Foreign rates double. News for discussion intended for publication in The Oregenian should be addressed invari-ably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscription, or to any business matter, should be addressed simply, "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without so-

Tribune Building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative. For sale in New York City by L. Jonas &

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bron., 236 Sutter street; P. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, mear th Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner,

250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring street. sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker

Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 55
Washington street, and the Auditorium Annex For sale in Minneapolis by M. J. Kavanaugh

50 South Third street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1306 Farnam street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S.

Fourteenth street.
For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th street; V. C. Alden, Postodic cigar store; F. R. Godard and C. H. Myers.
For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second Bouth street, For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Eb-bett House news stand, and Ed. Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific avenue, N. W.

For sale in Colorado Springs by C. A. Bruner For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 17th street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; J. S. Lowe, 1529 17th street,

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; winds mostly

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

ONE RAILROAD MAN'S WAY. The railroad man who is really desirous of building up the terminal with which his road is identified has many opportunities to show his faith by his works. Such a man is Mr. A. B. Stickney, whose reputation as a thinker and publicist is National, and whose road, the Chicago Great Western, is always a factor in traffic that must be reckoned with by its competitors. It is not scared out of territory by rivals, and its policy is offensive as well as defensive.

Mr. Stickney has determined upon the development of Omaha, his western terminal, as a grain market. He has therefore inaugurated through rates on grain originating west of the Missouri River which are sums of the local rates into Omaha and from Omaha east. The effect of this will be to permit all grain to stop in Omaha to be there warehoused and dealt in, the same as it is in Kansas City. By many it is considered a master stroke by Mr. Stickney, who has gained great prestige for his railroad at Omaha, whose commercial importance is likely to be enhanced to a marked degree. But, like all of Mr. Stickney's master strokes, it inflicts a deep wound upon some of his competi-

When Mr. Stickney goes into a fight he throws away the gloves and shows that he means business. In a recent state Commerce Commission Mr. Stickney paraphrased the golden rule as fol-"Do unto your competitors what you know they would do unto you, but do it first." The carrying out of this policy has caused Mr. Stickney's competitors to call him "pirate," and has gained for him a position of triple eminence in railroad, financial and legal circles. In each he has become an oracle and a power. In 1884 Mr. Stickney built 120 miles of railroad from St. Paul to Lyle, expecting to sell it to the Illinois Central. Failing in this, he determined to build a big system for himself, which he has done by extending his line to Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other gateways.

In an admirable article in the Chicago Record-Herald we find an interesting summary of some of Mr. Stickney's recent exploits. When threats were made to ruin his road financially he placed the company beyond harm from Wall-street manipulation by exchanging all its stock for debenture stock and preferred A and preferred B stock. Thus at a single bound he gained reputation as a bold and competent financier. Later, when his company was not securing what he thought to be its share of the packing-house traffic, he secured from every big packer a seven years' contract at a 20-cent rate. which was 31/2 cents below normal tariff and 11/2 cents above the alleged secret rates. This will net his company fully \$7,000,000 revenue.

It has always seemed to The Oregonian that if the Harriman management were disposed to pursue such a policy as this concerning Portland, the gains made upon this city by Puget Sound cities would not have been so large. Portland has never had the zealous transcontinental undertakings in its behalf that San Francisco enjoys from the Southern Pacific or the Northern lines from Mr. Hill. The Southern Pacific, especially, seems afraid that it may develop Western Oregon too rapidly or advance Portland at the expense of San Francisco. Great sums have been spent on the O. R. & N., but little on the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, Probably these, being local lines, are the last to be reached in the stupendous scheme of betterments the Harriman system is undergoing. Doubtless one difficulty in the way of aggressive action like Mr. Stickney's on behalf of the O. R. &. N. lies in the fact that the O. R. & N's independent position requires a larger pro rata of earnings than the Pacific division of Mr. Hill's roads, for example receive on the long haul across the continent. The danger that the Hill-Morgan combination may force its way to San Francisco is also given weight by some observers, in explanation of the reluctance to combat it in competitive

Oregon and Washington territory. Wheat and flour shipments from Portland on the steamers Ascot and Indravelli, clearing Saturday and yesterday, amounted in wheat measure to

499,000 bushels. This was an amount greater than the shipments to the Orient for an entire year two decades ago, and it would have required at least six of the vessels of the type coming to Portland twenty years ago to have carried it. There is something eloquent in the figures on such manifests as were filed at the Custom-House for the Ascot and Indravelli. They tell not only of the growing trade across the Pacific, but of the wonderful river that can float in safety such cargoes over the 100-mile stretch between Portland and the sea.

