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TODAY'S WRATHER-Increasing cloudiness YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

pecature, 55; minimum temperature, 34; pre electration, none

PORTLAND. THESDAY, MARCH 17.

PESTERS THAT NEED OPENING

At length we begin to get some light upon the mystery of the Burdick case etty much all that has been sent out heretofore has been skillfully devised for the purpose of concealing knowl-edge. People are arrested, but it is always solemnly given out that the arrests are mere trifles of ceremony and that the persons detained have not the remotest connection with the case. The official proceedings seem to be like J. P. Morgan's visits to Washington and Secretary Shaw's trips to the lower end of Manhattan Island-"purely social." Columne are given us to inculcate a suspiand then more columns to eradicate it. We have voluminous evidence that Mrs. Hall did look over the balustrade and voluminous evidence in rebuttal that she did not; but as to who killed Burdick and what he was killed for we are dished out a hodge-podge of hypotheses each of which is demonstrably more untenable than all the

This is what is very likely to occur in affairs of this sort; for the supreme efforts of many vitally interested persons are directed toward divergent ends in which the consummation of justice forms no part. Families of more or less respectability are dragged into the matter, and their chief concern is to clear their own skirts of publicity and complicity. Beside the murdered man himself, whose exit from life's stage inflicts little loss, apparently, on society, Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's premeditated or accidental death is directly or indirectly due to the scandal. The whole affair is evidently one of those chance revelations, made by murder, of a festering mase of moral and social rottenness, like the Molineux trials in New York Philadelphia broker with two families each ignorant of the other's existence until a negro servant killed a wife or child in one of his fine houses. Burdick himself, it appears, was a man of extensive and varied irregularities, and his divorce complaint against his wife recounted a matter of some twenty-two specific adulterous meet-

It is the logical end of such reckless sexual enterprises that they issue in fareaching horrors of death and disgrace to those but remotely concerned; and the uttermost truth about them should be nakedly detailed and spread to the winds. Nothing but the fear of publicity will deter the principals; nothing but the fear of publicity will arouse relatives and friends to perform, while yet there is time, the duties of admonition, reproof and family and social discipline. The mother of Mrs. Burdick is to be pitied for her most distressing situation; but she is also to be blamed for her long acquiescence in her daughter's waywardness and pretty certainly also for many a sin of omission in parental discipline. Many an evil strikes its roots in the love of money; and society must pay the penalties of these horrors and seandals until it learns to turn its back on depravity in real lace and tuxedos as well as in Whitechapels and Tender-

INTERURBAN RAILROADS.

Interurban electric railroads, like team railroads, benefit "both ends of the line," but especially the big end. Every such enterprise at the East furnishes incontrovertible evidence of this These electric lines add steadily to the business of the commercial center and bind it more closely to its conuting territory. It is strange, therefore, that coldness should mark the attitude of Portland toward the proposed Hillsboro road. Opposition from owners of residence property to a car line in though the real estate market falls to disclose depreciation of values on Glisan street as compared with the next paralbil street to the north or the south. Lots East Yambili are not held higher than on East Morrison, nor is property on North Twenty-third street less valuable than on North Twenty-second.

At any number of cities in Ohio and Indiana, as well as in New England, Interurban electric lines secure entrabce cities under trackage arrangements existing errect-car companies. with Indianapolis, for example. Five interburban roads, entering from as into the heart of the Hoosier capital over the tracks of the street-car com-They do not interfere with its traffic because they carry no city passengers, i. e., none except those destined to the country or coming from the country. They have no "pick-ups" and they do not hamper the operation of city

the central point, and the only sufferer is the steam railroad, for which the public has little sympathy. It yields to the inevitable, just as the telegraph companies without a struggle surrendered a large share of local business to the long-distance telephone.

Based on the history of Eastern interurban roads, it may safely be asserted that the Hillsboro line, if built, will soon be extended to McMinnville and thence to Corvallis, through a section whose every mile is rich in agricultural resources. Capital for such an enterprise is more than abundant. With wise management, failure to earn dividends is next to impossible. Advantages to the farmers and to Portland are apparent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Today our Irish fellow-citizens will celebrate the birthday of St. Patrick with appropriate speech and song. It was Tyrone Power, a brilliant Irish comedian, who, on his last visit to America, nearly seventy years ago, used to delight his audiences in New York City by singing:

St. Patrick was a gintleman, And came of dacint papie.

