SWEPT BY THE GALE

Denmark Has Visitation of Wind and Flood.

COPENHAGEN TRAFFIC STOPS

Capital of Kinode ... Of From -ring · Islands - People Killed on Street by Falling Wires-Baltle Sea Wrecks.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—The worst gaie of many years visited Denmark Christmas night and this morning, and done enormous damage to property shipping. The telegraphic and railroad services have been interrupted. It is not safe to walk the streets of Copenhagen, owing to the falling lines, etc. Some streets were closed to traffic to avert this danger. The hospital reports show that several persons were killed and many sustained injuries in the city. The pillars holding up the overhead trolley lines were blown down and the street-car ervice was stopped. Many houses have seen unroofed and some mills and fac-

tories have been partly destroyed.

The water in the sound rose suddenly nearly as high as it did in the great flood of 1872 Several ships dragged their anchors and collided or were sunk in the outer harbor. The ferry service between the Danish islands and Sweden has been forced to stop. The gale was accompan-ied by thunder and lightning.

Telegrams received here from the prov-

inces report enormous damage to property throughout Denmark. Two boats have been wrecked off Elsinore and eight persons were drowned. Eleven men of the crew, including Captain Tobalsen, were drowned in the wreck of the Norwegian Penry, which went ashore at Scaw. The Penry will be a total wreck and her cargo is washing ashore. Only six of her crew were saved. There were severe gales in the south of Sweden

FITZ KNOCKS OUT HIS MAN But Jeffries Goes Into Training for His Next Exhibition.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 26.-A special to the Miner from Bozeman says that Rob-ert Fitzsimmons knocked out Mike Ranke, the heavy-weight fighter of Eastern Montana, 15 seconds after the bell had sounded for the second round. Ranke weighed 190 pounds, and went down before

heavy jab on the jaw.

Jeffries did not appear. It is understood he will train before meeting any one the All-America eleven. again with a forfeit up.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN 1802. Graphic Description of a Mill a Centur- Ago.

Yesterday morning a great concourse of people flocked to the Wormwood Scrubs, about four miles from Tyburn turnpike, to see a pitched battle, for 20 guineas a side, between a Jew of the name of Black Sam—a person not much in the habit of fighting, but who his long been considered an adept in the art of sparring-and a young man, a bootcloser, well known as a pugilist. Tom Jones seconded Black Sam, and Seabrook

seconded his opponent.

At f o'clock, the ring being formed, the warm the odds 6 to 4 in favor of the Jew. The battle consisted of 22 rounds, and never was witnessed more fighting.

The first round the Jew hit the boot-closer a violent blow on the nose, from which the blood gushed out; it appeared also bent, and he fell to the ground. also bent, and he fell to the ground. The second round was in favor of the Christian. On the first set-to he gave the Jew a knockdown blow; however, the odds still continued on the side of Black

They continued the battle until abo fourteenth or fifteenth round, without any material odds on either side ol-

The sixteenth round the Jew feigned s blow at his opponent with his left hand, but struck with his right, and hit him a severe blow on the right eye, which caused it in a short time to swell and close, and he was never able to recover the sight of it during the remaining part of the battle. The odds at this time were

the same as at starting.

Notwithstanding the boot-closer had lost the sight of his eye, he continued to fight hard, and in the twenty-fifth round had the odds in his favor, having placed a severe blow on the Jew's right eye, which also closed, and they were now onsidered on an equality.

The thirty-second round, which was the

last, they both seemed determined to de-cide the fate of the battle, each fighting in a most savage and feroclous manner Jew, however, being the strongest his opponent up, and placing a blow under the boot-closer's chin, knocked him down, which finished the

auter this severe contest was concluded the boot-closer lay in a state of total insensibility, and could not be moved off the ground for near an hour. This was tht at first to have proceeded from very great fatigue he had undergone, but as late as 10 o'clock last night he had been attended by a surgeon, and great doubts were entertained of his re-

ne Jew was also much beat-London Times of November 30, 1802.

SURE SHE IS A WINNER. Builder of New Cup Defender Confident in His Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.-Latest advices to the Tribune from Bristol, R. I., where the new keel sloop is being built to try issues with the Constitution and Columbia for the defense of America's cup, show that extra care is being taken in the plating of the lead keel. Tobin broplates have been snugly fitted to the lead and secured to it by hundreds of screws. The edges of the plates butt so that they form an absolutely surface, it is said. The work is regarded as the best ever seen on the keel of a cup yacht. While none of the frames have been set up yet, they are nearly ready and soon after the stem and stern posts are in place the frames will be set up at the rate of between six and

a day.

