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The Weekly, per year 1.50
The Weekly, 3 months 1.50
Daily, per week delivered, Sunday excepted. 150
Daily, per week delivered, Sunday included 200
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News for discussion intended for publication.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 55; minimum temperature, 46; pre-cipitation, 34 of an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain; south

POBTLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

#### THE OLD LAW GOOD ENOUGH.

It is hardly in order for advocates of the new law of assessment and taxation to ask audience in its behalf. If their discernment is unequal to drafting a bill for a new system without giving a thought to the interregnum. it is presumably unequal also to any trustworthy estimate of the old law's demerits or the new one's advantages. It is perfectly obvious that they knew practically nothing as to what they were doing. Upon their say so it would be rank folly to take their law as it stands with the simple amendment authorizing a levy in January on the assessment already made.

One of the worst evils of legislation is the tendency to irresponsible tinkering with established customs that work with approximate smoothness and undeniable results. The old law was satisfactory. It was more than that, it was brilliantly successful. It brought in the money promptly, it reduced the delinquent list to the smallest proportions ever known. Nobody was complaining about it. There was no demand from the poor farmer for a repeal seems to have been due as much as anything to a desire at the Statehouse to simplify bookkeeping. This is a paltry excuse for stirring up the assessment and taxation mess we are

If the Governor convenes the Legislature in special session it can do no better than to re-enact the old law with an emergency clause. It is unsafe to take this imperfect act under which procedure at present is impossible and try to run the finances of the state der its ill-digested provisions. Who knows but it contains other defects which would prove fatal as this one Who knows how taxpayers will relish paying taxes in the Spring under the present assessment and again in the Pall under the new assessment? Is the inconvenience of two payments in a year worth while for the sake of chronological joy in the Statehouse and the bestowal of an entire Summer upon the School Board for dividing \$50,000,000 valuation by \$200,000 taxes and seeing how many mills must be taken?

It is the joy of officialdom always to have money to meet every kind of demand. It is so much easier to get along this way. It is so much easier to pay everybody's demand, including the office-holder's salary, than to explain to the claimant and stand him off. If there is plenty of money, officialdom has no trouble. A full treasury is always the fair guerdon of officialdom and its chief good.

# COMMON SENSE IN THE SCHOOLS.

School Director Richard Williams, of Portland, always a man of judgment and good sense, in answer to the "guff" that has recently been published about the alleged necessity of making provisson for extensive playgrounds for the school children of the city (in the rain and mud), makes this statement, which we find in the Evening Telegram:

Pupils do not go to school to play," he enid. 'They go to study and to learn, and they have very little time during school hours for cutdoor recreation. At noon all those living within ten blocks must go home to lumbheen, and the 15-minute recess would t admit of many games, were the grounds

about each building ever so large.
"A great many of the school children have sanitary quarters at the schools than in their own homes, and no one has ever heard of Portland being an unhealthful city for school children. On the contrary, the city's death rate shows Portland to be one of the most healthful in the Union.
"Were the schools of the city to be run in

cordance with the recommendations of the State Board of Health, a physician wou have to be stationed at every school build-ing. I think there are many things Portland needs more than she does additional grounds for school children to play on, the cost of which would be enormous at the present value of real estate."

This is straight common sense, and the best, therefore, of good sense. Most children of the city go home to luncheon or dinner, and the few who remain do not wish, could not be induced, to play in the rain and mud, in chilly grounds about the school buildings ne matter how large the grounds,

The problem is to keep warm and dry. n, the sanitary conditions in and in every way better than those about

homes of the people of the city. It is so in every modern city. To the sanitation of schoolhouses great attention is paid, and rightly paid. But playgrounds, in the rain and mud, are not desirable. Provide all the outside playgrounds you may, stathe children will have sense enough to stay in out of the rain. As many fads may be generated on the Board of Health as microbes in the backyard of a wash-house.

Parents who provide their children with long coats, rubber shoes and umbrellas, to keep them dry while going to school, do not want them to run out and play in the rain and mud, during recess hours. Let us have some common sense-even a little.

#### HOW TO BEAT TAMMANY.

The election in New York City will attract world-wide attention. Its result is certain to produce a feeling of depression among right-minded men everywhere and to establish more firmly the base cynicism of the unbeliever and the vicious. Confidence in human nature is something fainter today than on Monday, and every skeptical critic of the efficacy of popular government will point to McClellan's election as an exhibit in the incapacity of the masses to achieve and their unwillingness to select the best when within reach.