Historically the song told the truth, for St. Patrick was well born. grandfather was a priest and his father magistrate under the Roman rule of northernmost Britain. St. Patrick was taken prisoner at 15 in a foray made by the Picts and Scots into Roman territory. He was sold as a slave in Ireland, but escaped to his country and kindred when he was 22, and at once began to educate and prepare himself for the work of a Christian missionary to Ireland, with whose forlorn condition of pagan barbarism he had become familiar during his captivity.

The season passed by the great Spanish humorist Cervantes in slavery seems to have helped rather than hindered the development of his genius and his singularly humane spirit. So it was with St. Patrick. He was endowed by nature with the spirit of a Christian mystic and plous enthusiast. He was familiar at an early age with spiritual visions and voices that were as real to him as they were to Joan of Arc. He inherited this devout nature from his priestly grandfather, just as Emerson's exceptional spiritual nature was due to the fact that he was descended from a line of Puritan ministers. Such personages as St. Patrick are frequent in the history of the Catholic Church, whose giory has been enhanced by St. Teresa, Catherine of Siena, St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis d'Amisi-men of the breed of enthusiasts who from youth up closely imitated the great example of their holy master in the matter of total selfabnegation and self-sacrifice. It was this spirit that animated the famous prelates in early English history and nerved them to stand between the people and the brutality of cruel despots, and made the Catholic Church the only shield and intercessor for the poor and the unfortunate. Anselm defied Will-iam Rufus when no other man dared face him, as fearlessly as Stephen Langton did King John and Becket Henry II. And this absolute self-devotion to the cause of their persecuted flocks made the church immensely powerful for good in days when there were no Parliaments to hold the caprice of Kings

in check. This heroic spirit of the early Christian Church filled the heart and mind of St. Patrick so completely from his earliest years that he may be said to have been endowed with the genius of the missionary from birth, and it was the revival of this spirit by Loyola that saved the Catholic Church at a time when the shock of the great schism of the Reformation threatened to subvert The Jesuits sought to convert China It. and Japan, suffered martyrdom among the American Indians in revival of th same lofty spirit that prompted St. Patrick to redeem Ireland from pagan barbarism. The highest Irish Catholic authorities, like President Sullivan, of Queen's College, Cork, confess that it i story of St. Patrick is fact and how much fable; but there is no doubt that and good man, who made Ireland so Christiana country that Christianity surin Britain after the influence of Roman Christianity had departed with its arms from England and the pagan Sexon had exterminated the Britons St. Patrick modestly describes himself as "unlearned," but he was educated in all the went to his work in Ireland in 421 A. D. when he was 30 years of age.

Of the celebration of St. Patrick's day it is but just to say that it has long ago ceased in America to be what it once was, a day surrendered chiefly to the noisy conviviality of a mere National yields to gentle, persuasive treatment. holiday. It is become a day of serious celebration in which the religious ob-servance and historical discourse are chiefly prominent. This was not the fact as late as thirty years ago, when in our great cities "drowning the shamrock" was a leading feature of the St. Patrick's banquet. In New York City the parade was suffered to block the principal thoroughfares, interrupt business and delay transportation. Mayor Hall, of New York, in those days dressed himself in green velvet and reviewed the great parade, which was, of course, as noisy and riotous as possible. But the increase of humane manners has changed all this so completely that in the City of Washington at a St. Patrick's banquet, if any body "drowns the shamrock" today it will be an American invited guest, for the Irish Catholics of that city are conspicuous for total absti-

nence and for refusing to engage in the selling of liquor. The same change of manners and habits is seen in the manufacturing towns of New England. St. Patrick's day is front of their doors is not unnatural, universally celebrated with a total absence of the old-time alcoholic indulgence. This notable fact is a significant illustration of the growing refinement of the American people. Excessive hilarity obtained through alcohol on public occasions is looked upon with disfavor and is rapidly dying of popular disusage. The Catholic clergy have done much to discourage the old-time convivial celebration of St. Patrick's day by urging the leading communicants to surrender it to religious observance and as large numbers of vessels on Puget historical celebration of the past and present worth of the Irish people. There is somehing very noble and refined in many different directions, run their cars | keeping green the memory of the great Irish missionary, a memory that is still Portland from a foreign port, fragrant of moral and spiritual worth charged and loaded in this city. through the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries. With such a commemoration Christians of all sects and no sect can heartily sympathize, for it is a tribute ers making daily round trips between to the self-eacrifice and the philan-

busicess these interurban lines bring to Protestantscan honor the memory of the nan, even as Protestants and Catholics equally honor Jesus, the great Master, whose heroic servant this great missionary was all his days, from youth to the grave. Truly, as Tyrone Power sang, "St. Patrick was a gentleman" in the highest and noblest sense of that muchabused word, for a true gentleman writes the "golden rule" and the whole humane code of Christ on his battleflag and strives to follow it all his days to the death.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

