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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem num temperature, 51; precipitation, .14 of an ich. TODAT'S WEATHER - Occasional rain;

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

POOR DOWIE!

Nearly everything in Dowle's favor arises from the adroit appeals made by his enemies to the execration of all fair-minded people. Unreasoning hostillty is certain of nothing more than of creating sympathy for the object of its attack. New York was evidently determined in advance to make Dowie's there a burden, principally, of course, because he was not of New York and it is New York's abominable provincialism to think that everything outside New York is provincial. We expect this from the F. F. V.s of Virginia and the cultured circles of Boston; from our great cosmopolitan metropolis we had the right to expect something different, but we don't get it. All New York required to know of Dowle was that he came out of Chicago, just as New York's savants speak sneeringly of the admirable Modern Reader's Bible because its editor lives at Mr. Rockefeller's university.

It stands to reason that the same type of persons who were interested and possibly benefited in Chicago by Dowie's crude methods, somewhat unlike those of the uncouth but forgivable Salvation Army, would be reached by him in New York. The human nature of one city is about like the human nature of another. But New York resolved that Dowie should not have a show. It crowded into Madison-Square Garden, not to hear him and his so-called "message," but like a pert boy to show itself off-its bad manners, its smart sayings, its sang froid in the presence of all seriousness Dowle's attacks upon the preachers and reporters were in wretched taste; but he does not pose as a Chesterfield or a Beau Brummel; and he had prov-

ocation. We make not the slightest doubt that the spirit in which the reporters approached Mr. Dowle and his mission was very far removed from fair play or the desire to make their columns an accurate reflection of just what went on. They went out to do him up, with the various weapons of ridicule, manipulation of his words and ingenious playing upon the prejudices of their readers. But, however this may be, the limit of decent approval was passed when they went to the extreme of dragging his melancholy private history before the gaze of the world. The exposure served no good purpose. It did, indeed, inflict pain upon the object of their displeasure, but it unnecessarily darkened the lives of innocent living persons and blackened the name of a wronged and helpless woman whose sorrows and errors have long since been made sacred by the grave that has closed over them.

It is bootless to speculate upon th sin or the judgment of the principal actors in this painful tragedy. Dowle's mother, if she had possessed wisdom and decision, might better have assert ed her marriage with the British officer and braved the British public opinion which so jealously guards its wayward men, than to have been rushed into a wedding with her second husband, as pusillanimous as the first. Incidentally, it is comforting to reflect that in the United States as in Scotland injustice of this sort to trusting women no longer has the sanction of the courts. Meanwhile Dowie's enemies have taken the best possible course to give him the sympathy which his own course was fast repelling. This is a free country, where one religion, in the eye of the law, is as good as another The miracles of 4000 years ago stand on the same footing as the miracles of 1903. Family troubles are not so rare in this country as to disbar a man from the pulpit or any other occupation. There are few houses, humble or grand, without their skeleton in some closet or other. There are chapters in ost every life that are forgotten as quickly as possible. There are unwritten episodes in almost every biography, And there are ghouls who take delight

While the Columbia River has not fared very well in the recommendations the next session of Congress, it is to be hoped that emergency appropria-14,000-ton steamship loading at the particular wrong thing that has been Portland docks today, and a regular done. The general public understand

in opening them up.

line of 9000-ton vessels is plying here. This is the result of the beginning made in river improvement a few years ago, when 2000-ton vessels reached Portland with extreme difficulty. Every foot or fraction of a foot that is added to the depth of the great system of rivers that drain the Columbia Basin will eventually increase the value of all products grown in that vast territory. Improvement of the Columbia River is not an Oregon project or a Washington project, but one in which the entire Pacific Northwest is vitally interested As such, any measure for the improvement of the wonderful waterway is entitled to the support of every one dwelling within the borders of the Pacific Northwest.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