Those who are in close touch with Captain "Nat" Herreshoff say they never nfident as now. He firmly believes that he has designed a boat tha will beat the Columbia and the Consti-tution easily. From the water line up, is said, the plans for the new boat show a slight "tumble home," which means that her beam will be greater at

the water line than on deck.

The new boat has a longer keel than either the Constitution or the Columbia and she is also to be a trifle longer Her floor will be flatter and her es rounder than those of the other

ONLY ONE PAVORITE WINS.

Larry Wilt Saves the Day-Sunello

Improves His Style. SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 28.—The weather at Ingleside today was fine during the greater part of the time, but the track was greater part of the time, but the track was very sloppy owing to the heavy rain last night. There were a number of upsets, Larry Wilt being the only favorite to land. The feature was the six furlongs' handi-

cap, for which Sad Sam was a 7-to-10 fa-vorite. He led for a time, but stopped, and Beau Ormonde won easily from Irene Landsey. - Sunello showed sudden improvement and won the last race. As a result of the reversal the judges recommended to the stewards that Sunello and his trainer, W. Delaney, be suspended pending further investigation. The Pride, who was favorite for the fifth race and made a poor showing, was claimed by T. Wellman, owner of Mocorita, for \$625. Results: Futurity course, selling—Bernota won St. Sever second, Karabel third; fime

One mile, selling—Larry Wilt won, I. O. U. second, Sir Lewis third; time, 1:47.

Five and a half furiongs, selling—Somenos own, Quatere second, Sir Preston third; time, 1:11%.

Six furiongs, handicap—Beau Ormonde won, Irene Lindsey second, Sad Sam third; time, 1:15%.

Futurity course, selling-Mocorita won,

Edinborough second, Azarine third; time Mile and 100 yards, selling-Sunello won, Hungarian second, Ninnie Nolan third; time, 1:52.

Races at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.-Crescent City

race summary: Selling, seven furlongs—Floyd K. won, Mauser second, Helen Hay third; time, Mauser 1:29 2-5.

Six and a half furlongs, selling-Boundlee won, Stratton II second, Four Leaf C. third; time, 1:22. Seven furlongs, selling—Rankin won, Maghoni second, Marcos third; time, 1:30. Handicap, six furlongs—Pageant won, Mrs. Frank Foster second, Sheriff Bell third; time, 1:14 1-5.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Sarilla won, Rough Rider second, Charles Ramsey third; time, 1:48. One mile-Potentate won, Major Mansir second, Smile third; time, 1:41 2-5.

Commissions on California Races Accepted, Portland Club Cafe, 130 Fifth street. Direct from the tracks.

OREGON ATHLETE HONORED. Dick Smith Chosen to Captain the

Columbia Football Team. Dick Smith, of Klamath Falls, Or., has been elected captain of the Columbia University, N. Y., football team for next season. Smith is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and is known throughout the Pacific Northwest as an athlete of more than usual ability. He played tackle and halfback on the Oregon eleven for several years, and was also a member of the university track team. He established a number of college records, which still stand at Eugene, and his Northwest inter-collegiate record for the 16-pound hammerthrow will probably go unbroken for some years, as Smith hurled the massive weight 127 feet 9½ inches. Smith left an excellent student record at the State 'Varsity, where he won several scholarships and oratorical prizes. He entered the law department of Columbia in 1901, and has played haifback on the 'varsity eleven during the past two seasons. In line-bucking, Smith is considered the peer of Weeks, the famous Co-lumbia halfback, who has been chosen for

Close of Cowboy Tournament. PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 26.—The cowboy curnament closed today. Ed Harrell, of Globe, in a contest between the three best timemakers during the two previous exhibitions, four steers being loosened at once, got a rope on the odd steer, thus winning the tournament championship. James Gibson, of Globe, won the broncho-riding contest, and made the best individual time in steer-tying yesterday. Two men were thrown and trampled upon, but were not seriously hurt.