The gambling mania is said to be at a more acute stage in the various cities of the country than usual. It has always possessed a number of people in every community, but it occasionally develops new phases which bring the vice that it represents for the time being more plainly before the public. Now it appears in an epidemic of bank embezalement, brought on by ventures with the trust funds of depositors, and again in a lottery epidemic, the most common form of which finds expression in the church fair and in the "raffle" for a charitable purpose. Though shifting its form upon occasion, it may well be said that gambling we have always with ua When the mania is confined to the "fast set," it is scarcely worth while to vex the public spirit with a rehearsal of its acts and antics; but when it extends to the employes of business ho the situation becomes alarming. Says the Chicago Tribune:

the Chicago Tribune:

Bons of wealthy parents, fast young fellows, giddy girls and reckless women may gamble at the gaming table, at the racetrack or in the poolroom or bucket shop, but, as a rule, they only injure themselves. They usually gamble from love of excitement. But when the employes of business houses, clerks, book-keepers, managers or agents, having confidential relations with the house in some cases, gamble because of their desire to get rich quick, they are in a position to harm or even rule others.

The story of gambling of this type is the same-yesterday, today and forever. Starting out without dishonest intent beyond the desire to make a large sum out of a small one, its victim is speedily lured beyond his depth and defalca-tion, debt and dishonor follow by quick or slow stages, but with absolute certainty. There is always the intention to "get even" and return the amount borrowed without the owner's knowledge or consent, but in very many cases this intention, born of desperation, is never realized and the victim of the gambling mania in due time reaches the last stage, which is ruin.

The matter as touching employes has come so serious that business men and guaranty companies have been aroused to the necessity of placing a double guard upon the risks that they take in reputations. The secretary of one of the largest guaranty companies in the East is quoted by the journal above named as saying: "The these companies run are great, and the number of losses grows more frequent, We have been unable to form a satisfactory estimate of the actual number of shortages due to gambling, but they are undoubtedly numerous." It is admitted that the matter is a

difficult one to deal with, since there are many ways to gamble without resort to a gambling-house, a racetrack or a poolroom, but it is suggested that em-ployers could do something toward protecting themselves by giving notice that any employe known to engage in gambling of any description would be sum marily discharged. Transportation companies have protected themselves to a considerable extent in recent years from disasters caused by drunken employes through a rule which makes drinking while on duty or within a specified time before going on duty cause for dis missal, which will be at once acted upon. This rule has, it is said, done more to promote temperance in ten years than all the persuasive effort look-ing to that end has been able to accomplish in half a century. Men hesitate when called upon to make choice between loss of positions and drinking, but the more upright and responsible among them usually decide to let liquor difficult to determine how much of the this does not apply to men who are the slaves of a habit of half a lifetime, but the system merely rules these out and he was an authentic character, a great | deals with those who are still able to exercise the virtue of self-control. In this way the irresponsible are weeded vived there in better shape than it did out of the ranks. There is, to be sure, a great deal to do yet before railroad trains, steamer lines and the Government transport service are free from the menace of irresponsibility through drunken or tippling employes, bu all statements agree that a great monastic learning of his day and spent step in the right direction has several years in such preparation before been taken. This should encourage employers to apply the same rule to men who gamble, not as a matter of philanthropy, but of self-protec tion. The cambling mania is said to be on the increase. It is well known that it is not one of those hallucinations that

> The children's cry, the mother's prayer, The weeping wife's complaint-Fall unheeded upon the ears of the man who is possessed by it. Perhaps more practical means may arrest its course. Failing in this, such means may at leas be of the preventive order.

INCOMPARABLE COMPARISONS.

In an article on the "World's Great Porta" the Seattle Post-Intelligencer a few days ago printed some very remarkable statements regarding the commerce of this port. After printing the statement that a Treasury bulletin shows a total of 1,221,890 tons of shipping entering Puget Sound during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the Post-Intelligencer continues:

Portland, Or., has made some pretbe considered a seaport, and has frequently challenged comparison with the cities of Puget Sound, as to the volume of commerce transcounty, as to the votume of commerce trans-acted through the several ports. The figures of tonnage which entered at the custom-house of Puget Sound for the last flacul year are given above. The entries at the port of Williamette for the same period were 66.541 tons.

