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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1964

A STRANGE NIGHTMARE.

Since the negro has been disfranchised in the Southern States there certainly can be no danger of negro domination. That nightmare should no longer exist. Why, then, should not the Bouthern white people think of other things than "the everlasting negro" The Oregonian asked this question the other day, and the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser responds:

The South is practically united because of the dangerous tendency of Rooseveltism. It fears and dreads him, not because it has any fear that he will overturn our suffrage regu-lations, and put the colored race in power, but because his course is a direct menace to our social system, and to the peace and security of our scenie. In a recent speech to our social system, and to the peace an security of our people. In a recent speech in New York Mr. Higgins, Republican candidats for Governor of that state, said: "President Roseveti is hated in the South because pedges a man by his qualities of hear and brain, which go to make up real man hood, and refuses to close the door of hop to him because of the color of his skin." It is tust because Rosesvelt cares nothing to is just because Boosevelt cares nothing for color of a man's skin-in the South-that he is not trusted down here.

To all ways of thought and action in the Non-nern States this statement is either unintelligible or strangely inadefellow-citizens of the South; but it does seem to us that on this subject they follow fictions and figments. We admit that wrong was done to the South and whole country by endowing with the right of suffrage a vast negro population not fit to exercise it, just out of davery. We cannot blame the Southern States for taking such action as they can to protect themselves-though we do think they have gone too far. Yet it seems to us that the Southern States, having disfranchised the negro, are needlessly sensitive about "the social system," of which we take no cogninance in the North, either through law tirely outside this domain, and the two things have no practical-at least no political-relation toward each other. In the Northern States we let "the social system" take care of itself.

It seems to us that the common sense of the South will yet adopt this prin-ciple. Exclusion of the negro from political influence leaves nothing is way of it but a prejudice founded on ancient customs that must eventually give way. The South, by refusal to ensider any subject of interest to the country at large, either as to domestic e foreign policy, and focalizing everything on racial antipathy, subjects itself to the most serious limitations, and hurts the whole country. The twelve uthern States that voted solidly for Parker contain nearly twenty millions of people, and are a highly important portion of our country. Can they aford to keep all their thought con trated on the negro, and to go on basing all their political action on this antipathy, when the negro has no power whatever in their politics? Surely they

ill not pursue this course forever. It makes sectionalism in political and litical injustice: since it prevents disussion in the Southern States of every ubject of real interest in our National life, and, through suppression of debate vital matters, is hurtful in every way to the welfare of the country ce the disfranchisement of the negro there is nothing but an imaginative or ntimental idea or notion to support it. The negro is there and must stay, be-cause he can't be deported. The whites ave removed the danger of negro domnation, or even of interference of the egro in public affairs. Why can't the white people of the South think of thing else than the negro? They are not compelled to intermarry with segroes, or to invite them to their

WHY ICE CREAM TAKES WINGS.

When an East Side festival came to ice-cream-and-cake stage the other ght, the celestial food seemed to have ted into thin air, can, ice, bucket ed all. But next day a policeman disveced that the gaysome stuff had lited under the jackets of certain datory animals, commonly called sall boys." Conclusive evidence of is fact was the recovery of the can ntured, but vold of its toothsome

Did the Prosecuting Attorney indict? Mr. Manning may be a Demodged both to stamp out gamand let it thrive, but he was evione of those predatory animals

Years back, aye so long ago that the ory of man runneth not to the it was an unwritten law in enile realms that ice cream, and cake als was confiscate—not so much

gallon can is five times more liable to seizure than a one-gallon, and its fame covers an area that widens in geometric ratio with its dimensions.

No wonder, then, that the appetite outside the lighted windows at East Pine street and Grand avenue was so Weren't the stars twinkling in a chilly sky, and wasn't stratagem necesspirit away so big a quantity of delight from the creaking shoes of ground to make a shiver in the shadows, the ice cream would have tasted more appropriately good. But fingers the Oregon bill. digging down into that five-gallon can ached just as rapturously.

The rule has been established that, if

festivals are to enjoy ice cream, they most take in the can from the back porch and away from open windows and put it in plain sight until eaten. Few sentries are argus-eyed or possess seven-league boots, and fewer can com-pass the magic that gives wings to an ice cream can on a dark night at a ent year, it would have had no chance festival.

PARKER'S FINAL SQUEAL.

Judge Parker forfelts whatever sympathy he may have gained for the mis fortune of a defeat the most overwhelming in our annals by reiteration of his charge that President Roosevelt is in league with the trusts; and he asserts that Roosevelt owes his election to them. "The leaders of the Republican party," he says, "know too well the used to which the moneys of the trusts can be put in political campaigns."