Tie Game at Vancouver. VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. M .- (Special.)—The All-Stars football team, of Portland, and the Artillery played another tile geme here today. This is the third game played by the All-Stars, one with the Seventeenth and two with the bai-

at at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 28,-The Cornell University register was ready for distribution today. The book shows that the total number of students in attendance to date is 2968, a gain of 176 over fast year. This year there are 380 professors, in-structors, etc., being an increase in the eaching staff of 30. Forty-six states and 16 foreign countries are represented in the student body.

English Coal for America. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The American femand for English coal is again in eviience, cables the Tribune's London corre spondent. Four large steamers, carry-ing among them 17,500 tons, has this week been fixed on the Newcastle market for New York and Boston. The coal covered by those transactions is for January loading, and the rates at which the vessels have been chartered show a smart ad-

Ten People Are Made Five. CHIQAGO, Dec. 26.-Rev. N. B. Naylor erformed a marriage ceremony last night by which five couples were united, says a



H. E. Thomas, Manager P. U.

special to the Chronicle from Armstrong Mo. The brides and bridegrooms a circle around the minister and with clasped hands took the vows. They beagreed to be married at the same time and

The Colonel Producing Copy.

Salem Journal. Salem Journal.

This Christmas eve as the Journal is being printed there is a group of boys at the window watching the editor pound the typewriter. They wonder at the flying fingers rattling down on the keys and what they are producing. They have no envy in their make-up. Their greatest achievement is as yet capacity for environment. They are so far in life freed. joyment. They are so far in life freed from the clash and spur of competition with their fellows. Would not this be a beautiful world if we did not pull and strive to defeat each other so much in business and in all the walks of life? If each were only animated and sparkling and bubbling over with good will toward

DETAILS OF SIBERIAN CONNECTION DISCUSSED IN PARIS.

Railways Make Estimates for Trip Through Asia to Europe-Shorter Time-Passenger Facilities.

Reports are at hand of a conference in Paris in relation to Siberian Railway arrangements for through bookings, fares and baggage between Europe and Asia by the Siberian line, says the Shanghai Times. The conference was convoked by M. de Peare, representative of the Chi-nese Eastern Railway, and was composed of representatives of French, Dutch, Bel-gian, German, Austro-Hungarian rail-ways, of the International Sleeping Car Company, and of the Southeastern and Chattam Rallway. Chattam Rallway.

Discussion covered the question of the

cities and stations, as, for instance, London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin,

ALL RAIL ACROSS ASIA on land the traveler remains in touch with T. B. REED'S LAST ARTICLE needs and comfort of travelers on such a long journey it will be necessary to organize express trains with dning and sleeping cars. It will also be necessary to begin a direct and rapid service between the ports and principal cities of Western Europe and the Russian frontier stations of Alexandroff and Wirballen. From these two fronter points rapid trains with dining and sleeping cars will be dispatched three times a week to the Chinese frontier and beyond to Dainy (Port Arthur) and Pekin via Moscow and Irkutsk. These trains will have direct connection with the steamers of the Chinese Eastern Rallway, starting at least needs and comfort of travelers on such connection with the steamers of the Chi-nese Eastern Rallway, starting at least once a week for Shanghai and Nagasaki. With regard to the Chinese mail via Si-beria, a naval officer, writing from Wei Hai Wei to England, states: "We have just had a signal to say that there is a tri-weekly mail running across Siberia, and that letters with Russian stamps will be sent by it, taking three weeks to Lon-don." The letter containing this statement bore the Russian postmark of Chitu, September 1, and was delivered at Sidcup, Kent, on September 30. The next day, October 1, a second letter was received, bearing date of Wei Hai Wei, September Vienna, Budapest and St. Petersburg, 5, and Russian postmark of Chifu of the where through tickets might be bought for Dainy, Pekin, Shanghai, Yokohama days, or, probably 25 days, to London, as 5, and Russian postmark of Chifu of the

PROPOSED AS INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.



CLARENCE S. DARROW, COUNSEL FOR UNITED COALWORKERS.

Clarence 5. Darrow, who has received wide public notice since his appointment as counsel for the United Mineworkers before the strike commission, is propos an independent candidate for Mayor of Chicago. He was born in Ohio, studied law, and went to Chicago in 1887. He first attracted attention by an able address on taxation, appearing on the same platform with Henry George in 1888.