From the above the reader unfamiliar with the facts in the case will gain the impression that the entire foreign commerce of Portland for the period mentioned was 66 541 tons. Here are the facts: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, there entered at Portland from foreign ports 176 vessels of a total net register of 328,005 tons. Some of these vessels entered direct from for-eign ports at Astoria, and proceeded under a coastwise permit to Portland, just Sound enter at Port Townsend and proceed coastwise to Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and a dozen other ports. Every one of these vessels, however, came to Portland from a foreign port, and dis-

Now as to the phenomenally large figures on the tonnage entering on Puget Sound. There are four good-sized steamthe Puget Sound cities and Vancouver of hamper the operation of city thropy practiced and enforced at the and Victoria, B. C. The tonnage of this Very large is the aggregate of peril of his life by St. Patrick. All fleet multiplied about 300 times per year

thing for swelling up statistics, and the Numerous Alaska steamers,

Zealand, Siberia, Java and other remote quurters of the globe and loaded outward for distant ports. Of course, Seattle is not to blame because such a large portion of her foreign commerce comes across a narrow strip of water on ferry steamers or tugboats, but in comparing said commerce with that of her neighbors more care should be exercised in explaining details, for, in the language of Dogberry, "comparisons are odorous.

Reducing the error of the Post-Intelligencer to ratios, it is apparent that, eliminating the tonnage of the steamers Rosalia, Majestic, North Pacific and Mainlander and a few other "Straits ferries" would cut the totals down about 70 per cent. Giving the tonnage which actually came to Portland from foreign ports in the time mentioned, the P.-L. will advance its figures about 500 per

Visitors to the Oregon Historical Society's rooms, who know anything of the early history of Oregon, will approach with reverence the journal of Rev. Jason Lee, recently added to the society's collection in the City Hall. What those early years-the years of which this journal, kept intermittently from 1834 to 1838, treats-meant to civilization as expressed in the slow growth and tardy ettlement of the beautiful wilderness known as the Oregon Country is but faintly expressed in the meager records of the time. Lonely beyond conception, brooded over by isolation, yet strong in a sublime sense of duty, were the lives of those who went up and down the Willamette Valley and out into the Umpqua in those far-away years. The incidents of their lives were seemingly of the barest commonplace, yet to those who are separated from them by nearly three-quarters of a century they have all the characteristics of a romance. To Oregonians grown old or who are growing old there is a pathos in the recital of the happenings of those early days, while to younger persons they appeal with all the zest of adventure. The Historical Society is wise in adding to its resources for information all of the authentic data of the beginnings of the state which can be secured.

Mr. Dresser, recommended for the Oregon City Land Office, is none other than the man who came to Hon. H. W. Corbett two years ago, then unknown to Mr. Corbett, voluntarily tendered his support to Mr. Corbett for the United States Senatorship, and solicited Mr. Corbett's assistance to be placed on the Republican ticket for Joint Representative of Multnomah and Clackamas Counties in the Legislature. Mr. Corbett did what he could for him as requested, and then Dresser, being elected, went up to Salem and voted against Mr. Corbett from first to last. His appointment to the Oregon City place may come as the reward for that unique proceeding; but it will not go much farther than that in the way of recommending Mr. Dresser to men of their word, or promising fidelity in his official duties.

The pope is about 93, and his great age might be quoted as due to saintly life and serene devotion to other than worldly pursuits, but here is exa giant in physique, a celibate and a eaint, if there ever was one, died when but a little past 57 years of age. Ex-Governor Holbrock, of Vermont, "war Governor," celebrated his 90th birthday recently after an active life of worldly pursuits.

Practical and public-spirited is the movement among farmers of Eastern Multnomah for a berry exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. Hood River, Walla Walla, several counties in the Willamette Valley, Clark County, across the Columbia, and Rogue River Valley will naturally join. Money prizes ought to be put out by the Fair management to compensate growers for their labor, With this incentive the "Oregon Country" can make such a show that some twentieth century Isaak Walton may truthfully write down that the creator of strawberries chose the Pacific Northwest as his specially favored district for the finest berry in the world.

Miss Emma Kellogg, of Colorado, wants to be a game warden in that state. Her petition for appointment is backed by the statement that she is skilled in woodcraft, has successfully hunted mountain lion, deer and elk, and -crowning achievement-that she once assoed a young bear and took it home She should be called upon to alive. prove that she did not hunt deer and elk out of season, and that she did not sell her luckless captive to a faker to aid in advertising a patent medicine, or to a saloonkeeper to be trained as an attraction for his saloon through the cruel devices by which such training is accomplished.