Much is said of the one-man power in covernment, in business, in war, meaning by that the one-man power of entrenched imperious will, impregnable military despotism, the plutocratic tyranny wielded by the owner of many millions. But there is a far higher and far rarer one-man power that is represented by the power of one man to stimulate the moral forces of society by spiritual appeal into vigorous insurred tion against civic corruption and indecency. This kind of one-man power is represented by men who have unflinch ing moral courage behind the guns of their remarkable powers of public speech. Many men have the gift of effective public speech; few men have perennial moral courage, while men who have moral courage associated with superior powers of public speech are very rare. District Attorney Jerome, the "whiriwind" orator of the anti-Tammany Fusionist party of New York City, is the latest illustration of this one-man power we have described. He is a lifelong Democrat, but he is an entirely sincere and absolutely honest man. He is afraid of nobody. of personal violence never affect him. Men of exceptional civic power and social consequence, supported by vast trenchant tongue, if he has satisfied himself that he is speaking the truth and its utterance is demanded by the public weal. He is "the terrible child" of the fight between Tammany and

was due to Jerome, and if fusion wins November 3 next the victory will be due to Jerome. He alone of all the leaders of the Fusion party has the power to rouse the masses. The first two days' registration gave Tammany the best of it; then Jerome took the field and the registration among the forces of good government was so universal that the downcast Fusionists have become hopeful of victory. The secret of Jerome's power is not alone that he is a magnetic speaker; it is due chiefly to the fact that he is a man of moral audacity on the platform. He knows the secret of effective debate before an audience composed not of political philosophers, grave merchants and cold-blooded financiers, but of every-day working people whose acquired intelligence may be limited, but whose hearts are in the right place He knows that the masses do not care about abstract discussion of principles; they want to hear about things; they want men named and denounced as object-lessons of corruption or political perfidy. Jerome steps forward and without a moment's hesitation says; "Edward M. Grout, the Tammany candidate for Controller, is a political pros-The professional politicians titute." shudder, but Jerome proceeds relentlessly to prove that the actions of Grout show him to be worthy of this stigms, and he has his audience to a mim with him.

In 1901 the victory of the Fusionist

such talk as that of Jerome, but what makes this kind of direct denunciation and appeal effective is that Jerome is universally recognized to be an abso lutely sincere, honest man who is always sure of his facts and is not seeking for personal advancement. He is just a man of unflinching, ugly honesty, who is formidable because he has had a legal training and is endowed with the rarest quality of a public leader, whether in peace or war, that of unquenchable moral courage in sunshine or storm, in victory or defeat, He has the high public spirit and daring that dates back to superior stock of both sides of his family, and he has inherited too much humor to ever become an impracticable crank, dispose to flock by himself when he cannot have his own way. He is a man of neryous energy, as all orators who carry an audience by storm need to be, and his power lies largely in his personality. He is not an eloquent orator in the popular understanding of that word, but he is a man of matchless force on the platform. The energy of his manner, his moral courage, his sincerity, his unblemfshed integrity, his unselfish devotion to the cause of municipal reform, explain Jerome's power. He is a man who in his manner impresses his audience with the belief that he respects every man for what he really is, divested of all fortuitous advantages of inherited wealth, social position and business influence. He esteems the man for what he is rather than for what he owns. He always calls a spade a spade. He convinces a workingman by the intense sincerity of his argument and by his utter freedom

ognized by James Russell Lowell when, writing of the great Boston preacher Theodore Parker, he said: Each word has been fiercely furnaced In the blast of a life that has struggled

from all condescension or patronizing

manner; he possesses in this the most

effective quality of a successful jury

advocate: he believes that right and

justice lie with his cause, and he com-

municates his convictions and belief to

his audience because he has made them

believe in the entire sincerity of the

man, Jerome. This capacity was rec-

Of pulpit eloquence Parker had noth ing in voice or presence, but his speech was so instinct with moral courage and intense earnestness that he was sure of an audience of 2000 persons every Sunday. Jerome has mastered the secret of effective discussion in the newspaper press. The paper that is the most formidable as an antagonist is not a "yellow" sheet that is reckless of truth and decency; nor is it an absolutely respectable, intelligent newspaper that with absolute impersonality pleads for its cause and seeks to disseminate its opinions. The newspaper that is most effective is the newspaper that, when it is sure of its facts, never hesitates made for the river and harbor bill at to make personal warfare upon the leading evangelists of a bad cause, never hesitates to talk plainly abou tions may help out the amounts asked the particular men who have wrought for the various projects. There is a the public weal wrong, or to name the

the orator or the newspaper that, without ambiguity, calls down a particular public man and reads out loud at the top of its voice a true bill of particulars concerning the public ruin he has wrought. Jerome does not say "I de. plore the municipal corruption and misgovernment of the past; I hope for better things in future; I am a Democrat, but I do not approve of Tammany Hall." Oh, no; he says "Controller Grout is a political prostitute; here is a record: look at his picture." And so he goes down the list, saying: "I mean you; I name you; I name time and He deals in men and their deeds as object-lessons; calls names that stick; he fights for just principles by exposing bad men. This makes a platform orator or a newspaper formidable, but it takes character and moral courage behind the guns.