It was an unpardonable insult when Judge Parker, a few days before the stated that the trusts had united to buy the Presidency for Theodore Roosevelt; that the Republican Committee under Roosevelt's direction. was taking their money in enormous sums for campaign purposes, under promise express or implied of benefits to ome to them through the Administration: that Congress had deliberately created the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and had put its control in the hands of the President, that he might get power over great corporations and use them for the purposes of his elecwas found in the transfer of Cortelyou from the head of this bureau to the head of the Republican National Committee, in charge of Roosevelt's cam-

It was an infamous attack, which was answered instantly by Roosevelt in his memorable letter to the American peo-The letter was a most scathing document. How completely it crushed Parker was seen in the returns of the

election, three days later.

It was contemptible in a candidate thus to attack an opponent, through a monstrous accusation, in support of which not a word of proof was submitted. Judge Parker should have allowed his indiscretion to be forgotten. But he virtually repeats it in a letter in which he whines over his defeat.

Though the electoral contest has passed into history, it is justifiable, as a retort to Judge Parker's post-election statement, to remind the country what group of "plain people" Judge Parker was associated with, and who his principal backers were. Take this list, which is complied from the New York Tribune, viz:

August Belmont, the representative America of the Bothschilds, the richest bankers in the world, who hold the govern-ments in the hollow of the hand, and the head of the greatest franchise monopoly in the world, the New York City transit spe-

Henry G. Davis, the coal and railroad mag-nate, a beneficiary of that coal tariff which the Democrats have so vigorously denounced. who advocates in general the protection which Judge Parker in his next sentence denounced, and who says the coal duties are not now high enough. Patrick H. McCarren, the notorious race-

track gambler and corporation lobbyist, for many years generally recognized as the legis-lative agent of the colossus of trusts, the

trusts in the transformation of the Wilson tariff bill into the act of 'perfidy and dis-honor," as Fresident Cleveland called it. Cord Meyer, best known for his connection with the sugar trust ring, which has used all its influence to prevent those trade con-cessions to the Philippines recommended by the President and Secretary Taft for which Judge Parker pretends such heartfelt con-

Thomas F. Byan, one of the chiefs of the great traction combination which holds some of the chief cities of this country in a viseof the chief cities of this country in a vise-like grip, obtains franchises by questionable methods and furnishes the "plain pe-inadequate accommodations in order to pay dividends on watered stocks.

David B. Hill, the notorious election thief,

who rebbed the "plain people" of Dutchess County of their iswfully chosen representa-tive, according to the Judgment of the Court of Appeals, the man to promote whose for-tunes Alton B. Parker, while on the bench. ran a political campaign as Surrogute-Chair man, and made notes which were paid by O'Brien and Clark in return for an empedur

Thomas Taggart, the wealthy gambler and tavern keeper, the unscrupulous user of cam-paign funds, who has this Fall poured over \$300,000 into Indians, which he has begged from Belmont and the other Democratic trust magnates for the purpose of buying that state for Parker.

These were the people who nominated Judge Parker and directed his campaign. They did not fool the masses of the people-not even the Democratic masses, who hitherto had voted for William J. Bryan, but deserted this gang, by tens of thousands. Judge Parker would have done well to drop into oblivion, without this last utterance.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR FAIRS.

On Monday last The Oregonian stated that political conditions had everything to do with the success of Oregon's Lewis and Clark Fair bill in Congress; that in fact Congress did it chiefly for encouragement of the Republicans of Oregon, for a big majority in June.

This statement was made in reply the Eugene Journal, which had said: Eastern Democrats fight shy of Oregon because they know there is nothing in it for them, and Republicans show it no favors because they know they have it anyhow. Portland and Oregon are ignored on this account."

But, says a Democratic paper of Eastern Oregon: "St. Louis is the chief city of a Democratic state, and the greatest sum ever appropriated or loaned by the granted the St. Louis Fair. Oregon and the Lewis and Clark Fair were recognized because of the intelligence in Congress."-

St. Louis had the entire Mississippi Valley and the Solid South behind her. There was no such force to "pull" for Oregon. Besides, the fact that St. Louis had been assisted to so great extent, and at the very moment was asking Congress for a further heavy loan— which could not be denied because the Government was already committed and had invited the whole world to the fair—was the chief reason why it was so difficult to get any assistance or rec-

for a long time, it was impossible to get statement was that the policy of helping fairs must be stopped, and the only way to stop was—to stop. But Presi-dent Rocsevelt was induced to interest himself in the Oregon project, and this was the basis of the whole work. The crucial test was in getting a reg from the committee on rules-which is the "party machine" in the House. With a single exception, every Demo-crat in the House voted against allowing the committee on rules to report