ASPECTS OF THE MESSAGE. The discerning reader will lay down the President's message with the impression of a significant change in the Presidential mood. Here is a state paper deserving to take a place of honor in our annals. Here is a certain con servative balance, or dignified self-restraint, by which the writings of Theodore Roosevelt have not been hitherto characterized. The President is grow ing. He is the same gallant knight and strenuous fighter as of yore, but he has been sobered by responsibility, chastened by criticism, uplifted and strengthened by the influences of great minds with which he has been associated. The éducational facilities of the Presidency are very great. Given the right sort of raw material, the flerce light of friendly counsel and hostile criticism that beats upon that throne is certain of an admirable product. Rahold the New York politician, called to the White House by Garfield's death, rising to the level of statesmanship! Behold the Buffalo Sheriff, now perhaps the first private citizen of the Republic in his retipement at Princeton! Behold McKinley climbing from almost nothingness in 1896 to the pedestal he occupied when a Nation mourned his untimely end in 1901! A Paporama of Achievem The message is largely a record of

events; and in this aspect its force is tremendous as an exhibit in achieve-Here is reminder piled on reminder of the results that have been crowded one upon the other in the past two years. Arrogant corporations have been brought to book: the Alaskar boundary dispute has been settled; the Army has been reorganized; purification has been put to work in various departments of the public service; a treaty has been negotiated with China; land thieves and owners of illegal fences have been called to account; a new chapter has been written in the controversy between labor and capital and a new standard set up of equal justice for trust and union, and for the first time decisive and promising steps have been taken in the direction of an isthmian canal. We have a President who does things. He is anxious to get results in every field of achievement where difficulties need to be overcome. wrongs made right and long-needed en terprises brought to pass. His initiative is very great. His administration means progress. In results it compares most favorably with Grover the Stubborn or William the Drifter. Moral Questions.

The President has been largely con cerned with problems that affect the integrity of the public service and the faithful observance of law. The serious nature of the man impels him to moral questions as irresistibly as the needle turns to the pole, and he instinctively turns to the conscience of the people for approval and support. In this spirit he explains the operations and purpose of the new Department of Commerce the Administration's settled purpose that labor and capital shall be impartially required to obey the law of the land; the determination to protect the public domain from spoliation: his relentless hatred of bribery; his desire for renewed appropriations to prosecute all offenders against land laws, postal laws and naturalization laws; his hope to recover lands that have been fraudulently obtained. There is food for reflection here for every good citizen that has suffered himself to be beguiled by the animosity of boodling politicians o frightened corporations. Is there a single one of these unfinished undertakings that the conscience of the Nation wants suspended by a change at the White House? Is there a single discontented voice among all the sufferers by the President's vigorous policies of reform that is entitled to recognition and support?

Recommendations of a new character are modestly made. The President has learned wisdom by experience and does not make so much ado over a suggestion that its ignoration by Congress will excite remark, as was the case with his proposed tariff commission, which fell flat, or the constitutional amend. ment against trusts of which nothing came. He proposes a commission to study and report on the best method of rehabilitating the merchant marine; a law authorizing the Treasury to deposit its customs receipts in National banks; the endeavor to recover to the Government such public lands as have been obtained by fraud; an undertaking for an international agreement protecting private property at sea during war; the extension of rural free deliv-ery; aid to roadbuilding; "recognition and support" for the Lewis and Clark celebration; amendment of the timber and stone act; a general staff for the Navy; greater authority for promotion in the Army regardless of seniority; treaties for making bribery extraditable; delimitation of the Alaskan boundary and continuation of the work of the international gold-standard com mission.

Of Doubtful Practicability. From some of the President's conclusions we are compelled to dissent. His defense of favoritism in the Wood case and plea for general extension of the principle of great promotion for signal services appear to us specious in view and pernicious in effect. There is no question but special services in the Army should be rewarded with advancement; but the morale of the Army is put in peril every time a man of inadequate training is jumped over officers of experience and fidelity. Brilliance is often the mere child of opportunity. The President renews his recommendations concerning an elastic currency, made a year ago-a demand we think the country has outgrown. He is equally unfortunate, we should say, in his weak attempt to placate the advocates of a shipping subsidy. Though he does not openly champion this iniquity, he suggests a commission of inquiry which can find out nothing which informed persons do not already know and whose dictum will weigh nothing with Congress. No commission whose function is purely advisory to Congress is worth its sait. If it has authority to do anything, like the Alaska Boundary Commission, it may reach results. There is probably no

protecting private property at sea in for acting upon them. It is doubtful, nane an authority as Captain A. T. Mahan holds that the annihilation of food and coal is often more merciful than otherwise, as it hastens war to a close. The effort to render war as enjoyable as a Sunday school picnic is of doubtful feasibility or merit.