TRUST LIMITATIONS. Unless there is a change in some arefully formulated plans, there will be several new salmon canneries in operation on the Lower Columbia next year. The cannery trust, which came nto existence along with the rest of the industrial combinations, has proven no more successful than some of the more pretentious monopolies. The arguments used by the promoters of the salmon cannery trust were that great conomy of production and also of dis tribution would follow the consolida tion of the various plants under one management. It was set forth in plausible phrase that the profits per case would be larger if all of the salmon in the river were packed, sold and distributed by the same concern. This prospective increase in profits was theoretically sufficient to warrant an extravagant capitalization, on which it later became necessary to earn a profit in order to keep the stock in good standing.

Actual experience demonstrated that the scattered location of the plants precluded any economies in production yond those which had previously been effected. It was also demonstrated during the big run of salmon for the past two seasons that some of the canneries which were dismantled for the purpose of centralizing the operations of the trust were badly needed to handle the surplus of fish which the canneries in operation could not take care of. If further evidence of the fallure of the trust to "make good," as applied to the salmon canneries, were needed, it is found in the fact that some of the best en who sold out or were elbowed out of the cannery trust have since been highly successful with independent canneries. It is their success that is inducing others to invest in new plants on the lower river, and with artificial propagation showing such good results the industry will shortly get back to the legitimate basis from which it was jarred by the trust earthquake.

The pack of the Columbia River would have been larger by a great many thousand cases had there been a sufficient number of canneries to take care of all of the fish last year when the run near the close of the season was at its height. The same was true of the preceding season, and in both years there was a heavy loss through normous catches made by the traps, seines and gillnets being unsalable even for fertilizer. It is frequently said that there is no sentiment in business and there is considerable truth in the statement, but of the men in the cannery or any other line of trade "some will follow and some command," and there is enough sentiment in the makeup of some of the "ex-commanders" of industrial armies or business enterlowers" in a calling where they have been commanders. This sentiment is The rank and file of the working vote driving some of them back into small of the city is composed of plain, blunt | business of their own in preference to remaining under the domination trust management.

Certain it is that there is nothing in the trust idea that appeals to the fishermen themselves. The system of the trust would never admit of such easy familiarity and overdrawing of accounts as has been rendered possible for them by long years of acquaintance with and dependence on "Joe" Megler, "Colonel" Harrington, the late "Bill" Hume, or a number of others who have become famous and occasionally wealthy by operating independent canneries. This brawn and muscle is more picturesque than sentimental, but such good-will and co-operation form a valuable asset of a cannery, and the trust never gained it.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES. The history of boundary disputes which have been hitherto settled between Great Britain and the United States does not show on England's part any neglect of the interests of Canada When the treaty of Paris was negotiated, in 1783, Lord Shelburne at first demanded all of Maine for the King but finally yielded so far as to take the St. Croix River as the eastern line, but the northern boundary of Maine not settled until Secretary Daniel Webster negotiated the treaty of 1842 with Lord Ashburton. Under this treaty the United States yielded a strip of Maine as originally claimed, while England ceded strips to Vermont and New York but on the whole Canada fared the best under this treaty.

On the Pacific Coast the region in controversy embraced the whole basin of the Columbia River and the Ameri can claim extended from the norther boundary of California, then a Mexican province, to Russian America. Had the United States obtained what it the claimed, our Pacific Coast line would extend today from Southern California to Behring Straits and Canada would have no access to the Pacific Ocean At that time Russia by treaty had rec ognized this American claim to the fullest extent. The Democratic National Convention of 1844 had declared tha the entire American claim must be maintained, and President Polk was elected with the war cry of "fifty-fourforty or fight." If it had not been for the outbreak of the Mexican War, we might have had war with Great Britain over this American claim to the Pacific Coast as far as Russian America, bu Secretary of State James Buchanar made the conquest of Mexico easier by signing a boundary treaty with Great Britain, June 15, 1846, fixing the fron

tier at the 49th parallel. To England's stand for Canada's in terests in 1846 the Dominion owes today its possession of the finest part of the Province of British Columbia, with Vancouver Island and the smaller islands in the adjacent waters. The United States but for England's stand would have full control of the straits at the mouth of Puget Sound, of the whole water route from the Strafts of Georgia to Alaska, Great Britain won a great prize for the future Dominion of Canada when we were persuaded to

probably have gone to war with England over the Oregon boundary dispute but we preferred to conquer Mexico and annex some of her territory. Except in her omission to buy Alaska, whose prospective value was not appreclated then by Canada or the mother country, England in a century of boundary controversies has taken good care of Canada.