General James W. McMillen, a Union soldier of Kentucky birth, who died recently at Washington, aged 77, com-manded a brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Cedar Creek so ably that General Sheridan gave him the credit of being the first to break Early's lice in the final assault. He was also a veteran of the Mexican War, and was a grandson of Colonel James McMillen, who served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War.

For their campaign against germs of disease, the new State Board of Health seem to have outlined a comm plan. They are entitled to the hearty support and co-operation of every par-

(they miss one day per week) is a great | PROSPERITY NOT A "DEBAUCH."

New York Times, The financial writer of the London Francisco and all other ports lying The financial writer of the London south of the death-haunted region of Times with friendly intent utters a word Cape Flattery prevents participation in of warning concerning what he supposes this peculiar kind of "foreign commerce." Numerous Alaska steamers, cial dissipation. There is for him a dark tugboats and even freight scows entermy mystery in the large reductions in the large from British Columbia waters all the deposits of the Clearing-House banks ing from British Columbia waters all the deposits of the Clearing-House banks aid in swelling the totals to a point far in the last quarter of 1902. He infers that

profitable. Naturally our foreign creditor also believes it to be profitable, or he would indicate his reluctance to lend by charging a higher interest rate than now

his warning words:

No country can show contempt for sound business rules with impunity, and the impunity apparently sajoyed by the United States for the disregard of the laws of economics, which is a consequence of that country's comparative youth, merely amounts to detay in the day of reckoning for each occasion of economic debauch.

The idea which possesses the mind of this writer is plainly that of excessive speculation. He evidently imagines that we are in the midst of one of those pe-riods of frenzied financial gambling which oftentimes follow upon the excessive in flation of a Nation's currency. The fac that our currency is not at the momen The fact inflated, that it is indeed insufficient for our present needs, and that we should very gladly and might with entire pru-dence increase it by \$100,000,000 if our cur-rency laws permitted should have put the London Times writer on his guard against the alluring simile of the dissipa-tions of youth.

The "economic debauth" into which

"economic debauth" into which we have plunged is mainly an attempt to make the facilities for our business more nearly adequate to its volume. It is per-fectly true that there is a very great volume of new bonds in the market which have not yet passed from the hands of the underwriters into the hands of investors. In a great part they are the bonds of raffroads requiring money to en-large their terminals, lay more tracks and add to their rolling stock equipment. This is precisely such an investment as a manufacturer makes when he discovers that his plant must be enlarged to enable him to keep up with his orders. Our commodities on their way to the sea-board for export have been beyond all precedent delayed in transportation precedent delayed in transportation through the inability of the railroads to furnish cars and locomotives or through furnish cars and locomotives or through such freight blockades as that which nearly paralyzed the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania road itself is preparing to spend more than \$100,000,000 in adding to ts facilities. This use of capital by the railroads in

bettering and enlarging their facilities is justified by every law of business. It is no more a debauch than the eating of a beefsteak is a debauch when the consumer of it is a hungry workingman e his muscles in productive labor. The rail-roads are not merely repairing waste; they are bringing up to the capacity which business now calls for systems than worldly pursuits, but here is exCongressman Martin I. Townsend, of
Troy, N. Y., an active politician and
able lawyer all his days, dead at 93 of
pneumonia. There have been many
long-lived sinners and a good many
short-lived saints. Aaron Burr lived to
be over 80, while Bishop Phillips Brooks, gross earnings of our railroads for the calendar year 1900 reached the immense total of \$1.525,344,597, an increase of \$82,-000,000 over the preceding year. Notwithstanding the general increase of wages, notwithstanding the falling off due to the anthracite coal strike and to the crop shortage of the preceding year, the net railroad earnings of the country for 1902 were \$469,879,407. This shows an apparent decrease of \$3,000,000 in net earnings as compared with the preceding year, but it is the judgment of the Financial Chronicle, which has collated these statistics, that on complete returns this apparent decrease would be converted into a small gain of probably \$2,000,000.

It is from such figures that we come

to understand upon how solid a basis the present great prosperity of the country rests. Rallroad earnings are not specuresiz. Mairoad earnings are not speculative. They reflect with great accuracy the business conditions of the country. At present these conditions are of high prosperity. That they are soon to become conditions of loss, disaster and panic there is no visible reason to believe. The symptom upon which our London friend basis his diagnosis is one due not to eco-nomic debauchery, not to speculative kite-flying, but to the perfectly well-understood defects of our currency laws. Congress would not give us even the little relief which the Aldrich bill might have afforded. There was at no time during the recent ession a reasonable prospect that it would pass such a measure as was de-manded in the resolution prepared by the committee of the American Bankers' Asociation, "a law imparting a greater degree of elasticity to our currency sys-tem, making it responsive to the demands of the business interests of the country." If the banks were permitted to issue on aound security notes to meet such business demands as those which now exist, notes which would be readily withdrawn when they were no longer needed, we should not see the surplus reserve on the point of extinction in the month of March. We should hear less of undistributed bond is-sues and London critics of American in-dustry and finance would speak in a correspondingly more hopeful tone,