Unfortunately, the case for the scoffers is as strong as they could wish. Everything that decent government could be expected to do has been done. The comprehensive and thorough-going reforms introduced by the Low administration in every aspect of municipal life would have been simply incredible at the beginning of the Fusion regime. Honesty has been introduced into the contracting departments, decency into the police affairs and the awful tenement abominations have been transformed. All New York knows this and all New York knows that the rule of Tammany means retrogression in every part of the city's life. Yet the good is put by and the evil is en-

A salutary lesson from this demonstration in lamentable miscarriage is to warn us that the moral reformation of the world is not to be achieved through politics. The effort that is put into political agitation is often wasted. The effort that counts is that which is devoted to the reclamation of the fhdividual, and especially to the construction of the individual character during the formative period of youth. There is no excuse for the good citizen to neglect his duty as a voter; but the mistake is to place all or chiefly the rellance upon that.

The man who brings up his boys to be honorable men does more for society than he who secures a law and order plank in a platform. The woman who rears her girls in maidenly honesty advances the cause of morality far more than she who leads a woman's club pell mell against some notorious political offense or offender. It is a striking and suggestive fact that the sensational wickedness of the day is largely perpetrated by young men and women from so-called respectable bomes. It is an undenlable symptom of our time that the duty of home training is being neglected for the more spectacular functions of social and semi-public life. Newspaper appeals to the adult whose inclinations are vicious fall upon stony ground.

### THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The tenacity with which the American farmer holds his wheat while prices are hovering around the top notch reached since the famous Leiter boom indicates an utter disbellef in the truth chance to pay taxes at some more con- of the saying that history repeats itvenient season. The agitation for its self. Or perhaps they are holding on in year will be repeated, but that of its successors will be skipped. December wheat in Chicago, after touching 85 cents a few weeks ago, has been steadily sliding down the scale of prices, making occasional spasmodic recoverles and yesterday closing weak at 7814 cents. May wheat, which followed December up to about 84 cents, has also suffered a relapse, and closed yesterday

at ¼ cent under the December option. One year ago vesterday the closing price on December wheat was 70% cents, while the May option sold at 72%. In November, 1901, the minimum price for December wheat in Chicago was 70 cents and the maximum figure 73% cents. In 1900 quotations for the month ranged from 69% cents to 74% cents; in 1889, from 65% cents to 70 cents; in 1898, from 64% cents to 68% cents. The Leiter deal was on at full swing in November, 1897, and during that month the price ranged from 91% cents to \$1 per bushel. The American visible supply, as posted on Monday, showed a decrease of 268,000 bushels and amounted to but 22,196,000 bushels, the smallest at any corresponding period since 1898, when it stood at 17. 000,000 bushels, with an increase of

1,524,000 bushels. The bulls in wheat used the decrease and small proportions of the American visible on Monday as an argument in their favor, but this argument must be accepted with limitations, for in November, 1897, when the December option was soaring around \$1 per bushel, the visible supply was nearly 27,000,000 bushels, with an increase of 2,352,000 bushels. This increase was undoubtedly created by the high prices which brought the crop out with a rush, while the small proportions of the visible a year later was due to the cleaning of the bins at the close of the previous season and the refusal of the farmers to dispose of their wheat at the low

scale of prices then prevailing. The foreign markets are very slow to respond to the strength of the American markets, and shipments thus far this season are far below those of last year at the same date. Stocks on hand in Europe are not large, but they seem to be sufficient to meet all demands so long as other countries are shipping so freely. Russia, in spite of the war talk and rumors of wheat being withheld pending a settlement of the far Eastern troubles, continues to ship to Europe, the United Kingdom and the Continent about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat per week. India until last week had been showing up regularly with about 2,000,000 bushels weekly, and the Argentine still has enough of her record-breaking crop to figure in the totals each week. Last week the Danubian ports shipped 800,000 bushels, and the

week previous 1,360,000 bushels. It is thus apparent that Europe is being pretty comfortably fed by other wheat producers besides those living in America. A war of good proportions in the far East or a serious damage to the Argentine crop would undoubtedly maintain present prices and perhaps about the schoolhouses of the city are cause a material advance. The stoppage of all American shipments would

contingencies may arise, but until they are in evidence wheat would seem to be selling at pretty full figures compared with former years.

#### THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Moody, in his Navy estimates, shows that he is in full sympathy with President Roosevelt in his enlarged Navy ideas and his belief that our country's present expansion as a world-power cannot be maintained without such a Navy. Secretary Moody for the year 1904-5 would have us ex-pend the sum of \$103,000,000 for the sup-port and increase of our war fleet. This is a large sum of money, but the true policy of the United States for National defense is identical with that of Great Britain. We need for defense to be a great naval power. We do not need a great standing army. We only need a comparatively small, thoroughly trained, well-armed and disciplined standing Army, behind the curtain of which our volunteer masses can assemble and through whose instruction they can be rapidly set up as soldiers. But a modern Navy cannot be rapidly constructed, and the American Navy needs always to be in excess of the demands of peace, because if we wait for war before we enlarge our Navy to meet its emergency, we shall fight at unnecessary disadvantage.

Senator Hoar in a recent speech in the Senate said: "Our independence in the Revolution was won on the sea." We had between 40,000 and 50,000 men affoat in our cruisers and privateers. We captured 16,000 British seamen and 800 British ships, worth more than \$10,-000,000. Without the French fleet, which beat off the British fleet. Cornwallis would have been reinforced by Clinton, and but for the French fleet the French reinforcements could not have reached Washington's lines. A Nelson in command of the British ships would have saved Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the War of 1812 in eighteen naval engagements between the ships of Great Britain and the United States we won fifteen victories. The Spanish-

American War was practically won in two naval battles-in that of Manila and that of Santiago. The Navy in our Civil War rendered services that were invaluable. The official records of that service are now in course of publication, and when completed will furnish eloquent and unanswerable testimony in support of the view that without our superior naval resources the Southern Confederacy could have held out long enough to have made us weary of war, long enough to have made us feel the pressure of financial exhaustion. General Schofield testifies that Secretary Stanton told him in February, 1865, that the Government had reached about the end of its pecuniary resources; that victory was indispensable in the Spring campaign; that without victory the peace-at-any-price party would prevail.

This claim made for the Navy is not extravagant, for it was the complete blockade of all Confederate ports that made final victory of the Union arms certain. If the Confederacy had been able to export its cotton and other products and at the same time import supplies and munitions of war freely and without hindrance, the end of the Civil War would probably have found the South victorious so far as resistance to conquest is concerned. Suppose Sherman had not known that, when he reached the sea after his march through Georgia he would find a war fleet and supplies of all sorts in easy reach of his hand, he would not have ventured on that expedition. He could not have rapidly marched from Savannah to Goldsboro if he had not found a base of supplies and a fleet on the Georgia coast, and known that he would find another base of supplies and a fleet awaiting him at Goldsboro. If the er Porter had not di its great guns and battered down its pallsades, Wilmington could not have been taken nor Goldsboro reached by Schofield in time to give the hand to Sherman. Without the aid of the gunboats Grant could not have been successful in his Vicksburg campaign. The naval capture of New Orleans was one of the very greatest events of the war, since it opened the Mississippi to our arms its whole length in April, 1862; for it was only by the stupidity of Halleck that Vicksburg and Port Hudson were not easily taken in June, 1862.

The victory of Mobile Bay closed that port to the enemy; the aid of the gunboats on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers made Fort Donelson an easy mark for a military expedition. Without its vast superiority in gunboat service, our Government could never have cut the Confederacy in two in July, 1863, and kept it divided through its complete water control of the Mississippl from Memphis to New Orleans. Without its vast superiority in naval resources our Government could not have blockaded the Southern ports and prevented the South from exporting otton and importing arms and munitions of war. With anything like equal naval resources the South could have destroyed our blockade. The havoc made by the Merrimac, the ram Arkansas, the ironclad Tennessee, shows what the South could have done had her naval resources of defense and attack been nearly equal to our own. An agricultural people, the South could easily have raised all its food and all it needed for successful defense was an unceasing supply of arms and munitions of war from abroad, which could have been purchased by the sale of cotton. But our naval blockade of her ports prevented the South exporting its cotton or buying military supplies until the advance of our armies by land enabled the Army to give the hand to the Navy and occupy the seaports, as was done at New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile.