THE ECLIPSE OF PRIDE.

"I need the money," says the saloonkeeper, as he rakes over his bar the last dollar of the drunken workingman and turns him into the street. "Business is business."

"I need the money," says the young woman who sells her soul for a paltry sum to whoever will buy. "I am forced to do this by the unfortunate position I am in."

"I need the money," says the gambler, as he pockets the coin he knows full well the poor clerk has taken from his employer's till. "My family can't starve.

"I need the money," says the highwayman, as he raises his bludgeon or pistol to shed innocent blood and wrong those who have never wronged him "The world owes every man a living." "I need the money," says the thief, who lives off others by his wits,

through cards, dice, gold bricks or confidence games. "A man must live." Yes, we all need the money. But we need something else much more. We need self-respect, we need an approving conscience, we need the confidence and companionship of our fellow men,

Dowie parades himself before gaping thousands and drags the sacred things of religion into the mire. He needs the money for "Zion." Bryan defies good taste and imperils

his good name for the sake of a paltry \$50,000. He needs the money for his family. Perhaps it is that we lack pride-the pride of family, the pride of reputation, These things were once most powerful

deterrents from wrongdoing. They inhere in society where money is appraised at its true value. Perhaps an aristocracy of birth and breeding is, after all, better than an aristocracy of mere money. Perhaps our commercial civilization needs an infusion of gentility. Is the race of

Tom Newcome and Bertle Cecil and John Hallfax extinct?

P. S. BENNETT, GOOD THING. Philo S. Bennett, of New Haven, is dead, but this fact need not detract from the homage that is due him for being obviously one of the best things on record, one of the easiest, one of the mest fruitful.

It appears from the testimony of W. J. Bryan that Mr. Bennett was in the habit of diverting frequent and not inconsiderable sums of money Bryanwards. Whenever he saw Bryan he gave him a roll of bills. If he couldn't leave New Haven, he sent a draft. If Bryan called on him, he gave him \$500 or \$1000 as slight token of affection. Mr. Bennett

was evidently a nice person to know. Mr. Bryan says that on each succeed ing March preceding his death for three years Mr. Bennett had sent him \$1000 in cash. When Bryan was in New York in the campaign of 1900, Mr. Bennett called at his hotel and gave him \$500. At another time Mr. Bennett wrote him: "The betting against you is 3 to 1. Notwithstanding this, I think you will win, if you are defeated, I will give you \$3000. You must know my feeling of gratitude for what you have done for the cause of humanity. When Mr. Bennett was in Lincoln and Bryan and his wife had worked up the will giving them the \$50,000 in question in the pending lawsuit. Bennett pressed upon him the sum of \$300 for legal ser vices upon the aforesaid document. When Bryan was defeated last time Mr. Bennett wrote him: "I do you will accept the \$50,000 and give \$10,000 to your wife and \$5000 to each of your children. If you don't accept it, use it for charitable and educationa

Would there were more Bennetts! Life would be more enjoyable. Doubtless one reason for their scarcity is the fewness and unco-operativeness of Bryans. Many a man could not command the magnetism to draw tributes of \$500 to \$50,000 from the exchequer of their owner. Or the gall,

The demobilization of the Bulgarian reserves does not mean the end of the Macedonian insurrection. It only means that during the Winter months it is impossible to conduct warlike operations in the region of the Balkans, Last year military operations closed in Macedonia in November, but hostilities were resumed in the Spring, and this is the situation today. There will be trouble again next Spring and Summer in Macedonia, unless this Winter Russia and Austria should force Turkey to a final settlement by accepting the recent proposals of reform in the government of the insurgent province.