If "Oregon and the Lewis and Clark Fair were recognized because of the intelligence in Congress," where was the Democratic share or portion of that excellent commodity-intelligence? The Lewis and Clark Fair bill at the critical point-the sticking point-became a party measure, and could have been carried through in no other way. But for the political conditions of the presat all. Just walt and see whether the policy of making similar appropriations will be considered by Congress,

BRYAN ON THE ISSUE. Mr. Bryan contemplates the defeat of Judge Parker with admirable fortitude. The leadership of the fugitive and broken forces of Democracy now re-verts to him. The just and fearful wrath of an offended leader ought to be visited on his wandering followers, but it won't be. Mr. Bryan is not angry. He is not revengeful. He is simply sorrowful. And he takes this rtunity to congratulate all believers in the true faith on their narrow escape from the plutocrats, and inci-dentally to point out a few errors that might have been avoided, and to indicate the plain path to be followed hereafter by a united and triumphant

Democracy. It is clear that Mr. Bryan, in his address, looks upon the overwhelming Democratic defeat as a personal vindication of himself and the principles for which he has fought for the past dec-He takes great pains to what the result does not teach, and it is obvious to him that neither anti-imperialism, nor administrative extravagance, nor silver, nor the tariff, nor the Philippines, nor militarism, served to alarm the people, or in any measure to shake the position of the Republican party. The only issue that might have caught the attention of the public was the trusts, and that was not pressed soon or hard enough. "The trusts cannot be fought successfully," says Mr. Bryan, "by any party that depends on trust funds to win the election," and it is perfectly clear that he means the Democratic party. He goes on to divide the Democratic sheep from the Republican goats by describing the trust question as the "most acute phase of the contest between democracy and

There we have the issue, as Mr. Bryan will attempt to make it. The Democratic party was sold out to the pluto crats at St. Louis, and its sins have been visited upon its own head. That is the reason, the sole reason, for the unparalleled disaster that overcame it last Tuesday. War upon the trusts. war upon plutocracy, war upon property, must hereafter be the elogan of the true Democracy. Silver, income tax, the wrongs of the downtrodden Moro, and all the long category of grievances which an insolent Govern-ment has imposed upon the Nation and its "dependencies," are only incidental manifestations of the irresistible conflict between the Haves and the Have Nots. This is the doctrine which Bryan began to teach in his first campaign, and which he spread broadcast again in the second. He unfurls again the red flag and calls the Democracy to arms, for a third assault. Again it must be met, in one form or another, and upon one ostensible issue or another, by the Republican party and the recruits it will now receive from the vast numbers Mr. Bryan will finally read out of the Democratic party.

Portland jobbers are to be congratu-lated on the reduction in freight rates which will enable them to win back their lost trade in the Southern Idaho The topography of the country and the natural advantages which a location at tidewater give Portland are such strong points in favor of this city that nothing but a discriminating policy against the port can shut our jobbers out of the field. The keen rivalry of interior cities for an extension of their respective fields of operation not infrequently results in local pressure being rought to bear on the railroads to such an extent that natural advantages are overlooked in a desire to temporise for the purpose of silencing local clamer or forestalling possible hostile action. These occasional reversals of or departures from natural conditions can never be regarded as permanent, and sooner or later the laws of commercial gravitation are reasserted and discrimnation is abolished.

It has been proven beyond all doubt that anything like permanent prosperity for a railfoad is dependent to a large extent, in fact almost wholly, on the prosperity of the field which it serves. For this reason mercenary motives alone are sufficient to warrant fair treatment from the roads when the demonstration is sufficiently lucid to appeal to them. Salt Lake, Bolse and San Francisco will probably object to this reduction in rates in favor of Portland. The objection cannot be sustained by legitimate argument. In the case of Salt Lake and Boise, their location beyond the reach of water competition around the Horn or across the Pacific leaves them solely at the mercy of the railroads. Their jobbing trade calls for the distribution of large quantitles of imported goods, and of goods brought across the continent by rail. On most of this merchandise, espethe continent, and to admit the inland

much lower than the rate by rail across cities to the jobbing trade of Southern Idaho it would be necessary to quote a rail rate sufficiently low to nullify the advantage which Portland has by resson of her superior location at tide vater, where she can be reached by the fleets of the world. This, it is quite plain, would be unfair, and in maintain ing the rates which have permitted the Sait Lake and Boise jobbers to cut into territory naturally tributary to Portland the railroads have been guilty

of rank discrimination.