It is with fine discrimination that the chapter on the isthmian canal is aimed directly at the weak point of the anticanal complainants. In all the argunents against the Administration's policy the hostile critics act on the assumption of a duty on our part to treat Colombia handsomely, and ignore altogether the craven and offensive nature of the Colombian proceedings. President wisely concentrates his fire upon this fatally weak point in his antagonists' position. Whereas the antis assume that we are under heavy obligations to Colombia, the fact is that the Bogota blackmailers have forfeited every claim upon recognition. As the President says, their very offer now of carte blanche on the isthmus shows the absolutely indefensible act they committed in treating our proposals so cav allerly. What reckless effrontery it is in the antis, indeed, to propose to hold us to the obligations under the Hay-Herran treaty when that convention was contemptuously spurned by the Colombian pirates, with the frank avowal that they could hold us up for more money! In breaking off negotiations with them and turning with relish to the overtures of the new Republic of Panama, the President has shown the true spirit, and the spirit which is certain to command the approval of every man of self-respect and of a decent pride in his country's dignity. The demand that we proffer ourselves now for fresh insults from Colombia is one in keeping only with that despicable sentiment which hoped the Tagalog hordes would drive the American Army into the sea. A Becoming Reserve

The moderate and subdued tone of

the message is something due, no doubt, to the consciousness that no considerable amount of new legislation and no radical departures in Governmental policy can be expected of the present session; but in addition to that may be recognized a knowledge born of chastening experience that Congress will do as it likes anyhow, and that the part of wisdom in the Executive consists in not taking its office too seriously. When the President went into office he entertained rosy hopes of being able to ac complish almost anything by cramming up on the subject and imposing his impressions upon an obedient Congress. He has learned better. He will tell Congress what ought to be done, but he will do it in such a self-respecting way as to throw the responsibility on Congress and in the event of failure lose nothing of credit himself by reason of failure. It is better so. It is better for Congress to stand convicted before the country for failure to do the necessary thing than for it to pose as a practical joker with the President as the trusting and then discomfited victim. He does not, accordingly, urge action in such eager terms that disappointment will leave him exposed to taunts. He merely points the way and turns to something else, conscious of having done his duty and of leaving the responsibility where it belongs. Congress, it is safe to say, will do little or nothing at this session. But the President has neither dug a hole for it in that event nor laid the foundation for his own humiliation. This is one reason why his latest message lifts him upor a higher plane of sagacious states manship than he has hitherto occupied. He is gaining in the qualities of dependability which men have thought they missed in him, and which the judicious demand in their Presidential ideal. We shall hear less after this of supernumer ary impulses and Wall-street trepida-

"MORAL EDUCATION OF THE CON-SUMER."

Taking the above subject as a text and quoting Professor Charles Gide, of France, as authority for the statement that we are upon the threshold of a new epoch which it defines, the secretary of the Consumers' League of this city has given to the public some very cogent reasons for the general dread with which thousands of persons approach the Christmas season, coupled with plain suggestions of a remedial nature. The Christmas season, with its sacred memories and grand significance, has it is asserted, degenerated into a season of drudgery, of excessive weariness, of perplexity and of anxiety for a large majority of our people. Once a day devoted to the pleasures of the children, to family reunions, to quiet social and domestic festivities of which the children's stockings hanging by the chimney-piece, or the dainty Christmas tree with its wonderful fruitage born of love and thoughtfulness, was the center, it is now a season of unrest and outreaching and rivairy, and, alas, too often of beartburnings and extrava-

"Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy!" proclaimed the heavenly herald of the first Christmas. "Behold, I bring you weariness of the flesh and vexation of the spirit!" would be a fitting proclamation of the herald of the twentieth-century Christmas. This, at least, is the legitimate conclusion drawn from the expressions of dread and perplexity that are heard upon every hand at this time of the year, and especially during the week preceding Christmas. The general salutation during this latter period is, "Won't you be glad when Christmas is over?" And it is within bounds to say that nine times out of ten a fervent answer in the af-

firmative is received. Clearly, this is not as it should be The condition is partly due to what we are pleased to term the growth of the Christmas spirit as demonstrated in promiscuous gift-giving, and partly to a dilutoriness which crowds into a week the work of a month in every line of what is termed holiday business. It is upon this latter point that the Consumers' League comes out strong in a plea for the "moral education of the con-sumer." It appeals to the public to do its Christmas buying early in the month of December, instead of pushing it (with a neglect of the welfare of those who serve that is seriously reprehensible and utterly foreign to the Christmas spirit) up to the very last hours of the very last day preceding the great holiday. It appeals further to women who comprise the great majority of Christmas shoppers-women whose time in a commercial sense is their own-to do their shopping early in the day, thus preventing the otherwise unavoidable crush toward evening in the stores,

markets and on street-cars. There is common sense and humanity great merit in the professed reform of in these suggestions. 'The time is short ain.