Miss Annie S, Peck, the renowned mountain climber, had to abandon the attempt to ascend Mount Sorata, the highest peak of the Bolivian Andes. A vigorous effort was made to carry out the plan outlined by Miss Peck early in the Summer, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, sickness in the party and the refusal of the natives to carry provisions beyond a certain height, it was unsuccessful. It is not at all probable that Miss Peck has permanently abandoned the purpose to stand upon the highest mountain peak on this side of the globe, but for the present it is "off."

Substantial increase in attendance upon the suburban schools of this district gives conclusive evidence of that best of all indications of the prosperity of a city-the increase in its homes and in the number of its families. growth of a city that does not show this most unsatisfactory, since at best it is but the ephemeral growth of the mining town or the logging region.

In his first general encyclical letter Pope Plus X declares that it is "a vain hope to attract souls to God by a bitter zeal." John Alexander Dowie, please take notice.

Having seen the "flood" editions of the New York illustrated papers, Portland people are now more content than ever.

All Shotted.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The latest story about Admiral Cotton is that, when he arrived at Beirut and the Vall sent to ask his intentions, he replied that he had no intentions, no policy and "no blank cartridges." The last clause struck the Vali as peculiarly sigfleant, and order was restored at

THIEVES AND FOREST DESTRUCTION

Chicago Inter Ocean. The public will await with interest the report of the Government agents on aleged land and timber frauds in Oregon and Washington. Three years ago the California Board of Forestry reported that the mountain lands with merchantable timber on them in that state were mostly in private hands. Those who made in vestigations in the interest of forest preservation reported that there was little or no timber of merchantable quality and accessibility in California not in private

Now it is charged the timber thieves are oncentrating in Oregon and Washington, organized to capture the timber supply in almost the only states having great forests. Lumbermen have been active in both states for years, the product in Oregon in 1900 having a value of \$10,000,000. While the lumbermen have been widen-ing their fields of operations, the National and state governments have been taking steps looking to forest preservation. Much has been accomplished on this line in setting apart reservations, and in closer supervision of entries under the timber and stone act. In Montana and Idaho extensive frauds

nder the latter act were discovered in 1901, and hundreds of persons were prose cuted. The timber and stone act provides that any citizen may file on 160 acres of timber land by paying \$2.50 an acre, but in proving up his claim he must make affidavit that he is not taking the land for speculative purposes, and that he has made no arrangement as to its future holding with a second party.

In Montana, however, agents of large proprietors induced numbers of persons to take lands under the act, and, proving up, transfer the lands to the proving up, transfer the lands to the agents on payment of \$100 above the cost of land and other expenses. The suits to recover the lands caused great irritation, but they were pushed by the Govern-

Oregon and Washington, it is charged, this method of fraudulent entry has been only one of the means employed ber lands and to profit by the laws intended to preserve forests. In the face of this charge the Government has held a large number of land entries in both states for investigation, and has carried the inquiry into the operations of an or-ganization, which, it is said, is aiming to ntrol every well-timbered area on the

The worst enemies of our forests are the speculators and the timber thieves. Op-erating together, these two elements have tripped the State of Texas of her most of destruction was carried on so quietly that exposure came only a few weeks ago. Then the state found it had been robbed of its last forest reserve.

In Montana the work of devastating forests has been checked. California is virtually in the condition of Texas. Her forests are in private hands. In Washington and Oregon the exposure of the plans of the timber ring has come in time to save the forests if the National and state governments appreciate the gravity of the situation and act together resolutely in restraint of speculators and thieves.

Dangers in Circumstantial Evidence.

Kansas City Star. What might have happened under slightly modified conditions will be interesting to contemplate by students of cir-cumstantial evidence, in reading the true story of a somnambulist, who ledged at Victoria Hotel in this city on Tuesday night.

The men occupied the same bed in room 109. Two other guests, a man and his wife, strangers to the occupants of 109, had room 111, immediately adjoining. The somnambulist was one of the men in 109. About 3 o'clock in the morning he arose in his sleep, went to a window and fell out and down to a gravel roof some six feet below. Without waking he walked along until he reached a window in room Ill, crawled in, and got into the cupied by the man and his wife, without waking them. His roommate missed him about three hours later. The clerks were of 111 was opened and the three occucants of the bed were found still sound isleep. The two men were awakened and

There are three very unusual things about this story. about this story. First that the sleep walker was not awakaned by the fall; second, that the occupants of 111 were third, that the woman was not disturbed by the searchers. But no one need dis-credit the particulars as here given. The inusual features are accepted as a matter of course, just as other extraordinary happenings are when there are no conse-

juences of import,
But to emphasize the fallibility of cir cumstantial evidence, suppose that the woman in the case had not been ac-companied by her husband, but had been alone in her room. How many persons would have believed the story? The man's plea of somnambulism would have excited nly laughter and the woman's protests of innocence would have been generally discredited. It seems to be the natural mpulse of the public mind to jump to the onser conclusion in cases of this kind. But it should be a good lesson to reflect how unjust the natural inference in this pos-sible case-so near the actual occur-rences—would have been to two innocent persons.