Equally flagrant, but of a different nature, is the discrimination which has admitted Ban Francisco into that field. As a distributive center for certain ter ritory. San Francisco possesses all of the advantages that are enjoyed by Portland, in the way of both ocean and rall facilities. Having these advan-tages, her jobbers can legitimately conke, however, as los cream. A five- ognition from Congress, At first, and troi the trade of a large portion of Call-

fornia, Nevada and Utah, in addition to territory lying farther south and east. When, however, they are granted rates which enable them to cross California, Nevada and Utah and work up into Southern Idaho on even terms with Portland, which has only the haul apparent that there has been a discrimination which was unfair to the jobbers to whom the geographical location gave

the field The removal of this trade embargo which has rested on Portland for several years will be followed by a decided eral years will be followed by a decided revival of trade with a rich territory. Now that the railroads have decided to admit Portland into Southern Idaho on terms in keeping with our position on the map, it is to be hoped there will be but brief delay until the completion of the railroad from Riparia to Lewiston will give us better access to the rich and rapidly growing territory in Northern Idaho.

It is reported that a number of heavy flour shippers from this port, piqued at continued refusal of Mr. Schwerin to give them a steamship service at all sdequate to the demands of the port, are now routing all of their flour by way of Puget Sound ports. This, of course, enables Mr. Schwerin to main-tain his position that there are sufficlent steamers to take care of the business that is offering, but it is bad for the prestige of the port. During the current month there will be more flour from this territory shipped to the Orient by way of Puget Sound ports than will go out from Portland direct, and large bookings from Portland have already been made for the December steamers from Poret Sound. It is unfortunate that the old row between Mr. Schwerin and the China Commercial Company should be permitted to interfere with Portland's trade, but at no time since the withdrawal of the China Commercial steamers has the service been at all in keeping with the demands of the port. The Schwerin policy is not the Harriman policy, as expressed by the head of the system, and it might be well for some of our commercial bodies to see that the matter is properly pre-

Roosevelt's majority in Oregon is extraordinary. It is due partly to his own remarkable personality, partly to the fact that the Democrats of Oregon didn't like Parker-many refusing to vote for him-and partly to the means taken to get out the Republican vote. Though the vote of the state is light, in the aggregate, no candidate at any time ever received so many votes as President Roosevelt. Great industry was manifested by the Republican State Committee under direction of Frank C. Baker, chairman, in working up the campaign and getting out the vote. No less than forty thousand letters were sent out, urging Republicans to action, and club lists were prepared in every county for use in the committee-rooms and in the precincts where meetings were appointed. The work was more difficult, perhaps, from the fact that the Democrats were making little opposition. Chairman Baker's efforts were devoted largely to getting the Republican vote out, and they succeeded remarkably well. It cannot but be regarded as unfortunate the Democratic vote

didn't come out, too. Senator Mitchell says he will endeavor to secure an appropriation from Congress for purchase of Oregon City locks by the National Government. The sufficient. __

If there was ever a time when the victors should hasten to gather the spoils, it is in the case of Warden Dryden, of the Walla Walla Penitentiary. Though appointed by a Republican Governor, Dryden openly worked for the election of Turner, a Democrat, and was so successful in coercing his force of employes that the normal Republican majority of Walla Walla was eliminated. As the entire Republican state ticket was elected in Washington, and Mead, the successful candidate for Governor, will be backed up by a Legislature which is Republican in the ratio of twenty-eight to one, there "be troublous times" ahead for the political guerrillas who knifed the Republican

Colonel E Hofer of Salem, can choose either \$50 in gold or a \$50 medal for his prize essay. If the Colonel is like other editors, he needs the money; therefore he should take the mdal so as to have something to keep. But this is not meant to intimate that the Colonel is like other editors. Governor Peabody has been defeated

elected Governor. Which will be taken as notice to all rioters, anarchists and dynamiters in Colorado that they are to be at liberty to "enforce their principles." Nebraska elects a Republican Govmor, after all. This is Colonel Mickey,

in Colorado and Alva Adams has been

the Methodist executive, who was direct and wined in Portland and Seattle when the battleship Nebraska was launched. Come again, Governor. It may be surmised that, after all, the Southern States of Maryland and Missouri were not so horribly outraged by the spectacle of Booker Washing-ton breaking bread in the White House

with a Republican President. Roosevelt carried every county in Oregon, every county in Washington, and probably every county in Idaho. The clean sweep in the Northwest did not overlook the dark corners.

I am bound only by a promise made openly to the American people that every man shall have a square deal; no less, no more.—Presi-dent Rosseveit in his reply to Parker. And the American people believe it.