It is not extravagant today to say that without our overpowering Navy to establish and maintain the blockade, the Southern Confederacy certainly would not have been conquered as early as April, 1865. If the South could have supplied her manufacturing necessities as easily as she could her agricultural, she could certainly have held out, for she had men enough for a defensive war, but she was not a manufacturing people; she had no navy, her ports were shut up by our Navy, she could not supply rapidly enough her arms and munitions of war. The weakest side of the Confederacy was its naval side; while, relatively speaking, our naval side was our strongest side. It will always be so. We shall never be a nation seeking conquest. We shall never seek to vindicate our cause other than England does, viz., by our naval strength at home and abroad. We need, as England needs, the best ships in the world, and enough of them. We are deficient in the number of necessary ships, and what we have affoat are of such varying types that we could

equal to that of a German fleet that could easily be assembled by order of the Kaiser.

The Commonwealth of Australia has at length selected the site of its capital, accepting the recommendation of the commission appointed last year to report upon the merits of the various localities. The commission recommended Tumut, a village near the River Murray, midway between Melbourne and Sydney, and the Federal House of Representatives, after a sharp contest between rival cities, has ratified its choice. There is to be a Federal district, inclosing the Federal capital, and this it is proposed to give an area of 1000 square miles, or ten times the area. originally given to the District of Columbia, the House of Representatives so decides, making the River Murray the southern and the River Murrumbidgee its northern boundary. large area contemplated has the merit of bringing the Federal territory in touch with Victoria. This, it appears, is an objection to it, in the opinion of the people of New South Wales, who object to the surrender to the commonwealth of so large a part of their own area. Tumut, as the capital of a great federation, which occupies a vast continent, will need to be built "from the ground up," as no buildings for public purposes now exist. The only advantage it has over Washington City when first constituted our Federal capital is that it is not a marsh, or the next thing to it. Tumut has, on the contrary, a rather dry site, with a delightful, invigorating and healthful climate.

The pestilential fly has an accomplice, it appears, in the more silent but fully as perniciously active domestic cockroach. In a recent issue of Medicine is presented a paper by Dr. Rosa Engelmann, who discusses the agency of cockroaches in spreading typhoid epidemics. Insects, it is declared, play a large part in the dissemination of disease. Kitasato and other Japanese scientists have found that fleas, bedbugs and flies are active factors in spreading the plague. As the cockroach is omnipresent, his role, as respects disease, if any, must be important. Miss Engelmann in 1902 made an investigation of a house epidemic of typhoid in Chicago. The disease was raging in a high-class apartment in one of the best neighborhoods, where many cases had occurred. Near it was a like apartment-house where no cases occurred. The cause of the presence of the fever in the one house and not in the other was simply, it is urged, that the one was infested with cockroaches while the other was not. The vermin had access to the water used in culinary operations, and contaminated it with germs obtained from some source.

It is not altogether creditable to the great State of Texas that in the present development of sanitary science yellow fever has gained a foothold there and maintains it. Cuba's example ought to inspire the Lone Star State with resolution to adopt the simple measures necessary to secure immunity from the yellow plague. At the recent session of the American Public Health Association in Washington General Sternberg, the eminent surgeon and bacteriologist, expressed surprise that yellow fever should be permitted to invade any part of the United States successfully, when it is so easy to exclude it. "Somebody is responsible." he said. Either the Federal or the local health officers are inefficient, or negligent, it would seem, or the first cases would have been isolated and rendered harmless to the rest of the community. General Sternberg referred to "our endemic filth disease," typhold fever, as causing unnecessarily thousands of deaths yearly, and estimated the victims of consumption at 150,000 a year.

Whoever finds time hanging heavy on his hands takes a fall out of the schoolteachers. The teachers of Portland are a faithful, hardworking set of women, and earn their money better than most of those do who conspire to make their lives a burden. The children are well taught, and the time of the teachers is not to be consumed in fuss and flubdub. They have enough to do in training your obstreperous children, gentle reader, without serving also as doctor, nurse and all-round entertainers. There are no better schools in the country than the public schools of Portland, and it is time to protect them from the busybodies and quidnuncs.

Colonel Godfrey, of Walla Walla, having called the attention of the Board on Geographic Names to the varying ways of spelling the explorer Clark's name, Chairman Gannett replied that the Board has already corrected the name of the Lewis and Clark River, but to alter the spelling of the names of Lewis and Clarke County, Montana, and Clarke County, Washington, legislation by the states would be necessary.