Training the Men Behind the Guns. Bailtmore Sun. If Uncie Sam is to have an efficient Navy

as well as a large one, the men behind the guns ought to be thoroughly trained in the use of their weapons. The North At-lantic battleship squadron, it is stated in Washington dispatches, will be kept at target practice for three months in the Gulf of Mexico prior to its departure on its European cruise. The ships of the Pacific squadron have been instructed to begin a systematic course of practice. The communders of other warships have been ordered to give gunners every opportunity to improve their marksmanship. It may be taken for granted that the American people will lose no sleep because of the fear that our naval artillerists are deteriorating.

AN OLD SUPERSTITION LAID.

New York Evening Post.

There is no more inevitable superstition in American life than the belief that men of high rank at college rarely win the world's prizes. It is all up with the pale valedictorian, many feel, when he steps down from the commencement patform, while the turn of the metry fellows in the lower half of the class has only begun. The reasons for a belief so the deposits of the Clearing-House banks in the lower half of the class has only begun. The reasons for a belief so only begun. The reasons for a belief so in some way this represents not liquidation accompanies them.

The 175 vessels totaling over 325,000 tons came to this city from all parts of the world. They brought rich cargoes from Calcutta, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Australia, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Shielda, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or they came in ballast from Africa, Madagas-car, Central and South America, New Zealand, Siberia, Java and other remote quarters of the globe and loaded out-

will have to own that it has bitten of more than it can chew."

Before proceeding to consider the further counsels of sobriety of our friend across the water we invite his attention to the fact that while it is true, that there has been a considerable loss of deposits by the Clearing-House banks there has also been a very large increase in the deposits of the trust companies. Probably he had overlooked that fact. A great many trust companies have been organized during the past year, and some of the older companies have been organized during the past year, and some of the older companies have become trail. The trust companies have become very active competitors of the National and state banks. They offer attractive rates of interest upon current balances. The deposits of the New York City trust companies on January 1 reached the aggregate of \$23,77,84. They held within about \$100,000,000 as much as the Clearing-House banks.

Nevertheless it is perfectly true that we have called upon European capitalists and are still successfully calling upon them to aid us in the task for which our London friend assumes that our masticatory apparatus is inadequate. It is not at all a bad sign that we are borrowing money in Europe. It means that we have a use for it—a use which we believe to be profitable. Naturally our foreign creditor also believes it to be profitable, or he

The Phi Beta Kappa man's chances of success are nearly three times those of his class-mates as a whole; the upper stratum of college life is the upper stratum still when put to the test, and, to horrow further from the nomenclature of the geologist, the cataclysm of graduation does not produce a subversion of strats.

would indicate his reluctance to lend by charging a higher interest rate than mow prevails. We use foreign capital because, great as is our wealth, the extraordinary volume of business now being done here transcends the limits of our own financial resources.

In comparing our departure from the path of financial soberness to the wild habits of exuberant youth, our foreign critic, we think, has stumbled into the pitfall of a false analogy. But here are his warning words: omalous case. Only a group of at colleges comes to the rescue of the theory that prominence, like truth in her well, must be sought at the bottom of the class list. Hamilton, Hobart, Ken-yon, Marietta and Middlebury all have a greater percentage of prominence among their living graduates than am-ong their Phi Beta Kappa men. But since all these colleges, except one. exceptionally high percentages of prom-inence, the statistics are quite as much an argument in favor of the small college as against membership in that staid brotherhood.

brotherhood.

It is not difficult, finally, to see how the superstition that the dullards or ne'er-do-weels of a class come out best ne'er-do-weels of a class come out best in the long run—a theory often supported by the venerated names of Grant and Beeches—got its currency. Old graduates are noticeably reticent as to their academic triumphs; they soon forget to wear their Phi Beta Kappa keys or other insignia of scholastic well-doing. Time alone works a curious change with the soberest of them. Young Thomas who is leading the junjor class in college today leading the junior class in college today assiduously apologizes for the fact, and piques himself upon a reputation as a sport. But young Thomas is nothing to Thomas senior, who delivered the vuledictory oration in 1868. Let Thomas sen-ior in his capacity of old and prominent graduate revisit his Alma Mater of a commencement season, and associate again with undergraduates and their fearfully admiring parents. Will his talk be of his medal in natural philosophy, of his numerous prizes in all the sciences and arts of the 60s? Alas, he will appropriate to himself all the irregularities he ever saw or heard of as an under-graduate; will tell how he wigged the professors, elevated a cow to the Hbrary roof, or introduced a goat into the chapel And those who hear and believe him will say, "There's a sad dog; none of your greasy grinds, and see how well be has turned out." Hence, in part, an amiable superstition which Professor Dexter's trenchant article will not avail wholly to destroy.

