poet, placidly. "Alfred," said my father, "people will think you're Longfellow." Down went the fest.

Here is an extremely subtle story from the Chicago Tribune: The druggist, while compounding a prescription in the back part of his store, had left the front part in charge of his 10-year-old son. There entered a portly dame.

"Little boy," she said, with an oleaginous smile, "do you suppose you can sell me the kind of preparation for the complexion I am accustomed to getting

"I guess so, ma'am," he replied, studying her face a moment and producing from one of the showcases a box of tollet

And immediately afterward there emerged from the drug store a portly dame in a high state of indignation.

There is a deep eignificance in the development of the English word "dignity." In the time of Samuel Johnson It meant an office or position of worth. A man of dignity was a man of position. Democracy abandoned the literal and adopted the excellent depiction of outer goodliness. One hundred and fifty years ago your man of dignity was bishop or Prince. Today he is the man with a hoe or the upstarthead of a wealthy house. A man's dignity in these days may be hurt; formerly it was inviolable, a gift of God or the King. In those days the man unfrocked was undignified; today nothing makes a personage so dignified as rejection for office. Thus do times and manners change. Some day "happy" will be an adjective applied to the ceremony of divorce, and "Infelicitous" will characterize the decree

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A rope often gets tight because that is the way it is taut,--Philadelphia Evening Bulle-

of marriage. Selah.

Hostess—Yes, he's a poet, Mr. Gruffee. Mr. Gruffee—Ah! what brand of health food does he advertise?—Chicago Daily News. Richley-I am the architect of my own for-tune. Hichley-Aren't you afraid of a visit from the building inspector?-Town and Coun-

Mrs. Dick-Did you and Joe have good sport? Dick-Well, we didn't get any game; but we didn't shoot each other.-Detroit Free

"Why did you laugh at his joke? It was not funny." "I know it. But if I did not laugh he would think I did not see the point and would tell it again."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Tenant-I came to inform you, sir, that my cellar is full of water. Landlord-Well, what of it? You surely did not expect a cellar full of champagne for \$1 a month, did you? -Baltimore American. "Do you enjoy historical novels?" "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I like to read them and then reflect on how lucky I am to live

in a time when people refrain from making such consummate fools of themselves."-"How did you come here?" asked the kind old lady with the tract. "Following horses, mum." reoponded Prisoner 999. "Ah, then you played the races?" "No: dey was hitched to de Black Maria."—Philadeiphia

Hamley—You seem interested in the horse show. Have you any entries there? Phamley Well-er-yes. Hamley—Prize winners? Pham-ley—I hope so. They're my three tidest daughters, and all marriageable.—Philadelphia