The Nation at large first became acquainted with his name during the famous

trial of Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the great railroad strike in 1894. Whatever Mr. Darrow's private opinion may have been concerning the incidents that to Debe' indictment, no amount of legal ability he possessed could save the strike leader from just punishment, for public opinion was a unit in condemning the acts of violence which resulted in flagrant destruction of life and property Two years later Mr. Darrow ran for Congress on the Bryan-Altgeld ticket, but

His connection with the Debs case had identified him permanently with the cause of organized labor, and in 1898, when Thomas L. Kidd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, was indicted with two oth ers for conspiracy in the woodworkers' strike at Oshkosh, Wis., Mr. Darrow was at once retained as chief counsel for the defendant. His friends are fond of asserting that his arguments in that trial constituted the most remarkable defense of the organized labor movement ever made. They are also responsible for the statement that Mr. Darrow's oration had such an effect upon the opposing counsel that he became a convert to its doctrines. Recently he was elected to the Illinois Legislature on a public-ownership platform.

and other important places in China and compared with the usual five weeks. The Japan. All questions of train connections, prices of tickets for children and servants, and all matters of a similar nature were treated. It is probable that a single ticket will be good for six months and a return ticket for two years. The CHINESE WANT HOSPITAL amount of baggage which each traveler

nay take with him without extra cost will not be less than the 30 kilogramm allowed on the Continental railways. In a letter addressed to the companies concerned by M. de Peare, the follo was represented to be the state of facts At the beginning of next year the Chi-nese Eastern Rallway will be opened to regular traffic over the entire distance. This line, a continuation of the Trans-Siberian line, will constitute a continuous railway uniting Western Europe and the far East. In comparison with the tea route this new service will have every dvantage as regards comfort, speed and As regards speed it is to be noted that the distance from the big towns in Western Europe up to the Rus-sian frontier stations—Alexandroff and Wierballen-takes from two to three days, and from these stations to Port Arthur (Dalny) 15% days; secondly, that from the same frontier station to Inkow Niu Chwang), and thence by the Northern Chinese Railway to Pekin, counting 24 hours for the journey from Inkow to Pekin, will take 16 days; and, finally, that from Port Arthur (Dainy) to Shang-

hal or Nagasaki by sea takes from two to three days. The journey, then, to Pekin will take from 18 to 19 days, and to Chinese or Japanese ports from 20 to 21½ days. In comparison with the sea route from English ports and from Hamburg the difference is considerable, for it takes from 31 to 32 days to reach Shanghai via Brindisi or Naples and the Suez Canal, or from 31 to 33 days via Vancouver. So that the land route shortens the journey by from 12 to 15 days, which makes saving of nearly a month in the double

But the new line offers still other advantages. By 1966 will be completed the work on the trans-Siberian line for increasing the speed of the trains, and the St. Petersburg-Viatka line will be opened, which will shorten the journey by three more days. At present the cost of the Journey, food included, from London or Hamburg to Shanghal and Nagasaki, is, via America, first class, 1694 francs, and, second class, 1997 francs; via Suez, first class, 1974 francs, and, second class, 1694 francs. By the land route across Siberia the price of tickets, including the 14 france per day per person for meals and the additional charge for express trains, is at present about 1057 francs first class, and 851 francs second class.

The comparison thus instituted assets the comparison thus instituted assets. comparison thus instituted concerns The comparison thus instituted concerns merely first and second-class passengers in express trains. But for third-class pas-

New York Celestials Will Establish the First Institution of Its Kind.

New York World. Steps are being taken in this city for the establishment of a Chinese hospital which, it is believed, will be the first regular institution in this country. Many of the Celestials residing in the Pell-street section known as Chinatown are said to have lost their faith in joss sticks and the beating of tom-toms as cure-alls, and propose to establish a hospital, the staff of which shall be entirely Chinese who have com-pleted their studies in this country. One of the leading Chinese doctors already made application to the State Board of Health for permission regularly to prachis course.

To Inspect Paris Gas Works.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Semiofficial an-councement was made today that George C. Knapp, president; Anthony N. Brady, vice-president, and C. K. G. Billings chairman of the board of directors of the People's Gas Company, will soon sail for France to inspect the gas industry in Paris, with a view to bringing about a merger of the several gas companies in that city.