A Queer Congressional Blunder,

Philadelphia Bulletin. carelesaness in connection with important legislation is revealed by the discovery that the new immigration law has been framed so that it applies to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as well as to the country itself. The executive officials of the Govern-ment, including Secretary Shaw, whose ad-vice was asked in regard to the new act. are said to have been ignorant of the are said to have been ignorant of the clause bringing the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico within the scope of its operations. As conditions within each of these insular possessions differ widely from those prevailing in the United States, it is evident that its strict enforcement is likely to be difficult and that it may work much hardship.

law so sweeping. The country has often

St. Louis and Portland Expositions.

The New West Trade (Spokane). The St. Louis Fair, commemorating the Louisians purchase, will undoubtedly be the greatest and most successful world's fair ever held. Moreover, the by be the greatest and most successful world's fair ever held. Moreover, the St. Louis Fair will call especial attention to all that great expanse of our country lying this side of the Mississippi River.

The Portland Centennial, while much less pretentious, is nevertheless of very great importance to this state. The Portland Exposition is sure to be the Portland Exposition is sure to be the biggest affair of the kind ever held west of the Rockles. As many of the people who will visit the Portland Fair will traverse this state, either going or coming, or perhaps both, Washington, if creditably represented, should gain as much, if not more, from the exposition than Oregon herself.

The action of certain Seattle newspa-The action of certain and person attacking a worthy Portland enterprise, solely because of petty jealousies, is not entirely unwarranted but narrow and contemptible. The people of row and contemptible. The people of this state should, and will, go in and help for all they are worth to make the Port-land Fair a success.

> Why Sailors Are Scarce. Philadelphia Record.

In existing conditions it is much easier to set affoat enormous sea monsters than it is to obtain the necessary quotas of disciplined seamen for the naval service. When intelligent and spirited American youths see that there is no prospect of promotion in the Navy save for a select few they prefer the merchant marine, in which there is no bar to their advance-ment.

Queen Lil's Generous Dole.

Washington Post. The Senate has arranged that Mrs. Dom-inis is to have her \$200,000 personally and that it is not to filter through the hands of an agent. This will be sure to disap-point some of those who have been workpoint some of those who have been work-ing so zealously for the poor, wronged

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A St. Johns youth suggests that the street railway company refushion its car seats or supply a section of adhesive plaster with each transfer ticket.

St. Louis expects to have a \$5,000,000 midway, but it is to be "strictly moral." St. Louis might as well save its money, if that's the game it proposes to work on this confiding Republ

Everybody knows the sailor boarding house runners would not be so cruel as to leave an innocent, confiding fellowcreature aboard a foreign-bound ship about to sail and especially after pocketing the advance money purchased by their fellow's innocence. Sailor boarding-house runners are our only purely benevolent institution

The Postmaster at Keoka, Island of Maue, Hawaii, has resigned, and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General so far has been unable to find any one who will take the place. The salary is \$2 a year. The retiring official David Kaphokonkimohkeweonah, is a lineal descend ant of the great King Kalitapokamikokiweatoha, who, according to tradition was "very fond of missionaries," and partook of a very good many

There's many a color out teday; Yes, many a one I ween, But the color that predominates Is good old shamrock green.

And on the schoolboy's breast, And even the man who carries mail Is decked out with the rest.

That beautiful badge of Ireland Can everywhere be seen, And it's mighty glad I am to be A-wearing of the green.

A short time ago Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was naked by a gentleman interested in a Methodist convention to go on to that state from Washington and help organize the convention in the interests of a certain candidate for bishop. "Oh, no," replied Senator Foraker, "I guess I'll keep out of that. When it comes to Republican politics and Methodist politics the Methodist politicians leave the Republican politicians a mile from the starting point."