Why Banks Fail.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
"The recent failures," declares T. F.
Woodlock, of the Wall Street Journal. "cannot be laid at the door of Mr. Roose-velt. They are due to the fact that the market for months has been glutted with securities, The other day two Baltimore banks

and on Wednesday a Pittsburg bank, had to close their doors because they could not meet the demands of their depo Yet, one of the Baltimore banks had assets which enabled it to resume business at once, and when the Pittsburg bank was closed it held against \$1,900,000 demandable deposits \$4,600,000 of good securi-

ties, but it could not get cash, Why? Because men who for several years had the confidence of investors and used that confidence to issue millions upon millions of securities have been shown of late undeserving of the trust reposed in them. So confidence departed.

It is unnecessary to go into details here to show step by step how confidence de-parted. Every man who reads from day to day the inner history of the last ship building combine, with its maxes of mis-representation, duplicity, and secret plununderstands why every security with which such men are associated is regarded with distrust.

Not because of any public policy ad-vocated by the President—not because of any attitude on his part toward finance and industry-but because of the of action shown to have been taken by financial leaders, is the market glutted with securities, is confidence gone, and are

This is as plain as the sun at midday.

Chicago Tribune "My brethren." said the preacher, "I feel inclined to say A word or two concerning A most immoral play.

"This wicked, awful drams Each night attracts a crowd. If I but had the say so It should not be allowed! "The costumes are too dreadful

For any one to see; The songs and speeches, also, Are full of deviltry.

At Blank and Blunkthum streets But half his hearers ran out

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF TILLMAN.

Tillman, the South Carolina murderer misjudges the American people if he thinks they wish any "statement" from him.— Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). The verdict is no credit to South Care

lina and none to Lexington County, but is one of the features of society as or-

The acquittal of Jim Tillman for the as assination of Editor Gonzales is another of these cases that mock justice, jar our nstitutions, and beget lynch law.-Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).

How do you escape hanging? You sin

ply say that John Doe had his hands in his pockets, and when he got near you he moved his right thumb from outside to his pocket.-Arkansas Gazette (Dem.). We are very slow to criticise the verdict

of a sworn jury. In law it may have been technically right. But from this distance it seems an outrageous miscarriage of jus tice. It is certainly not the verdict of the - Richmond people. (Dem.),

The acquittal of James H. Tillman, the brutal murderer of N. G. Gonzales, is a disgrace to South Carolina; it is more, it s a reflection, unjust as it may be, upo the whole South. No more cowardly mur-der has ever been committed in the South, and the verdict is license to other bloodthirstly men to do as Tillman has done.

-Nashville American (Dem.).

It is an invitation to evil-disposed pr ple to take life, and it will be many a year before the stain of this miscarrio f justice shall be wiped from the escutch on of the Palmetto state. South Caro lina must hang her head in shame. She has gone on record as condoning crime, and must pay the penalty in humiliation. -Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.).

Was there provocation in aught Gonzales had said to justify resort to blood vengeance? Many people will say there was. But the provocation was given five months before the vengeance was take The intervening period brings murder. But the State of South Carolina says Tillman did no murder and we are all South Carolinians.-Charleston Evening Post (Dem.).

Tillman goes free. The jury has failed to find him guilty in any degree whatsohave had before them the same evi with which the jury was possessed, have already passed their verdict upon Tillman. It is most unfortunate that those nen who sat in the box at Lexington hould not have realized that they had in their hands the power to draw upon their state a great deal of criticism in which a great deal of injustice will be mixed.— Atlanta Journal.

But what use is there in commenting on this miscarriage of justice, this setting of the stamp of the court's approval upon assassination in revenge for political opposition and the public exposure of an insavory record? The deed is done and Tillman is at liberty to go and come with law-respecting and guiltless citizen of the We can but express our horror at and condemnation of so brazen a disregard of law and right and justice.-Sumter (S. C.) Item.