Marconi Congratulated Again. GLACE BAY, N. S., Dec. 26.-The following message was received today by Marconi in reply to his wireless telegram to the Intalian Minister of Marine:

"Considering the co-operation of the

navy as a duty which was owed to you, I am happy and proud to have been sponsible for arranging that it should be given. I congratulate you cordially upon the great success obtained. MORIN."

Will Vote for New Catholie Bishop, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.-An official letter from Rome creating the office of coadjut to Archbishop Elder, has been received in Cincinnati. A vote will be taken by the irremovable rectors and councilors of the diocese, then by the bishops of the province, and afterward by the archbishops of the country. The three lists will be sent to the propaganda, which will rec-ommend to the pope, who will announce his decision.

Companies Will Not Combine. sengers as well there will be considerable advantages, for the sea journey from Hamburg to Shanghai costs about 601 Company of America, issued a statement today announcing that the plan proposed today announcing that the plan proposed 276 francs. As regards comfort the latfor the merger of the Prudential Co ter route is preferable. One advantage, and the Fidelity Trust company of New for instance, is undoubted, namely, that

VIEWS ON TRUST REGULATION AND

Extracts From the ex-Speaker's Article in the December Number of the North American Review.

TARIFF REVISION.

The elections for this year have taken place, and we have escaped the one great danger of a Democracy, which is the decision of great questions without discussion. But we have by no means got rid of the questions. We have now upon us the duty of discussing them with such care as will tend to decide them correctly. We have have and a season of prosperity. We have had a season of prosperity ly. We have had a season of prosperty which has no parallel, even in our own remarkable history. There has been a movement of concentration; and business has been carried on on so great a scale that we are ourselves frightened by the tremendous growth, but we are doing it in such a fashion as to influence the Old World.

World.

Conservatism, or the unwillingness to welcome new things, has its uses. Most new things are not good and die an early death; but those which push themselves forward and by slow degrees force themselves upon the attention of mankind are the unconscious productions of human wisdom, and must have honest consideration, and must not be made the subject of unreasoning prejudice. Toward such a movement no one has a right to look askance. Above all, no one has a right to presume such a movement wrong. It may presume such a movement wrong. It may be wrong; but when business men all over a great nation pursue the same course, the presumption ought to be that they are right. Nevertheless, the first idea is to

make them stop.

The history of corporations can be put into few words. Men of sense are unwilling to risk their all in one enterprise or business. If they can limit their risks, and if by union with others whose risks can be in like manner limited they can make a strong company, much tide money can be utilized and both capital and labor employed. On this basis, and the basis of easier management, corporations were formed and have gradually grown in full proportion to the growth of the world. In our day this growth has taken a new form. That form has been forced upon business men by competition with one another. If a number of concerns united to save expense and the duplication of management, others had to do likewise. Those unions of capital have been forced the capitalist. The element of force we must all bear

in mind if we wish to understand this question. Perhaps you think that men were glad to get into these unions and went cheerfully into combinations. Such was not the fact. Men hated to give up their independence. They and their fath ers had built up their business. They were proud of their business. They were proud of their success, and meant to leave their establishments to their children. In the head. The others must go out or take rear seats. Then came the task of valuing, which encountered the natural unwill ingness to have others do better than we almost impossible. Why was it not absolutely impossible? Simply because of the murderous competition. It was union or bankruptcy. Of course, after there had been a few examples, it became eas-ier. The rising tide of prosperity helped also, because it raised not prices only, but values, and men were reconciled by get-ting more than they hoped for, though they got no more than belonged to them It would be natural here to say, Why not let competition go on? What we want not let competition go on? What we want is the results of competition—low prices, so that we can buy all we want. The answer to this can be made, and it is worth attention. With small factories scattered around and a country store in every village, competition did insure us low prices, but did not escape the evils we will hereafter speak of. So long as competition could be carried on on the basis of tion could be carried on on the basis of living and letting live, all went well; but, as capital grew in amount and mills in size, competition, became more violent and property ceased to make returns. Now the doctrine of competition, most invaluable in its way, has its limitations. Being human, it is not an unmixed good. Destructive competition is an evil. The world can not afford to have a trade which does no pay a fair profit. Hence, when a trade eases to offer a fair profit, there has to be a remedy, and the remedy chosen here was in reality not a new one. It is impressive upon us at this time on account of its size. In a small way it has gone on ever