of course, whether they would be acted upon at all generally if the time were much longer. The moral education of the consumer has not progressed to a stage that warrants the supposition. still less the belief, that a plea of this nature will be generally heeded. But as a preliminary lesson in the education needed to bring back to the Christ mas season its old-time peace and good will, imbue it with the essence of kindness and diffuse its spirit over all, including those who serve as well as those who are served, the appeal of the Consumers' League is pertinent. Education of this nature represents processes slow and subtle, and results so gradual that only those who have faith in human nature that is patient, and in a sense boundless and sublime, can await them in serenity and confidence. It is certainly true that "as soon as the shop-

ping public becomes willing to do its share toward retrieving the Christmas ices of the press.
"There is one remedy for lynching that season from the perversion which it has suffered" the first great step in this direction will have been taken. For not until the significance of the words 'Christmas rush' shall be eliminated from the period of Christmas buying by will be permitted to take its m way with their other offenses. The extension of time can we hope for a diffusion of Christmas cheer that will reach the homes and hearts of the toilers of the cities and enable the high and the lowly alike to find in the coming of Christmas rest, peace and pleas-

Recent disclosures show the lot of European Princesses of the blood to be anything that independent or ordinarily self-respecting womanhood in any land might envy. Here but recently was the distraught, misguided Crown Princess of Saxony, who, as late reports have it, made pretense of eloping with the music teacher of her children in order to escape the brutality of her husband and who is now practically a prisoner in a remote castle, deprived of the privilege of even seeing her children. More recently Princess Alice, wife of another petty German Prince, left her husband, unable to endure his brutal treatment and was grossly vilified for the act, and now a Princess of Austria invades an apartment in the palace at Prague in which were her husband of a year, for whose sake she had renounced her imperial rights, and an actress of whom he was enamored, and shot the woman. The weaker sex seems capable of attending to its rights upon occasion, and

few will quarrel with these exhibitions of womanly spirit. United States Senator Hoar, in his 'Autobiography." has a chapter on the 'Credit Mobilier," in which not a-word is said about the fact that James A. Garfield was proved to have received some stock in that corporation from Oakes Ames and to have prevaricated about the matter on the floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoar offers no defense of Garfield's conduct, but never loses a chance to eulogize him. Evidently Mr. Hoar did not understand Garfield thoroughly or he would have found out that there was much in his character and conduct unworthy of eulogy. Mr. Hoar is not a lawyer of the first rank, but he is lawyer enough to know that James A. Garfield never had standing enough as a lawyer to warrant the payment to him of a \$5000 retainer. Edmunds or Conkling or Thurman in those days never received more than \$1000 as a retaining fee, and they didn't accept retainers in matters that were likely to be the subject of legislation while they were in Congress, like the De Golyer pavement

Grover Cleveland was right in 1897 when he vetoed an immigration bill which imposed a so-called "educational test," which now forms part of the resurrected Lodge bill for the restriction of room for able-bodied immigrants in this country, for our population is less than one-twenty-fifth in density to the square mile of that of Belgium. Every able-bodied immigrant increases our productive power and consumption of products. An "educational test" enforced to exclude an able-bodied immigrant is in violation of common sense and justice, and is contrary to sound National policy. Grover Cleveland was right in 1897 when he refused to approve an immigration bill which made illiteracy operate like crime as a reason for the exclusion of an able-bodied man from this country. The President's message confirms this view when it says that of the right kind of immigra-

tion we cannot have too much, raphy that he declined the post of Ambassador to England, which was offered by President McKinley, chiefly because he could not afford the expense that acceptance of the honor involves. The post necessarily requires an expenditure in living that far exceeds the salary of an Ambassador, and the statement of Senator Hoar is interesting as adding to the weight of the contention that the salaries of our accredited representatives at foreign capitals should be made adequate to the legitimate demands of the service. As it now is, it is not enough that a man chosen for important diplomatic service must be a man of culture, dignity, urbanity and tactfulness. He must also be wealthy, This is at variance with the spirit of our institutions, and it should be corrected by making the compensation of officials in the diplomatic service equal to the outlay incident thereto.