The death of Postal Clerk Southwick from injuries received in the railroad wreck on the Southern Pacific Sunday again calls attention to the risks run by these members of the postal service. The mail cars are, as a rule, of filmsier construction than the others, and when a collision occurs they rarely escape de-

Solution of the tangle of the statutes, as to taxation, may well be left to Governor Chamberlain, He is well qualified to decide what the emergency is. When he says he "questions whether an exhausted treasury is as much to be dreaded as a special session of the Legislature," he will find sympathizers, not a few.

Best of all the results of the recent elections is the elimination of that pestiferous socialist politician and demagogue, Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio. The tremendous vote by which he was beaten indicates, however, that he was more annoying as an agitator than dangerous as a political leader.

Most people will remember that-There was a young lady of Niger, Who went for a ride on a tiger; Coming back from the ride The girl was inside, And a smile on the face of the tiger. Tammany is also smiling.

Greatest of all triumphs of the recent ections is that of Senator Hanna, of Ohio. No man has been more violently or malignantly assailed; but the people of Ohio, who know him, are all at his

If the people in Panama had spent half as much energy in digging as they not assemble from all of them today a have in fighting, they might now posthe average and general run of the have the same effect. Some of these homogeneous fleet with a speed gauge | sess half a dozen parallel canais.

### CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Catholic Messenger. The 13 provinces into which the Catholic Church is divided in the United States contain each an archdiocese, subject to an archbishop, and several dioceses ruled by bishops, in all numbering 88. The 100 prel-ates, together with the 11 condittors, or auxiliaries, appointed to assist some of them, are designated by the pope, to whom they are nominated by a ballot of the bishops of the province, and another of the clergy of the vacant diocese. There is no room for intermediation or interference by the state, or by any outside agency. As things are arranged at present, the choice of bishops can be made promptly; in fact, in the more important archdioceses coadjuters are usually ap-pointed with the right of succession, so that the administration may continue without interruption. At the head of this hierarchy as primate is the cardinal, and,

to expedite business with the central govrnment, an apostolic delegate. There are 3742 clergymen subject in all things to the immediate jurisdiction of the bishops; and subject to them also, in all that concerns parochial ministration, 325 members of religious communities in holy These 12,968 priests minister to members, who worship in 7006 churches and 3873 chapels. There is no lack of candidates for the ministry, 3382 actually preparing to be secular priests and 1931 religious in the seven universities and 71 seminaries. There are 162 col-leges for males and 643 academies for femaks. These schools are maintained in great part by 5000 men, not in holy orders, ut dwelling in community, usually called prothers; and 50,000 women, the nuns or sisters, who also aid the clergy in the schools and charitable institutions, conducting, with proper lay assistance, 2978 parish schools with 963,683 pupils, and 923

nstitutions with 1,113,001 inmates. Not least in importance are the laity who support pastors, churches, schools and other institutions, and who devote time as well as money, working as mem-bers of charitable, benevoient, social and literary associations. Besides the many pious sodalities or confraternities, some of which exist in every parish, there are at least 20 great National organizations of men and women, growing in numbers and efficiency every year, and in order to work still more efficiently, all the societies of men, numbering fully 2,000,000, are forming a federation which will be perfected in another year.

Intellectually, Catholics are beginning to show the results of the training given in their parochial schools and higher acaand moral as well as mental education is imparted. In number and efficiency these schools are bound to grow every year. In January, 1902, there were 3835 parochial schools. In January, 1903, there were 3978, an increase of 142. One salutary influence these schools have already exerted, and will exert still more strongly, is manifest in the tendency of many denominations to imitate to some extent the Catholic It is chiefly in social matters that the

Catholic Church will show its influence. Under its fostering care come nearly one-half of the vast number of immigrants daily arriving in our ports; under the same care are the great majority of work-ingmen who worship in any church, for no matter how prosperous some of its ibers may be, this church never sists from serving the laborer and the poor. These two facts speak volumes for the solution of the problems raised by socialism, anarchy and the irritable relations of capital and labor. Respect for authority, regard for personal and pro-prietary rights, close union of pastor with ople, and habitual submission to law inculcated in the church, home and school, among so many employers and employed, must necessarily make for social tranquillity and industrial peace. Catholic workingmen are numerous enough to influence the sentiment of all the labor unions of the United States. The private schools and charitable institutions which Catholies support with results as favorable as those of the state, and often superior, for one-half and even one-third of the expense incurred by the state, are an object-lesson in civic economy which must vitimately assert itself in our sociology.