since business became business But are we to be exposed to the mercy of those people who pile up millions, and have we no remedy by law or constitu-tional amendment? Yes, we have many remedies, on the stump and in the news papers. But the experience of mankind is universal that Providence has not left us to the stump orator or the newspapers, or even to /the statesman. Somehow—after much blundering, perhaps, but somehow every new movement has in itself the elenent of protection of the race. For instance, we are all afraid of monopolies we fear that somebody by some scheme will squeeze us permanently, and yet that has never happened. But, you will say, what can prevent these great aggregations of capital from charging what they like? The answer is that what prevents them from charging an unfair price is the well-founded fear that they will thereby risk and lose the vast sum

already piled up.
In other words, the same state of the world, the same general wealth, which en-abled one big pile of capital to get together will enable a larger pile to get together and, by means of more modern machin-ery, to destroy the attempted monopoly. When one set of capitalists of great re nown a year or two ago attempted to take control of Pacific business, the undertaking was not so vast as to prevent men tice his profession, and if he shall be euc-tice his profession, and if he shall be euc-whose names were, up to that time, but cessful several others, who have been little known from meeting them and making at least a drawn battle. The fact is that every business man now knows that the only monopoly anybody can get, except the temporary one of patents, to which no one objects, is by producing some article cheaper and selling it cheaper than any other maker. Whether such a monopoly is obnoxious and to be stamped out I leave to the wise declamation of the friends of the people. would be a good plan if somebody

who believes in the efficacy of legislation would sit down and draw his statute and put into words his constitutional amendment, and see where he would arrive.
"Errog." says the wise Latin, "lurks in generalities." To talk of doing something by means of something, if you do not specify the something to be done or the way to do it, is a waste of time.

After all the improvement.

After all the language which has been used about the great corporations, one is a little surprised at the lack of speciis a little surprised at the lack of speci-fication. Almost everybody announces that what we need is "publicity." Even this is vague. Do you expect the public to be intrusted with the cost sheets? If you do not, then what will your publicity amount to? If you mean by "publicity" such a statement as will enable the out-sider to buy wisely, or the stockholder to sell at the true value. I fear we men

amendment to specify how often the test for water is to be applied? Are the stock-holders to be assessed daily for the variations of each day, or are the directors to be indicted daily? Shall officers of the Government determine the value, or the public in open market?

There is a piece of wisdom as old as the world, which is worthy of all consideration.

great matters. When you don't know what to do, don't do it. If the proposition is to press the oak back into an 'acorn, it had better be carefully considered.

II. The proposed treatment of corporations, even if something ought to be done, is a fine example of how easily men mistake their wishes for their reasons. It is pro-posed to repeal such portions of the tariff ect as have made these corporations prosperous. Of course, this is not intended to attack the tariff. All we are try-ing to do is to sap the prosperity of institutions which have grown so large as to frighten us. Why do they frighten us? Because they are great and strong and wealthy. Of course, then, their great-ness and strength and wealth are funda-mental facts beyond dispute. No tariff law, of course, can be made which does not apply to all. Hence, if the tariff is so reformed that the big, strong and wealthy corporations go to destruction, how are the small ones to be saved? Really, to the calm and judicious mind this seems like free trade for its own sweet sake.

subject of discussion and debate. How it can be that in this country, and at this time, passes all understanding. In the United States the policy of protection has had a century and a quarter of alternate triumph and defeat. The triumph has always been followed by prosperity, the defeat by hard times.

The idea that protection is in the nature

of medicine, to be dropped as soon as possible, is an idea we had better ex-amine. What if it is food? The medicine notion comes from the early arguments for the selection of infant industries to be fostered and cherished. Time and experience have enlarged that notion of protection. They have shown that protection is not a privilege, but a system. A privilege might be robbery. A system must justify itself by results. The principle which underlies protection is the securing at all times to the American people the markets of America. It means that the work of this Nation shall be done by the people of this Nation. All wealth comes from the marrying of labor to the raw material. In a country like ours, extending over such vast regions, there can be no lack of materials. Any system which enables our people to do our own work is the system which can give, and has given, the best results. The enemy have all along sneered at the idea that taxes can make us rich. But this is simply to begulle by words. Would It be any less absurd to say that taxes gave us good currency? And yet they did. We tax state currency. We do not raise one cent by the tax; it simply birs out the state currency. We used We used the tax as a way of accomplishing a rethe tax as a way of accomplishing a re-sult—as the means to an end. In like manner, we used the taxing power to create a barrier behind which we could do our own work. All the theorists, the men who thought there was nothing in the world they could not think of, he-clared that we would be ruined. We have not been ruined but we are have not been rulned, but we are today a very lively example of a people who do their own work. What would you say was the ideal industrial condi-tion of a Nation? Everybody at work. Just now we have everybody at work. And yet we think we want some-thing else. If we keep on fussing we shall