It is gratifying to note, from the report of the Secretary of War, that the state militia is no longer an aggregation of tin soldiers, drilling for amusement merely, and ineffective, without reorganization, in case of war. The total strength of the organized militia in seven states of the Pacific Northwest section is 7027. Of this number, Oregon furnishes 1262. California leads with 3480, and Washington follows Oregon with \$22. Montana is fourth in the list with 538; Nevada furnishes but 140 of the number. These men are to all in tents and purposes soldiers, and will speedily be found on the firing line if, unfortunately, the Nation should become involved in war.

The output of gold at Johannesburg in October last was 284,544 ounces. against 1\$1,439 ounces in the October preceding, a gain of 103,105 ounces, worth \$2,167,781. This output is to be compared with that of September, 1899, when 426,556 ounces were produced. At present the production is increasing at a rate of about 10,000 ounces a month. pointing to a restoration of the former output after some fifteen or eighteen months. Notwithstanding the reaction in the Transvaal just now, trade is growing rapidly in South Africa at the present time, about 80 per cent of the imports being drawn from Great Brit-

NORTHERN REMEDY FOR LYNCHING

New Orleans Picayune It is far away to Oregon. There scarcely a place in the United States further away from the Southern States than is Portland in that state, but human sympathy counts neither time nor space, for its impulses are transmitted with lightning swiftness. Portland in Oregon is the second city in population and importance on the Pacific Coast of the United States, The Oregonian, its chief paper, offers the following as a remedy for lynching:

"North and South are greatly stirred up over the lynching question. Negroes are burned at the stake, and then we have conventions and petitions, warm words in ooks and magazines, from pulpit and lecture platform, remedies without num-ber. Some say the remedy for lynching is to punish the Sheriff; some would mulct he offending county in damages; some rould indict the mob, and others would rely on the main strength and awkward-

is little discussed, but which would prove effective, and that is for these negro rav-ishers to let white women and girls alone. If they will stop this one crime, justice which sets every woman in the country against them, and is rapidly losing for hem the sympathy and forbearance of erstwhile denunciators of the lynchingbee. The negro can stop lynching tomor-row. Let him let white girls alone. "The beauty of this remedy is that the

sufferer will be his own emancipator. vill take the press and the pulpit, the lawyers and the sheriffs, a long time to make any headway against the people who rise up in an hour of righteous wrath, and inflict a punishment that approximately fits the crime, or at least comes as near doing so as an enlightened age permits. But the negro can apply this remedy instantly. If he will forbear this one most foul and unnatural crime, lynching will be a thing of the past. Let him let white

"And it is the only way. We have heard enough of pleas for the poor negro burnt at the stake. Let us hear something now for these helpless children, in virgin innocence and the beautiful freshness of youth, who are condemned to a fate infinitely worse than death by one whom they never wronged, and for whom, in their thoughts, nothing ever came but prayer that God would bless 'all the world.' Lynch law is irregular and burning is unnatural but neither is more irregular and unnat-

"It is the only way. So long as white girls are outraged by black brutes, so long will negroes be burnt at the stake. They say that the spectacle does not deter. Maybe not; so much the worse for them. them who refuse to take warning; for every such crime will be followed by just such penalty. Lynching must be stopped, but first this unspeakable crime must be stopped. And it will be stopped. Until the negro stops lynching by his own abstinence from rape, burning will go on so long as there is a black ruffian left to feed

the flames. His remedy is in his own hands. Let him let the white girls alone!" This is in admirable tone and temper, and it shows an honest, human understanding of the atrocity and fiendishness of the crime that is now arousing the American people to the highest pitch of indignation, rage and implacable demand for due and immediate retribution. The people of every part of the country are coming to realize its unspeakable horrors. They are no longer able to contemplate and calmly criticise at a long distance the Southern mobs that have wreaked their fury on negro ravishers. They are having brought home to them in every part of

the country. As The Oregonian well says, there is no way to stop the lynching except to stop the crime that has made it necessary in every part of the country. It is certain that attempts will be made to enact stringent laws against lynching and even to make it a special crime punishable by Federal laws, but no power in the United States Government, with the Army to back it, can force the American people to submit to the outraging of their wives and matter is juggled over in the courts until the criminal is enabled to escape to some other scene where he may repeat his privileged atrocities.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, Byron Z. Holmes, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it.

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard. And as an honored member of the Oregon Humane Society, could not witness an act of cruelty without prompt remonstrance. And that in his demise we have sustained an ireparable loss, and extend to his family our sincere condolence.