#### The Confederate Rosters. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Government at Washington in obedience to an act of the recent Congress, of the Jeff Davis regime. Fifteen states contributed to the armles of the Confederacy, which means that all the slave states did this except Delaware. Dela-ware did not secede, nor did Maryland, Kentucky, or Missourt. West Virginia, which comprised the loyal portion of the Old Dominion, broke away from the parent state early in the war and was erected by Congress into a separate common-

All the Governors, of course, states represented in the Confederate armies are giving assistance to the Fed-eral authorities in the work of making lists of the soldiers of the lost cause, At est the compilation will be in-Mank of the muster sheets at Richmond were destroyed when the grand collapse came, in April and May, 1865. Nor did the rolls at that capital ever approach completeness. Many of the name Confederate regiments were fakes. considerable number of regiments on that side were crdited to Missouri, a state which refused by an immense majority to secede, and which rejected and de-nounced the Confederacy and all its

But the authorities in Jefferson City, like those in Frankfort, Annapolis and Charleston, W. Va., are giving attention to the tracing out of the names of the wearers of the gray from their respective states. To a large degree the inquisition will be vain. In thousands of cases men passed across the lines into the Confederacy without leaving any trace behind them. Their names do not figure on any record which the state has ever ac The estimates of the number of Missouri ans in the armies of the Confederacy vary from 25,000 to 35,000. Only a small portion of these will ever yield to any search which can be prosecuted on this side of Jordan. Though in tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of instances there will be no "Present!" at this general and final roll call of the warriors of the Confederacy, the muster will undoubtedly re-veal that the armies of Jefferson Davis vere very much larger in the aggregate than they were popularly supposed to

# Matthew Royden.

You knew-who knew not Astrophel? That I should live to say I knew, And have not in possession still Things known permit me to renew Of him you know his merit such I cannot say-you hear-too much

Within these woods of Arcady \
He chief delight and pleasure took; And on the mountain Partheny, Upon the crystal, liquid brook, The muses met him every day— Taught him to sing, and write, and say, When he descended down the mount

His personage seemed most divine; & thousand graves one might count Upon his lovely, cheerful eyne. To hear him speak, to see him smile, You were in Paradise the while, A sweet, attractive kind of grace;

A full assurance given by looks; Centinual comfort in a face; The lineaments of gospel books; I trow that countenance cannot lie Whose thoughts are legible in the eye.

Above all others this is he Who erst approved in his song
That love and honor might agree,
And that pure live will do no wrong.
Sweet saints, it is no sin or blame
To love a man of virtuous name,

Did never love so sweetly breathe In any mortal breast before; Did never muse inspire beneath
A poet's brain with finer store.
He wrote of love with high con-And beauty reared above her height.

### PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO BE IN JAIL

Collier's Weekly. Is making millions at the expense of honor a profitable occupation, in the minds | Ev of financiers who are now being tried at the moral bar? To form a vast combination, knowing it to be so watered as to be unsafe and to bargain for your own gains at the expense of those who trust youwhat is the name for that?- No number of technical schools founded by the executor of such a deal can clear his record, any more than mawkish moralizing and founded colleges can cleanse the life of a man who has conspired against the law, with the ald of bribery, to crush competitors. It is depressing to have a smirch on financiers who have heretofore seemed faithful to their trusts. If they were in such dire want of a few millions more, why did they not say so, and let us help them out, instead of giving another blow to our confidence in them and in human nature? With millionaires willing to be sharpers, in order to get more millions; with politicians stealing from the people, in city, state and Nation, and habitually using men, women and children as mere pawnsin a private game to capture wealth; with yellow papers plunging their readers into dirt and danger for business and circulation-the love of money may fairly be called a sickness in our country. Unhap-plly we cannot call these reeking instances exceptions. Other departments in the Gov-ernment are only less eaten with corrup-tion than the Postoffice. Little cities have their rings, as well as big ones. The more that is learned about corporate methods the more universal seems the willingne to trick the public. Corruption, caused by the opportunity which all have in this country for worldly progress and by the desire for fast advancement, is undenlable and vast. Leaders in business enterprise are among the least excusable when they juggle, for they are men who have had opportunity to acquire understanding which should forbid dishenest gain, men," said Judge Grosscup, "br ing to humanity but suffering, and leave nothing to mankind but disgrace," To send one of them to jail would do more good

#### Gentlemen of the Old School.

than the punishment of a dozen walking

delegates or gambling kings.