And yet we think we want something else. If we keep on fussing we shall get it. With all the world, except England, including her own colonies, of our opinion, with success embroidered on all our banners, we are invited to surrender our views and give place to a beaten world.

Why? Simply because of that human unrest which is part of the history of the race. We, being also of limited knowledge, are much given to be guiled by generalities. Here is one line guiled by generalities. Is the Dingley tariff bill the end of wisdom? If not, then it can be improved. A tariff bill could be framed, we think, which would be from all the errors of that celebrated bill and retain its virtues. Where would you enact sucks a beliay was a simple of the property of the proper you enact such a bill? Why, in your own mind, of course. Unfortunately, a bill enacted in the mind has no extraterritorial force. A bill enacted by Congress, like the progress of the world, is the result of a fierce conflict of o human interests, and must be so. fierce conflict of opposing men talk carelessly of tariff revision, they talk of a tariff never yet established, and one that never can be. They dream of a tariff which exactly suits th dividually, while a real tariff bill is one which measurably satisfies the coun try as a whole.

petual session, a body of men, non-parti-san, judicious, wise and incorruptible? Yes, in your mind. You can have any-thing in your mind. Imagination is unlimited, and it is very delightful to wan-der round among possible impossibilities. Just think of a non-partisan free trade sitting on a tariff tax! Of course, he would be above any prejudice except his I saw one Tariff Commissi in 1882, and its report was not enacted into law. All its mistakes were, and the result was satisfactory to nobody.

What we had better do is to remember where we are and what our dangers are Enterprises of business are not entered upon by helter-skelter. They are the re-sult of calculation. One of the first inquiries of the promoter or maker is, How many of our present conditions are to remain? If there are to be uncertainties in the future he will not dare to What can you imagine that would dam-pen a business man's ardor more than to be called on to guess what a new tariff bill would be! The prophetic instinct in the human creature is there beyond its limit.

We ought to let the tariff alone; we ought to defend it against all comers for the good of the Nation. We are doing more than well and need not hunt for disaster. That will come in due time.

Case Wins on Fouls. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 25.—Dick Case, of Seattle, was awarded the de-cision in the third round of a fight with Jack Leedham, of Vancouver, here to-night. Case was fouled half a dozen times, and was beating the Vancouver man when the fight was stopped.

AT THE HOTELS.

H G McKinley and J W Tornmerson, Mo
wife, Eugene
J E McKowen, Seati
G T Williams, Wash
A Roderick Grant, do
L MacGillis, Wis
W L Ramsey, N Y
W M Lincoln, do
C S, J Chubb, U S A
J R Bordages, Tex
A J R Bordages, Tex
A J R Hazelwood, do
Hai W Green, do
F J Welnand, Chgo
D F Rowe, Houston
W L Redies, U S S
Wisconsin
C F Whaley, St Paul
J S Cole, S F
THE PERKINS.

this is vague. Do you expect the public to be intrusted with the cost sheets? If you do not, then what will your publicity amount to? If you mean by "publicity" such a statement as will enable the outsider to buy wisely, or the stockholder to sell at the true value, I fear we may be going beyond the province of free government, which certainly thus far has left the task of keeping his fingers out of the fire to the citizen whose fingers they were.

But cannot we stop this stock-waterins? Must we not do it? Well, the value of stock is very much a matter of opinion. It will be noticed that the stock of one of the greatest companies can be bought for less than \$40. The par value is \$100. In the judgment of the world there is 60 per cent water, and in the market the water is squeezed out. Could a Legislature do it more effectually? As that same stock sold at 55, there was a time when there was only 45 per cent of water, is it proposed in the new Constitutional

CHRISTMAS MONEY

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HOW TO SPEND IT.