Alfred F. Sears, Rev. T. L. Ellot, Frederick a. Townsend, C. H. Woodard, W. T. Shanahan, A. L. Mills, George H. Himes, Ruth E. Rounds, Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell, Otto J. Kraemer, Board of Trusteea, W. T. Shanahan, corresponding secretary Oregon Humane Society.

Mr. Cleveland's Wise Choice.

New York Evening Post.

Mrs Cleveland has chosen the better part. In taking himself definitely out of the list of Presidential possibilities he re-nounces no honor which he has not already had in full measure, but confirms himself in the admiration of his country men, while insuring an old age enriched by dignified leisure and troops of loving friends, instead of being embittered by strife and trouble. Cobden wrote, apro-pos of Lord Palmerstone, that "all men of the age of 72 with unsatisfied ambitions are despendees." The saving is true of are desperadoes." The saying is true of some men at other ages say, 45. But Mr. Cleveland has shown that his am-bitions are satisfied. Not even the extraordinary turning to him at this time of the hearts and hopes of thousands among the best in the land can move him again to risk health and happiness in political turmoil. The third term tradi-tion he does not mention, but undoubtedly respects, though in strict form it would not be operative against him. Old enmittes would be, however, though he could doubtless have ridden them down as so many times before. But, as we say, his decision is a wise one. The villifications of a few years ago have given place to praise; his party is returning to his feet; als counsels are sought with all the old confidence. What better ornament of

Wanted-- A Cotillon Leader.

New York Press. Once more the question of cotilion leaders comes up and the dearth of these much-needed men is emphasized by the withdrawal of that "standby," Elisha unily—gracefully, too, since he is the es-sence of grace. He has delivered his ultimatum, and not even Mrs. Astor can tempt him to reconsider. He has led his last cotillon. Robert L. Gerry comes the rescue. Although a trifle young. soon will be poring over diagrams. He has the wealth and family to justify his as-pirations, but he has neither the pulchriinde of Dyer nor the originality of Harry Lehr. H. Pelham Robbins, of the South-ampton set, led Mrs. Gerry's cotilion last Winter, but did not repeat his success. Worthington Whitehouse, it is said, is weary of leading. He was Mrs. Ogden Mills' official master of the dance. Alexander Hadden confines his talents to the subscription dances, and unless Craig Wadsworth should return from England to his old post hostesses this Winter be in a sad plight.

GUNBOAT TO INVESTIGATE.

Evans Will Learn the Truth of the Attack on the Crew of the Sewall. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, has dispatched the gunboat Annapolis to Tamusi, Formesa, to make a thorough investigation into the attack on the crew of the American ship. Benjamin Sewall, which was abando October 5, about 40 miles southeast of the Island of Botel Tobago. Upon the result of the mission of the Annapolis will de-pend the decision of the State Department as to whether an ignuiry of the Tokio

government will be necessary.

Official details of the search for the missing boat's crew from the wreck of the Benjamin Sewall, made by the Don Juan de Austria and the Wilmington, are con-tained in reports received at the Navy On the arrival of thes Department. gunboats at South Cape, Formosa, the ceed to Botel Tobago, where, it learned, three Japanese shipwrecked sailors from the Benjamin Sewall were to be found. One of these told the story of their experience to Lieutenant-Com-mander Denfield, commanding the Dor Juan de Austria, briefly to this effect:

"The Benjamin Sewall shipped from Singapore for Shanghai with a cargo of teak. When three days out she was struck by a typhoon and lost all three masts. The captain gave the order for all hands to abandon the ship. Aoki, who tells the story, went in a boat in charge of the chief officer, together with the third mate and his wife, two Japanese seamen, two Manila seamen, an American negro, a Chinese cook, a Chinese carpenter and a Russian seaman.

"Shortly before sunset of October 10, when five miles from the north shore of the island, they were attacked by four canoes, each manned by about 12 savages armed with knives. "At this time," says Aoki, "we were

rowing with three oars, and also had a sail made by plecing together blankets, etc. For provisions we had three cans of pineappies and two or three cans of milk and some salt meat and ships biscuit, the last bad. The savages ran alongside us and as many as could clambored on board and stripped us to our skins, not even sparing the woman We all had some money and the chief mate, the cook and one of the seamen had watches. They pried off all the brass work, took out the bow plug and capsized the bost. After this, they made off, having been with us about an hour, It was now quite dark and we could not see where they went."

Aoki says the negro and the Chinese cook drowned ten minutes after the boat capsized, and later the chief mate, who was an old man. All of the remainder made for the shore except the third mate. who was an American, and the Japanese woman, whom, as she could not swim to the shore, the third mate refused to When the three Japanese reached the shore, they hid among the mountains fearing another attack from the savages. After remaining in hiding five days, they rescued by a party of natives and brought to the police station.