It has recently come to light that the framework of the new elevator in the White House is made from wood taken from the historic Old South Church at Boston. A few years ago the trustees of the church decided to replace the roof, which had covered the church for 170 years, with one that was entirely safe. Steel trusses were substituted for the old English oak beams, which had become as hard as iron during their years of service. These beams have been carefully stored in Worcester, and enough were secured for the White House elevator

In the directory of the Fifty-eighth Congress, just out, Senator J. Frank Alice, of Delaware, describes himself as "president of the Bay State Gas Company," thus announcing his identification with Addicks. Mr. Heyburn the new Idaho Senator, is described as "not affected by the silver craze of 1896." Representative Ames, of Massachusetts, is probably the only member of Congress who gives the name of his grandfather (Benjamin F. Butler), and also that of his father (Adelbert F. Ames). The new Senator from Utah, in a six-line sketch, takes pains to say that he was "married September 17, 1884, to Alpha M. Eldridge." He thus makes the attack of the Utah strants an endeavor to "correst the record.

A tall and athletic looking man, suntanned and wearing a sombrero, sidled up to the Senate doorkeeper recently and said:

"I want to see Senator Quay?" The doorkeeper, rather impressed with the tall man's appearance, stammered: "The Senate is very busy now, and I'm afraid the Senator can't come out and talk to you."

"I don't want to talk to him. I only want to see the noble features of the man who has been fighting for statehood. I'm from Arizona."

shown into page, who pointed out the Pennsylvania statesman. The Arizona man gazed long and earnestly. Then he said sadly to the page:

"Son, I wish I hadn't come to see him He don't impress me none."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is not so far from New York that it has falled to take notice of a certain foreign er who has been getting undue attentio in the metropolis, concerning whom and which it submits the following trenchant comment:

There seems to be no reason for supposing that Congress knew what it was doing when it made the provisions of the law so sweeping. The country has often been assured that the committees having measures of moment in their charge scrutinized them with such painstaking care that exhaustive debate upon them was unnecessary. In this instance, at least, this theory is apparently disproved.

The blunder may be rectified at the next session of Congress, but that does not alter the fact that it may cause a good deal of inconvenience and possibly injustice in the meantime.

From all account that alleged Count de Montesquieu, now doing the people of New York, is the very last possibility in the way of an ass. Nething like him has ever messed the asmosphere of Gotham, so far as we have kept up with the records. And yet, is all probability, some American girt, with money and sense in the ratio of 19 to 1, will buy him. We have not learned his price, but suppose in a year or two she will wonder why her parents didn't have her locked up in a lunatic sayium before she could make a fool of herself. Such things as this Count possess attractions fag certain female minds, and they naturally come together like a donkey and a bunch of thistles. From all account that alleged

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Does George stay late when he calls?"
"Yes, he does." "Poor fellow! I suppose he falls asleep."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Dolly—Wheat pleasure have you given up during Lent as a penance? Polly—Let me see! I've given up thinking about giving things -Baltimore Herald.

-Baltimore Herald.

Laura-You have met the two Johnsons. What do you think of them? Maude-Well, the one is terribly simple and the other is simply terrible. Brooklyn Life.

"Mr. Tiffin is awfully attentive to that rich old maiden annt of his. Haven't you noticed it?" "Test he believes people can be killed by kindness."—Town and Country.

by kindness."—Town and Country.
First Boy-My father's going to have a horseless carriage. Second Ditto-Hub! That's nothing. We've had a coalless furnace at our house all Winter.—Boston Transcript.
Tess-Oh, yes, I feel preity sure of him. I rejected him when he proposed first because I was positive he'd try again. Jess-And you were right. He did try again, and I accepted him.—Fhiladelphia Press.

Hundtayli-it seems that in all salload accepted him.

him.-Philadelphia Press.

Hundtswili.-It seems that in all railroad accidents the first and last cars are always the unes that are injured. O'Rourke-Shure, an' I wonder why they dun't lave thim two cars off the thrain entoriety.-Detroit Free Press.

"Might I hope that if I asked you to marry me the answer would be favorable?" "Might I hope that if I said yes to your question you would really and truly ask me to marry you?" "Jane, be mine!" "I'm yours."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The longer I live," sighed the sage. "and the more I learn, the more firmly am I convinced that I know absolutely nothing?" "lould have told you that 25 years ago," said his wife, "but I knew it would be of no use." Wife-What is "by. Wife-What is the meaning of this word "altruism" here in the paper? Husband-1

don't know, unless it is some new kind of breakfast food. Wife-What makes you think it is breakfast food? Husband-About every-thing is, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"I think the great trouble with the American people," said the young man as he took the girl around the corner to the restaurant after the play, "is that they eat too much." "De you?" she answered. "Let me see! Ab, here it is. I can lend you a dollar if you're short."—Chicago Record-Herald.