Don't fritter away the check father gave you Christmas on trifles that will soon he forgotten. Use it wisely. Make a beginning wish it on something that will be a solid satisfaction in all the coming years. Buy one of our holiday pianos. The low price and easy terms at which we have been selling our beautiful holiday instruments still continue. A large number of our choicest ones are still on hand, and our prices will never be lower nor terms easier than they are now. Only 35 for a start and 510 or \$12 each month afterwards makes the finest instrument we have yours. This means one of the kind of pianos that has been creating a marked impression the country over on account of exception artistic merit, case design and durability.

This is the season for making good beginnings, and there can be no better one made than to provide the means of good music and pleasant entertainment in your home. Think about this before you dispose of that Christmas check and there come in and see about one of our pianos. Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington street, opposite Cordray's Theater.

Mrs Kimball, do
Alice Cary, Scio
Josephine Fullerton,
Corvaills
L R Stinson, Salem
J Roberts, W W
Nell Carney, Wash
Fred Wynne, N Y

THE IMPERIAL.

THE IMPERIAL

C W Fulton, Astoria
J A Hamilton, Tacoma
Mrs Hamilton, do
Mr Hanley, do
R L Lincoln, L Grande
Br Taylor, Cascade
E H Tast, Chtario
J I Matherson, La
Grande
Mrs Matherson, La
Grande
Mrs Matherson, do
J W Walma
C C Irwin, Vancouver,
Wash
J H Padden, do
J H Padden, do
J W Wentworth, do
G W Eyer, Eugene
Chas Butler, do
Mrs Matherson, La Grande
Mrs Mather

Takima
C C Irwin, Vancouver,
Wash
J H Padden, do
J W Wentworth, do
G W Eyer, Eugene
Chas Butler, do
Mrs McAllister, Chgo
Mra McAllister, Chgo
Mra McAllister, do
J T Fitzgerald, city
Henry Goeta, do
Austin Frain, do
W A Campbell, Seattle
D Stockton, city
Henry Goeta, do
Austin Frain, do
W A Campbell, Seattle
D Stockton, city
C Wentworth, Sheboggan Falle
Mrs Wentworth, do
Mrs McKenzle, do
W E Frazier, Albany
Mrs Bugham, Salem
Mrs White, do
Se Fisk, Spokane
I L Coey, Burns
Mr & Mrs Sanderson,
Eugene
C C Burder, do
Hr & Mrs Sanderson,
Eugene
C C Wentworth, Sheboggan Falle
Wrs Wentworth, do
Miss W Treton, Moscow
P Hemminger, Mosler THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ST. CHARLES.

R V Parrot & w,
Butteville
H H Drapes & w,
Skagway
H C Reed, Eina, Wn
H C Reed, Eina, Wn
E Cuibertson, Clatskanie
Mrs Goodwin, Sauvie's
A Dapp, do
W Spuckelmeir, city
W S Davis, do
G Garrett, Salem
S Davis, N Y
H H Letson, do
E Kreajer, Warrendi
H Johnson, Carrotton
G Behme, La Center
Manary, Marshland
Manary, Marshl

J Donohue, Grass V J Lidey do
3 W White, Cascade L L Hollis, Carson, Wn
J D Buckmeyer, do
A C Popyoy do
C Yrezheo, Fisher's L W E Hes, Butteville
E J Marvin & w,
Nehalem
W Bush, do
E P Berdine, Gresham
J Reave, do
G L Simmons, Mntesno
J B Wests, Stella
Joe Donning, do
H Reeve, city
W S Dine, Stella
J N Young L Grande
E Burkhalter, Olympia H Winster, Ashland
G Canfield, do
J W Burkhard, do
R R Coleman, Oak P

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FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin, white, soft, healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sensation of a mild Turkish bath. All Grocers and Druggists.

TO KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM. Is the Only Possible Way of Having a Permanent Cure.

If you see a woman or a man with luxuriant glossy hair, you may be sure neither has dandruff to amount to anything. In nearly ever case where women and men have thin brittle hair, they owe ft to dan-druff. There are hundreds of preparations that "claim" to cure dandruff, but not one but Newbro's Herpicide tells you that dandruff is the result of a germ burrowing into the scalp, and that permanent cure of dandruff and its consequent falling and baldness, can only be had by killing the germ; and there is no other preparation that will destroy that germ but Newbro's Herpleide. "Destroy the cause, you re-move the effect." For sale by all drug-gists. Send 10 cents in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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