The Japanese government has ordered a rough search made for the five miss ing persons on Botel Tobago Island.

FEWER PEOPLE GO BANKRUPT Attorney in Charge of These Matters Files His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The annual report of E. C. Brandenburg, attorney in charge of bankruptcy matters in the Department of Justice, shows that 14,308 voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed throughout the United States is more than 2000 less than were filed during any of the preceding years since the enactment of the law, on July 1, 1898. The states showing the largest number of cases filed during the year are: Alabams, 1747; New York, 1546; Illinois,

In each state, except Alabama, there was a material falling off in the number of petitions filed from the previous year. even hundred and sixty-two petitions were dismissed, while the petitioners in the remaining cases were adjudged bank-The total net assets realized in 11,663 cases closed during the past year immigration. There is still working daughters by negro monsters, while the \$106,147,278. Of the cases closed there were 6829 with assets of various amounts, in of which they were less than \$500, while in 4824 cases there were no assets. The large number of cases where there vantage of the voluntary feature of the law, as a rule, is taken only where the debtor has become almost hopelessly insolvent.

The report shows that of those persons who became voluntary bankrupts 961 were farmers, 4582 wage-earners, 3305 mer chants, 368 manufacturers, 473 profess men and 1974 contractors, hotel-keepers real estate men and others of a miscellaneous character.
Under the provisions of the law author-

izing a creditor to file a petition for the purpose of having a debtor adjudged bankrupt 2587 petitions were filed during the year, which is a substantial increase over any preceding year during the exist-

ACCUSES THE PRESIDENT.

James Fullerton Wants Congress to Investigate National Park Affairs.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 30.—The national president of the Sportsmen's Game and Protective Association, James Fullerton of Red Lodge, Mont., was in Omaha today on his way to Washington in the interest of a bill which he is seeking to have passed, ordering a Congressional investigation of the alleged abuses which exist in the Yellowstone Park. Mr. Fullerton says that he has been working on the matter for sev-eral months and has taken it up with various associations and individuals dur-ing that time. He says he is now ready to go before Congress and prove all his allegations. He addressed the following letter to the Montana Congressmen: "Dear Sir: We have for a long time

been trying to get an investigation into been trying to get an investigation into the rotten condition of affairs in the Yel-lowstone Park. I now gak you to bring the matter publicly before the House or Senate, that a committee may be ap-pointed that will impartially investigate the charges of venality and corruption against the officials who have charge of the park.

"I stand prepared to furnish indisput able proof that the President, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Major Pitcher, superintendent of the park, have been in collusion for a year to allow H. W. Childs to run a lot of illegal saloons in Yellowstone Park."

Victory for Time in Postal Case. BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.-In the United States District Court today, in the case States District Court today, in the case of Columbus Ellsworth Upton and Thomas M. McGregor, on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Government on malipouch contracts. Judge Morris overruled the prayer of the attorneys for the defense to take the case from the jury on the ground that the Government had failed to prove a prima facte case against the accused. Judge Morris also refused the accused. Judge Morris also refused the motion of the defense to make the Gov-ernment elect upon which of the counts in the indictment it relied for a conviction. Argument will be heard before the jury tomorrow.

Failed of Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following, among other Postmasters, falled of confirmation at the extra session:

Montana—Louis V. Bogy, Chinook.

Washington—William M., Clemenson, Clarkgen; John Black, Fairhaven; Richard Connell, Odessa; Graint Cangle, Shall. ard Cennell, Odessa; Grant Cangle, ShelNOTE AND COMMENT.

A dealer in this city has received an order from Tacoma for a barrel of misteloe for Christmas decorations.

The grocer deals in desert dates, And figs and Oriental spice, And currants from Ionian Islas, And clean, white, bridegroom-hated rice; The grocer's is a pleasant trade, And has its own remance, I know,

But must I choose to buy and sell

I'd deal in sprigs of mistletoe. Mistletoe, mistletoe, hanging on high, hid from the bright eye, Do not be shy, what harm if she spy, Maid never lived that your presence would fly.

The vintner deals in glowing win-Brought from the storied hills of Spain, His wares rekindle wasted suns The vintner's is a pleasant trade, He deals in liquid joy, I know, But must I choose to buy and sel I'd deal in sprigs of mistletoe.

> Cunningly hid from the maiden's bright eye, not be shy, what harm if she spy, Maid never lived that your presence would fly.

Progress of a Camp.