Champ Clark once said Senator Cockrell is a great man and ought to be President. Yet Missouri retires him. A prophet, etc.

Colorado has beaten Peabody, who vas the main factor in making Co afe and sane. So much the worse for

Evidently there were no doubtful

PARKER AND "TRUST" MONEY. Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Herald Nov. T.

There are two Democratic funds. One, straight and above board, is in charge of Mr. Peabody. The other, secret, confiden Mr. Peabody. The other, secret, confidential, mysterious, is under the control of three men-August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan and William F. Sheeham. The first fund is handled at the Democratic head-quarters, and is checked out by Mr. Peabody. Nothing to conceal about it. A perfectly homorable transaction. The second is known as the "down-town fund," and the size of it, the names of the contributors to it and the uses made of it will never be known to the general public. It is from this second or secret fund that \$200,000 was sent to Tom Taggart to be used in buying floaters to carry Indiana used in buying floaters to carry in or Parker, if possible, a procedure which forced the Republicans to checkmate, and which led Chairman Cortelyou to make a hurried trip to Chicago a week ago with \$75,000, which he turned over to Harry S. New, and which is now in the hands the Republican precinct workers in In-

in "satisfactory" suantities has been sup-plied to the workers in this state, in New piled to the workers in this state, in New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut, in every state where the Democratic managers have thought they had a chance-every atate except West Virginia, and there Uncle Gassaway was depended upon to supply the needful. To my knowledge the sponsors for this sum are now worried lest it be used to elect Democratic Governors in the close states and possibly Democratic Legislatures in states like Indiana and West Virginia, instead of Indiana and West Virginia, instead

"What in thunder do we care about Dem ocratic Governors in New Jersey, Wes Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota Missouri and other states?" asked a Dem ocratic manager today, with indignation in his voice. "It is Parker electors we want, and it looks as though the boys had been working us."

When Judge Parker asserted last night secret fund. He knew it had been raise by August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan. He knew the foundation of it was laid two months ago, when Belmont, Ryan, Wood-son, Sheehan and McCarren signed a joint note for \$250,000 which was banked with note for \$150,000 which was banked with the Morton Trust Company, of which Mr. Ryan is president. The two names which made this note good were those of Ryan and Belmont, heads of two of the biggest trusts in the country—one of the surface car lines in Manhattan, and the other of the combined elevated and subway rail-roads. Those of us who simply watch the game as professional observers naturally dislike humbug, no matter which side may be guilty of it, and the pretense that the Democratic National Committee has not ocratic National Committee has not Democratic National Committee has not taken money from trusts is the oligaest humbug of all. Trust managers organized their secret and effective fund, for it is a fact that the regular fund, which Mr. Peabody controls, has been used only for the payment of current expenses, offices, salpayment of current expenses, onces, sar-aries, speakers, printing, etc., while the Belmont-Ryan fund is the "business" end of the combination. Moreover, subscriptions to this secret fund have been solicited and procured from

such concerns as the tobacco trust, which has a larger stake than any other trust in the country in the porsonnel of the Federal Government and is the trust most likely to feel the heavy hand of the law during the second Administration of President Roosevelt; from the sugar trust, whose head, Mr. Havemeyer, is bitterly anti-Roosevelt; from J. J. Hill, who would have organized a transportation trust in the great West if President Roosevelt, Philander C. Knox and the Supreme Court had not intervened. such concerns as the tobacco trust, which had not intervened.

Belmont, Ryan, Sheehan and McCarrer have sought aid from every trust in town.
They tackled the Standard Oil people and were turned down, because the astute managers of that concern did not think there was enough probability of Parker's election to make it wise for them to cast an anchor to windward. Henry H. Rogvalue of the locks, aside from that of the exclusive water rights claimed by the Portland General Electric Company and based on net earnings of the waterway, is probably less than \$600,000. The water rights which the electric company has represented as increasing the value to \$1,200,000, are being investigated by the Department of Justice. If the National Government has the right to appropriate land and water for new locks without paying damages, \$600,000 is an ample price; indeed, Government engineers in 1899 estimated \$421,000 as sufficient. money wherever they could get it, and with many thanks, but without giving pledges in return for it, that also would be true and no hypocrisy.

Where the humbug does come in is the

seign and numous does come in is the seign and virtuous assertion of Mr. Par-ker that he ordered his people to "take no money from the trusts" when he must have known that his people had a secreta-fund, wrung from every corporation they could get a check out of by wheedling, personal influence or suggestion of the personal influence or suggestion of the possibilities of the future.