How in God's name any 12 men, pretending to represent the people of South Car-olina-claiming to be fair and honest to living and the dead-can brazenly ome forth and declare that James H. more than any good citizen can answer It is too merciful to use that old hacktice, for it is greater than that. The verdict is an outrage and will forever stand as the scarlet letter of shame on the record of our state,-Greenville (S. C.)

This is a sad result for South Carolina for, notwitstanding what the jury say, the people of the state, as thoroughly with all the evidence, say Tillman's deed was murder and should have been punished as such. The result of this case, we fear, will mean increased bloodshed over South Carolina, for why should kill when they know they will so easily be "got off?" South Carolina should turn her face to the wall. The only things she hangs are Justice-and occasionally a riendless negro.-Aiken Recorder (Dem.).

The Constitution is as ready as any rea sonable person could ask to make proper allowance for the histology of Southern ideals of honor, the jealousy of its guar-dianship, and the impuisiveness of self-defense approved by tradition. But this newspaper does not approve of high of-ficials of state, representative men of a community, exemplars of social and intelectual life, going about loaded with pis-tols and ready to kill on sight for offenses that law can punish, and on the plea of fears for life that no man with a grain of courage could reasonably entertain.-Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).

The Lexington jurors knew that be fore the trial began the inclinations of almost every man on the panel had been secured, and that when the case was entered upon a majority of the twelve me who swore they were impartial and had never expressed an opinion were parti-sans for the defense. That the jury would not convict under any circumstances was a forgone conclusion; it would not have found the defendant guilty had no testimony been offered or no arguments been made in his behalf. And the County of Lexington must forever bear the shame of a monstrous crime committed against ur system of government.-Columbia State (Dem.).

We shall not attempt any review of the ase-it would not change the result. There is no appeal from the verdict of the jury except to public opinion, and that tribunal, while awaiting the judgment of the court at Lexington, made up its own verdict upon the evidence submitted to the jury in the case, and to the peo worse for the law that the verdict of public opinion is not the verdict of the jury. Mr. Tillman has been released from the custody of the law, and walks the earth a free man, and is entitled to the protection of the law. We do not envy alm his freedom-the dead man is far er than the living.-Charleston News and Courter (Dem.).

Unruly Children Don't Signify. Minneapolis Tribune. It is a common experience with great

cles are for mare cocky and aggressive than the great central government. Irresponsible dependencies, untroubled by burdens of war or finance, are much beld-er and more difficult in dealing with their eighbors than the great power that has to raise money to protect them and armies to enforce their demands. Canada, for example, would have plunged Great Britain into war with the United States a dozen times, if it could have dictated imperial policy. It appears that this rule holds for the grown possessions of an au-togracy, as well as for the autonomous nembers of a great, free, federal empire There is a very familiar sound in the furious protest that comes from Port Arthur against the American treaty with China, by which the port of Moukden is opened to trade. The imperial governent was aware of this treaty, and agreed to assume its obligations if Manchuria should become Russian. Nevertheless, coonial officials declare that the treaty infringes the right of Russia, and that it shall never go into effect. The next thing we shall be arbitrating our commercial rights in Russian Manchuria by a joint commission, in which some great Russian jurist will maintain our rights against read how ea colonial aggression, like Lord Alverstone.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Topsy-Turvy. 71th joy I pen an ode to Spring. Or sing a song of falling leave. dream the words melodious ring Vhate'er the skeptic mind believes. But when I glance the column down My smile becomes a puckered from There's sure to be a line like this-That's upuide down

pleasures of the creaming cup-I sing with Bacchanalian glee, Adjure the drinkers with an "Up!" Adjure the drinkers with an "Up!"
We'll toust each man his fairest she."
Next day I read the column down, And smile is lost in puckered frown, They've got the cup turns ; umop appada s,; I

Perhaps I Dolly's eyebrows hymn, And praise their sweetly-curving swell, Or laud the eyes below, that brim With love the lips can never tell But when I glance the column down, My smile becomes a puckered frown They've got poor Dolly just like this-jumop spisda s,sug

Evergreen.

The lucky iceman joke, and that Which gives the descon a black eye, The ruddy "Galways" worn by Pat— These are the things that never die.