Baltimore American. Every generation has its illusions. One quite popular at present is the "old-time gentlem en," something greatly superior o anything that is seen nowadays, the nearest approach to whom, longo intervailo, is the finest gentleman that can now be produced. As a matter of fact. a gentleman is confined to no age or race. He combines certain qualities which, appearing in any individual, make him # gentleman. The grouping together of these qualities is rare, and it, therefore, occurs that gentlemen are not as

numerous as some persons imagine. There are numbers of them, however, and they are quite as fine as the gentlemen There were gentlemen in those old days, and proportionately they were as numerous as the gentlemen of today Were this not so, there would be a dimin-ution in the supply of today. But those who oftenest use the term of "the fine, old gentlemen before the war" have a sort of technical person in their minds. They doubtless remember the genuine article, as they must have often some in contact with them, but his unaltruistic virtues did not challenge special notice, or they have faded from the memory. A more swaggering and roystering fine gen tleman is in their mind's eve has today degenerated into some thing else.

These men were gentle in their man ners, and often in their feelings; but the world of today wisely refuses to recognize this variety as the typical fine gen-tleman. They used to drink and swear and gamble with little intermission. They were the embodiment of hospitality in its excess, and they rarely paid their debts. Some managed to cajole their tradesmen, others resorted to devices little short of fraudulent. The hospitality and the gentility usually continued till death, and their families were left with nothing to live upon. The same things happen now, though not so often, as tradesmen have acquired the unpleasant habit of making their customers pay their debts.

# Where Bables Are Welcome.

- The World Today. The Osage country is a land where baby may always be sure of a large welcome. For one reason, he has an earn-ing capacity from the day he is born which is often quite as great as his father's. One of the next things after naming the little pappoose is to go to Pawhuska, the capital of their nation and have its name put upon the payroll. Once every three months Uncle Sam pays up the interest on the money which he holds in trust for them, and the amount paid to each Indian varies from time to time according to how many have gone to the Happy Hunting Ground and how many wee ones have come to take their places since last payday. The latest little arrival at the newest-built wigwam receives just as much as does the oldest grandfather or the most athlefic "war-rior." So that when Chief Look Out not long ago had the happiness to be blessed with twins, he was not only eligible to the usual congratulations due a new father, but at the same time, unlike most new fathers, he found his estate increused by the snug little sum of \$23,000. For until comes are paid to their parents.

# Dowie's Farewell.

New York Sun. Damn your papers, They cut only Yellow capers.

Peace be with you-Smoking sporters.

Peace be with you-Damn your manners When you jeer at

Dowie banners. Peace be with you-Damn your preachers They are good-for-Nothing creatures.

Peace be with you-Dumn your livers, You're a bunch of Stingy givers.

Peace be with you-They're as red as Peace be with you-

Roosting perches. Peace be with you

Souking in a Tide of toddies. Peace be with you In the pockets

Of your breeches. Peace be with you-Dama your fashion

Peace be with you-And your victous Ways of thinking.

Peace be with you-Damn your virtue, It is never going To hurt you. Peace be with you-

Damn your city, It's not worth Elijah's pity. Peace be with you Dama your guyin'.

Back to Zion.

I am going

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Songs for the Million. When the curtain falls at the end of the play Everything's straightened and every one's gay; The here has married the girl that he loves, The chorus girls cooing like turtle doves; The villain's confounded, and clapt into jail, With never a partner to go on his bail;

And finds in his millions redress for the past; In short, there is never a tear or a frown To be seen on the stage when the curtain goes

But the curtain that falls for all some day Comes down in a very different way; It waits not the moment when things are right To wrap us in never-ending night. But drops at the time we most are fain To play out our play—and recalls are vi Just as the heroine lifts her eyes, Just as we thrill with a glad surprise, Just as we feel the play's delight, The curtain falls in long, long night,

#### Practical Training.

The college of journalism should have a shooting gallery for pupils from South Caro lina.-New York Mail and Express.

Panama is talking through its hat. Dowle left New York at an opportune noment.

Diaz should remember a President isn't

really great until he is assassinated. Reception committees in the other world

work overtime on Kentucky election days.

The Kentucky fuedists are losing their grip, Captain Dwen was missed 12 times. One good thing about Mount Hood-it

never wants to tell us what dreams it

has when it smokes. New York's Acorns have reached the first stage necessary in becoming oaks: they have been buried.