Men who care little about parties, but who detest cant and hypocrisy, confess that their former admiration for Judge Farker is somewhat leasened by these Parker is somewhat leasured by three things:
First-His wicked charges that President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou had been guilty of infamous conduct.
Second-His failure to bring forth any proof whatever in support of the accusa-

tion.

Third—His pretense to virtue on his own part because of the cleanliness of the regular Democratic fund, though he was well aware of the existence of the second or "down-town fund," which stood on all fours in origin and use with the Republican war chest.

Thus we get at the facts. Both the Republicans and the Democrats have sought money among the bankers, the corporation managers, the life-insurance companies and business men generally. Neither has given any pledges. Promises are not necessary. The Republicans have done no lying about their methods. All the information Mr. Cortelyou had about the corporations of the country as Secretary of the Department of Commerce was not worth a nickel in the hold-up line, even if Mr. Cortelyou were a hold-up man, which he is nickel in the hold-up line, even if Mr. Cortelyou were a hold-up man, which he is not. The charges which Joseph Pulitare started against President Roosevelt and Cortelyou, and which Candidate Parker in his desperation finally took up, were wholly false and malicious. The only humbuggery about the whole business has been the pretense of virtue on Judge Parker's part, standing on the technicality that the "down-town" fund was not in the treasury of the Democratic National Committee, and as to this there is something peculiarly David B, Hill-ish.

Makes Quite a Difference.

Crawford—Did the coming of the stork make much difference in his home life? Crabshaw—Yes. His wife changed her love for him to the baby and he transferred his to the nurse.

Jean-Francois Millet. Plorence Earls Coates, in the Atlantic. Not far from Paris, in fair Fonialnebless. A lovely memory-haunted hamiet lies, Whose tender spell makes captive, and defies

free as when Earth's pathos in his eyes.

Millet dwelt here, companion of their wos. Ah Barbizont With thorns, not laurels, crowned, looked thy surrows in the face, and found-

Yith as seed warm nested in the sof-The hidden aweetness at the heart of pain; Trusting thy our and dew, thy wind and At home with Nature, and at one with God?

A NEXT-CENTURY THEATER.

New York Sun.

From the office of Miles M. O'Brien,
Jr., comes to the Sun sin extract from
the will of May Irwin, the actress. Miss
Irwin is by no means deceased, but
she is willing to have this provision of

her will known in advance It sets apart \$100,000 to be invested in United States bonds until it becomes \$5,000,000; a process that at 2½ per cent net will occupy only 147 years or so. Somewhere after the middle of the 11st century, when the process is ended, half of the \$5,000,000 is to be devoted to erecting "The Theater of Dramatic Art" in the Borough of Manhattan and the other half to endowing it. Here the trustees of the fund are to produce such examples of dramatic art in the English language as shall in their judgment enhance the growth and development of this branch of

and development of this branch of American literature.

"I hereby provide," says Miss Irwin, "that no work or play shall be produced in said building unless it be originated by a person born within United States territory, that no actor or actress shall be employed in said theater unless said actor or actress shall have been born within the territory of the United States, that three weeks of each year shall be devoted to the production of the plays of William Shakespeare, and one week be devoted to the production of six of the comedies written within that period known as the Elizabethan period of English literature. And further I provide that the price of admission to this American Theatar of Dramatic Art shall be as low as possible, considering the cost of maintaing said theater, and that it shall at no time exceed \$1 for one person."

shal at no time exceed \$1 for one person."

Miss Irwin's will also expresses the wish that whoever is President of the United States when she dies will name the chairman of the board of trustees of "The May Irwin Fund for the Promotion of Dramatic Art in the United States." The chairman is to serve for life. The Governor of New York the States." The chairman is to serve for life. The Governor of New York, the Mayor of New York and the two United States Senators from the state a name the other four trustees for on each; successors to be appointed as the originals were. If the United States ceases to fasue bonds, other securities may be invested in, and if the officials invited to act won't act, the executor of the will may appoint in the first place and the trustees themselves thereafter.

Lack of Laborers In the South.

Omaha Bee. Some of the states of the South have been seeking to attract white laborers, but with little success. Although many of the immigrants to the United States come from Southern countries and the South ought to attract them, yet the bester class of them desire educational facilities for their children and the as-surance of equal opportunities with na-tives for getting on in life and becoming citizens, conditions that do not exist in the South to the degree they do in the North and West. It is not to be doubted that the treatment of the negroes and social and political conditions, as they are generally represented in the South, act as a deterrent to industrial settlers in that see

Excitement Over a New Bahy.

Washington Times.

"When I was a student at the University of Virginia." said Surgeon-General Rixey, of the Navy, "there used to be an old man named Tom Crabbe who cleaned my boots and ran my errands.