From Vol. I, No. 1.of the Poplar (B. C.), Nugget we take the following specimens: Royalty Expected.

The king is expected to strike camp this A Cow Town. A dairy is being 'established at Poplar, and it will no longer be a condensed milk

Piking Just Now. Draw poker has been discovered in Popfar. A little development will be done this Winter, and by Spring it is expected that a chute of blues will be tapped

A Free Lunch Counter.

The C. P. R. has a freight shed in Pop-It is always open and would be a great graft for the cows if we had any in Whooping Her Up.

A band of ladies from the half world struck camp last week and ever since the moon has looked like a piece of ruby sliver. Wild Rumer.

It is reported that a temperance society is to be organized in Ferguson

Damp and Chilly. E. L. Masterson spent a few days in Trous

Float, but No Ledge The agents of God have not yet made a location in Poplar, although a parson p pected the ground a few days ago. found a little fleat.

H. M. S. Flora piled up on the rocks in the Gulf of Georgia. Flora has long been the goddess of flowers, but it is safe to say that she gathered more-of speech-on this occasion than ever before.

The German "impressionists" have decided against sending their paintings to St. Louis. If the exhibition management keeps the news dark and splashes some ink and whitewash on the walls no one will notice the absence of the impressionist paintings.

Natives in Southeastern Africa have an enjoyable time. By dint of excellent sprinting they manage to beat German soldiers to the British line, only to discover that there are British soldiers waiting to shoo them back to their German friends. The natives still have the sea to try. They might make a stab at swimming to another continent if they don't mind sharks.

Literature, literature, always literature! Gravely sent by cable to the Saturday Review of the New York Times from London was this item:

The Daily Mirror, the new publication de voted to woman's interests, has acquired the right of publication of Kipling's poems on the Now we may expect to hear that the

Athenaeum has acquired the right of publication of Kipling's poems on the sewing machine; the Times those on the are the Ladies' Distorial th threshers; Ally Sloper those on bathing machines; the Quarterly Review those on roller skates; and the Dally Mail those on the linotype.

It revolts us even to mention the young scoundrels who are now in jail, awaiting the day when they must pay the penalty of their flendish crimes, says the Chicago Post, but we cannot refrain from apologizing for previous slurs on whiskers when we read what Niedermeter said about the farmers who surrounded him in the cornfield. "I looked over that corn shock and saw those rubes with chin beards coming after us, and I thought what's the use of slaughtering those poor innocents. Their beards saved them," In the face of such testimony as this we must not only withdraw all objections to beards, but must earnestly recommend them now that the hold-up season has fairly begun. If we can melt the heart of the street thug or the bandit by a profusion of chin whiskers, let us resort to those hairy appendages, even if they are false and temporary. Let us become a community of Dowies, and give the whistling winds a chance. It is much better to collect germs than collect bullets.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J.

"What type of man is he?" "Oh, one of

the kind you can read as easily as print."-He-Yes. It's only the man with a pull that gits ahead. She-But it's the man with the head that gets a pull.-Life.

Muggins-How do you manage to keep your wife in suchgood humor? Buggins-1 pretend be jealous of her.—Philadelphia Record. "What a frightfully loud, far-carrying voice "That's her opera voice. You know, her father has a box this year." Judge.

She-And I am the only girl you ever loved? He-Well, you are the only girl that ever worked ma for \$17 worth of flowers.-Ex-

son, where other football clubs show that they are better than the home article."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—I felt sorry for a woman I me; on the street this evening; she was so scantily clothed. He—Indeed! Was she on her way to the workhouse or the opera?-Tonkers States-"Dear me," said Mrs. Ka Flippe, as she and

Dr. Pellitier met at the reception, "I have such a coid on my lungs," "Why don't you try having comething else on them?" he asked.—Chicago Record. Mande-Miss Passay has volunteered to get up a booth at the Christmas bazaar and sell

kinsex isn't it awful? Marjorie-Dreadful, my dear! I never thought that girl had the face to do it.-Smart Set. "Don't you feet proud since your daughter married the Duke?" "Proud?" echoed Mr. Cumrox. "Not a bit of it; I'm worried to

death for fear I'll forget to approach the Duchess with proper formality."-Washington Star. Annoyed Lady (at the theater)-Beg your pardon, miss, but I didn't come here to h people talk. Miss Gilb-Of course, not; note does that, I suppose you came like the r of us, not to listen, but to talk yoursel

Boston Transcript.

Lawyer-What was the thing that led your financial downfall? You seemed to doing a good business. Bankrupt-I was: b one day I started out to see if I could borre some money. I found it so easy that I ke on borrowing .- Somerville Journal,