The messenger that walks asleep,

The cop who's never near or by,

The joke that's just a bit too "at These are the things that never die, The Dutchman, fat and fond of beer, The dear soubrette so sweet and shy,

The cat that splits the midnight ear These are the things that never dis Others of equal wit there be,

Jokes that elicit tear and sigh, and sad old world with this for fee-These are the things that never die. Montana's cloud has a copper lining.

Falling leaves here; falling snow in the Japan is discovering that alliances do

Milk having gone up, less will go down.

not ally. Sheridan's ride is matched by the ride

rom Sheridan. So the theater-ticket business isn't scalping-just hair raising.

As the lieu land ring story goes East t expands to equatorial size.

It's a dull night that some public building in Baker City isn't broken into

The matrimonial bureau at least seems to give people a run for their money. "Hearts Aflame" seems to mean a slap

in the face for some of the company. Life is a merry-go-round. Here we have nen taking to high heels and women to

high-balls.

bor's lawn.

Dominicans use rebellion to spice their politics as they use red pepper to spice their food. The entrance halls of Portland build-

ings will now be congested with sleeping newsgirls. There's something poetic about falling eaves, so long as they fall on your neigh-

The Chinese have separate Devils for the rich and the poor; the Americans different Gods.

Dowle says Christian Science is bosh. He certainly should know what constitutes the latter.

this country do not visit the sins of the father upon the child. It always seems to make the bride mad when the best man's name is published

Dowle should remember that people in

by mistake as the groom's. The Polish Countess who pretended she had a baby when she hadn't was re-

"Bloscope" was the word that apseared upon the screen, but the wag in the crowd pronounced it "buy-a-scoop."

A Cuban Congressman has been convicted of manelaughter for killing an editor. It was a mistake to grant Cube autonomy before she was fit for it.

The girls at the Northwestern Univer-

sity are to have a coach of their own, and we may now expect disputes as to the amateur status of the basket-ball play-Because the Corean Prince, Yee, was

O ... Joseph Stout punched his head. Why didn't Mr. Stout revenge himself by winning the hearts of the maidens of Seoul? Dear, sweet Seattle. The bold, bad Clancys have been charged by the righteous, mpartial Prosecuting Attorney with run-

too popular among the girls of Delaware,

ning a fare game. It is incredible that a pure-minded official should be so led astray by wicked persons as to honestly believe that other pure-minded people would do anything in contravention of the law. - 3 Seven cars, numerous wagons and a crowd of pedestrians waited on the steel bridge while a little sternwheeler went through. Then another puffing little stern-

wheeler, with two men and a boy aboard, whistled imperiously for the draw, The crowd groaned, but sorrow changed to incredulous joy as the bridge slowly closed again. The crowd poured across, and the puffing little sternwheeler had to wait three minutes. Yet people say there is nothing new under the sun. WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Wife-If you stay out another night after Hubby-Can I consider 9 I'll leave you! Hubby—Can I of that as a promise?—Chicago News. "Do you have any trouble supporting your family, Sambo?" "No, indeedy; why, boss, I's got one ob de best wives in dis 'ere, town."—Yonkers Statesman.

Doctor - Want to get up, ch? Ab. I thought my medicine would fetch you out of hed. Tommy—Yes, an' then, besides, I seen a circus poster.-Philadelphia Bulletin Nell-So the engagement is broken off?

Belle—Yes. It seems she told him one even-ing that she wasn't half beautiful enough to be his wife, and he didn't deny her statement quick enough to suit her .- Philadel-"Why den't you try to earn your living?" "Well, answered Meandering Mike, "It's dis way. When I eats dis way I gits cold tur-

key an' mince pie. If I depends on me earnin' capacity I'm liable to git sinkers an' weak coffee."-Washington Star. Miss Cutts-He's an awfully inquisitive bore, isn't he? Miss Ann Teek-Oh, awfully! He was trying to find out my age the other day, so I just up and told him I was

50. That settled him. Miss Cutts-Well, I guess it is best to be perfectly candid with that sort of fellow.—Philadelphia Press. Miller-What do you think of all this stuff in the paper telling women how to Walker-Oh, well, don't know, 1

tiful? suppose it's all right. My wife reads hardly anything else; she has been at it five years or more. I don't see as she improves any in beauty, but then it is comforting to her to read how easy it is to be beautiful.—Hoston