"Tom, one morning came into my room."

Tom, one morning, came into my room in an excited and gay mood.
"'My daughter, sir,' he said, 'has a lit-tle baby. A fine child. Twelve pounds in

weight. 'When was it born?' said I. "This morning, answered Tom.

"Do you know, sir.' he said, 'I forgot in the excitement to find out whether I was a grandfather or a grandmother!" Bishop Potter and the Women.

Boston Record. When Bishop Potter was asked the other day what he thought of woman suffrage he made the diplomatic reply: "My dear madam, I have gotten away beyond that; I am trying to make the best terms with the sex that I can ob-

This brings to mind the mot of William M. Evarts when asked by a lady if he did not think that woman was the best judge of woman. He replied.

"Not only the best the best executioner. best judge, madam, but

In the Subway.

New York Globe.

A little girl with a big white hat and lue eyes in which fear and admiration were strangely mingled; sat in her mothestingly toward the window. After the train had rushed through several stations with a terrible roar and whir, she turned to her mother and said: o you think the worms like it, "Do

Our Murphy's "Bryan."

Salem Statesman.

The splendid conception involved in the cartoon of Bryan in The Oregonian of Wednesday, by Harry Murphy, deserves special mention. As an exact portrayal of what the "Peeriess Leader" feels in his innermost soul set out in actual fehis innormost soul set out in actual fa-cial expression, it will not be surpassed by any carteonist who may try his hand at delineating the situation.

The Point of View.

(In the Cornhill Magazine Mrz. Aifred fildswick has been discussing the relative expenses of English and German households, and explains how the German hausfrau contrives to live more cheaply by economising in food, furniture and dress.)

Oh, why did I marry my Dolly?

Just look at the quarterly bills

From butchers and bakers and mantus maker.

And venders of feminine frills? Her wildly extravagant folly All reason refuses to learn— Oh, why am I fated to find myself mated. With such an expensive concern?

Now, Grisel, I hear, is as saving As Dolly is just the reverse;

She's thrifty and prudent, a diligent student
Of all that pertains to the purse;

She's blossed with a positive craving

For shrewd economical plans;
No tradesman can beat her, no milling chea

Oh, what would I give to be Hans!

Still, Dolly has points in her favor. Mere justice compels me to state I like to be able to dine at a table That glitters with plenty of plate.

I har a congiomerate flavor

Of sausage and chicken and pock—

I loathe eating dishes of flesh, fewl and fishes

With one and the same kulfe and fock.

Then Grisel's bars chambers distress me;
Her dingy black slove makes me sigh.
For the fire that burns ruddy and bright in a study
- As soon as the Summer is by;
Linoleums always depress me;
I crave to be coay and snug.
And long for a sight of the Turkish delight
Of my own most particular rug. I can't—to be perfectly candid— Bear Grisel in evening ocetume; With her end flantel blouses I find that

rouses
A sense of ineffahls gloom;
Her woolen stuf frouts may be branded
As shoddy, and—dars I comfess?—
I miss all the traces of chiffons and laces
That ought to be part of a dress.

When duns are incommonly calling.
When balances for like a dream,
When balances for like a dream,
When credit is dying, I find myself sighing
For Griss's close-handed regime.
Bull, her feet look a triffs appelling.
In coarse clamping hoots—do they not?
And when she has got on her gloves of which

Some girls are so modish that even their

hair is burnt orange. Next time we hear of the Baltic fleet

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Twisted Moral.

The hare and the tortoise went for a race; The hare dashed off at the deute of a pace, But by and bye he went to sleep, And the tortoise won with his creep, cre creep!

The moral of this is plain as pie, And yet it is sometimes read awry, For it isn't the moral that one should creep, But rather that one shouldn't fall asleep,

Humanity stands a lot of staggering,

"Deeds-not Word's," cry the gamblers

Wonder if a caterpillar ever gets that

may be in action with the Swiss navy. "What is that sound," the Admiral cried.

"Which ochoes near our track"
"I think," the Midshipman replied,
"It's just a fishing smack." It's funny to speak of the blacks as the white man's burden," since he is always trying to sit down on them

Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long; But bear him growl if he can't get That little for a song.

Now that the Christmas numbers are beginning to appear on the bookstalls, the coner Christmas comes-and gets done with-the better.

"Salem's police officers are good and vigilant," says the Statesman's "Bits for Breakfast" man. Why depress his readers at the beginning of their day?