What is an isthmus?

A neck of land almost entirely surrounded by United States ships of war. Central America resembles a quarrelsome chain gang. The component peoples can't get at outsiders, so they fight

among themselves. It is an easy matter in New York to work up sufficient enthusiasm to "turn the rascals out," but quite another thing

to have them kept out. When the corpse comes to life at a wake, as was recently the case in New York, there is fortunately an excellent eason for continuing the rejoicings.

The importance attached to the city election by New York will be understood when it is announced that almost as many people gathered around the bulletin boards as on the night of a big prizefight.

Chinese officials plead a headache when they desire to avoid meeting the dear Dowager Empress, and this in spite of the fact that she has one of the best cures known for that allment in the form of a simple surgical operation on the neck.

I'm sure not to know What they do in the play; And the name of the show I'm sure not to know, For you see when I go I must sit beside May, So I'm sure not to know What they do in the play.

From enthusiastically advocating the 'no breakfast" idea most of those who live by selling pseudo-medical advice, done up in cheap magazines, to cranks and dysmost captivating form, and glorious to peptic imbeciles, have turned to the fivemeals-a-day plan. The same pictures that were formerly labeled "Eat no breakfast and have muscle like this" are now labeled: "Eat five solid meals a day and be a modern Hercules."

> Some days ago the Kansas City Star published a very entertaining story of the adventures of a somnambulist in one of the hotels. With the introductory remark that circumstantial evidence should always be taken with caution, the Star went on to tell that room 109 in the hotel was occupied by two men, and room III, next door, was occupied by a man and his wife. During the night one of the men in room 109 got out of bed, and, still asleep, walked out of the window, falling on a roof several feet below. Without waking, he climbed into room III and into bed with the sleeping couple there. Presently the man in 169 missed his friend, and roused the house. Eventually the somnambulist was discovered with his two astounded bedfellows. All this formed a very pretty text for the Star's talk of circumstantial evidence. But the occupants of room III now come forward and deny the whole story, being, indeed, very mad at having such an unsought-for visitor forced into such close companionship.

WEX J.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Percy-I-aw-wondah why Miss Winsom is-aw-always out when I call. Jack-Oh, that girl was born under a lucky star .--Thicago News.

"This changes the complexion of things," remarked the facetious drug clerk as he picked up a box of face powder.-Philadel-Mrs. Knicker-So she is a good house-

keeper? Mrs. Bocker-Yes; she says she hates to think that her ancestors are dust.-Philadelphia Telegraph. "Don't you ever get to feeling nervous for fear your husband may fall in love with his

typewriter lady?" "Oh, no; not at all. She's my mother."—Chicago Record-Hernid. Being asked which he would be likely to choose in case of an emergency, the devil or the deep sea, Brother Dickey replied briefly, "I can't swim!"—Atlanta Consti-

tution. Young Wife-How fortunate I am in possessing a husband who always stays at home in the evening! Boston Friend—Yes; your husband never was much addicted to pleas-ure.—Chicago Journal.

Mr. Pepper-I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the third act. Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of

dry throats.-New Yorker. "What is it that worries her so much?" "The approach of the social season has made her suddenly aware of her shortsightedness in letting her neck get tanned last Summer."-Chicago Post.

"You look like a regular beer guzzler. Don't your thoughts ever rise abov drinks. But wot's de uso when a gent ain't got de price?"-Kansas City Journal. "I didn't know Miss Passay was interested in municipal matters." "She isn't either."
"Weil, I saw her pay 50 cents yesterday for a book on the 'Best Methods of Filtration.'

"Yes, poor old girl. She thought it was 'Fiirtation.' "-Philadelphia Press. "Dear, dear, dear!" said Dante as he viewed the scenes in the infernal regions; "it seems to me you have enlarged your establishment considerably since I was here before!" "We have," said his satanic ma-"We got along very comfortably until they invented the telephone-and then found it necessary to build an annex."

San Francisco Bulletin. "Why don't you try to make some amends for your past life?" "I do try," answered Meandering Mike, "but it's kind o' hard. When I tell people dat I'm tryin' to be honest an' industrious dev hunts up de worst job on de ranch an' offers it to me. But if I owns up at de start to bein' a tramp, dey hands out de victuals without a murmur."-Washington Star.