Oxford will have to buck up. Here are the American Rhodes scholars already romping away with the freshmen hurdles broad jump and mile. There is no with

standing the American athlete. In the current Atlantic Monthly Arthur Symons asks, "Was Sir Walter Scott a poet?" and he proceeds to answer his own uestion in the negative. Scott may not have been a poet, but he wrote some

Among the items of European news co piled by the New York Evening Sun, this appears:

pretty good poetry.

An Irish dairyman, accused of adding water to his milk, vehemently denied the charge. It turned out that he had spoken the truth. He always put the water in first, and added the milk to the water.

The flood of professedly comic Munchaugreat as the flood of serious-minded animai studies and stories that prevailed a year ago. Every humorist, with some nohumorists, is taking time by the forelock and turning out a volume of stories on "Jag, the Scootaway Sheep," and kindred

Melville E. Stone announces that the Associated Press has made arrangements with the editor of the Port Arthur Novoe Krai for the story of the siege from with-Richmond Smith, who sent out the first story from the besieging army at Port Arthur, will cover the fall of the fortress from the Japanese side, so that readers will have an unusually complete story at the end of the slege.

Julius Chambers has been attributing Rojestvensky's action to the influence of a story by Kipling, who told how a young officer had adopted a ruse to torpedo s battleship. It would be harder to find greater rot than this. The idea of approaching a hostile ship in diaguise is as old as the ark, probably, and it is not long since an officer, in naval maneuvers off the coast of Ireland, was credited by the umpires with having sunk a battleship he stole upon from the shelter of s number of fishing craft.

A paper with plenty of local color is the Thunder Mountain News, edited by Clarence B. Eddy, the prospector-poet, of Idaho, and published at Roosevelt. The News has the only printing office within 120 miles north, south, east or west of Roosevelt, and, as we have remarked, is last Saturday," says one item, only to be followed by a bulletin saying. go to press we learn that the above report is untrue." A piece of advice to muleowners is to keep their pets at home and prevent them from living on other people's hay, although this would seem to be an economical way of supporting the animals. cooked meal," says the ad of the Ladies Hotel, while a saloon advertises "Best Old Bug Juice and Juice of Giant Powder. "Hay is about \$200 a ton," says another item, "but Queeney & Curtis, the Roosevelt liverymen, are still in the ring. "Diamond Dick" tells an expectant public that his whisky is never less than 9 proof, and an enterprising fellow on Johnson Creek announces that he sells "hay, grain and shelter, meals, lodgings, liquors and cigars," as well as "case goods convenient to carry." But the paragraph that brings Roosevelt's ploneer life before us in all its naturalness is this:

Some woman of Roosevelt who pertiat wearing pants would look more symmetrical first removing their petitionate Don't at excess raiment in the seat of your trousers. The poet-prospector does not hesitate to deal out editorial advice to the ladles, although we submit that the question is one for decision by Mr. Bok. "Should trousers be worn inside or out?" must be debated in the Ladies' Home Journal before s

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

binding rule is made.

De Witt-That druggist says if you try hi painkiller you will use no other. De Bitt-Tes I have heard the undertaker say the sam thing -Philadelphis Telegraph. He Guppose I were to attempt to steal a kin-would you be very angry? She Indeed > would if if He Ir what? She If it got as urther than an attempt Philadelphia In-

further than an attempt.—Philadelphia Inquire.

Mr. Skindint—The paper says skirts are to be worn longer than ever. Mrs. Skindint—Well you needn't be figgerin' on me wearin' mine any longer. I've worn it dive years this comin' Fall!"—Harper's Banan.

Teast—Do you know the differences between working and playing! Crimombast—I certain by do. The man who gets music out of a violit playe; the follow who gets music out of a violit playe; the follow who gets music out of the heas fiddle works—Tonkers Statesman.

Nordy—Married life has a recompense for its every drawback. Butts—For instances! Nordy—Well, it you happen to lose the coal money playing poker your wife will generally make better the state of the coal money playing poker your wife will generally make better the state of the coal money playing poker your wife will generally make better the coal money playing to take only one. "Well, you say. I had promised Jones to play a game of chess will him."—Clinicinati Commercial Tribine.

"I advertised in your paper last week for a helf-grown girl; good wages to the right party etc., and I didn't get a single reply." complained the man. "No?" replied the country editor. "Ferhage—to—the right party wan't quite half-grown has work. Try it again the week."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Van Newpert—I may you in count the

Mrs. Van Newpert-I aim you in court the morning. Mrs. Dakota-Yes; I am trying to sue Then for broach of promise. Mrs. Vas Newport-Breach of promise! Why he marries you. Mrs. Dukota-Yes, but he colemnly prom-ised to apply for a discrete two months after the ceremony, and not the deceiver wants to wait a year.-Chicago News.