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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1994.

THE TARIFF AND ITS FRIENDS.

If the tariff is to be revised, it is to be done by its friends. That it will be modified in some important particulars appears to be taken for granted by all parties. We occasionally find a stalwart champion of the protective principle, both in and out of Congress, who proposes to stand pat on the let-well-enough-alone doctrine until that indefinite time in the distant future when a change of some kind shall be impera-An opinion has been fostered that the Dingley tariff is a sacred measure and its schedules should not be profaned by impious meddling. But the last Republican National Convention had no such idea. It distinctly recog-

We image upon the maintenance of the prin-ciple of protection, and, therefore, rates of surry chould be readjusted only when conditions have an changed that the public interest de-mands their siteration, but this work cannot be anfely committed to any other hands than these of the Republican party. . . . To a Republican Congress and a Republican Free-dent this great question can be safely in-trasted.

The Republican party has thus insisted that "this great question"-i. e., tariff revision-should be undertaken by it alone, if undertaken at all, and has at least by implication admitted that alteration is now necessary. We have a Republican Congress and a Republi-

dering the marks of previous conviction to be removed from Beck's prison cloth-ing: The case shows British govern-ment offices, like the half-strangled War Office, to be swathed in red tape, and it must be distressing to some of the officials to think that Beck was released after his second conviction merely because he was innocent and in face of the fact that there was no exact precedent.

COLUMBIA ON THE WAVES.

In the annual report of Rear-Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, there are two points of especial interest to those concerned with the naval movement that is now evident in the Nation. One deals with the supply of officers of suitable age and the other deals with the construction of battle-ships. Regarding the shortage of offibers, Admiral Converse thinks that the increasing numbers of midshipmen graduating from the Naval Academy will refleve the situation so far as the lower grades are concerned, but he

considers legislation necessary to pro-vide more Lieutenants and Lieutenant-Commanders, instancing the fact that many battleships have Lieutenants as navigating and ordnance officers, and that several battleships have Ensigns and even midshipmen as watch officers. While it is hardly fair to the officers that have to perform the duties of higher rank without the benefit of holding such rank or of receiving the higher

pay, it is evident from the report that American officers of these grades are older than those of corresponding rank in foreign navies and are therefore better qualified to carry out such duties. A more serious matter is the age of American commanding officers. Every warlike invention, every increase in the speed and fighting power of the modern ship of war, increases the already tremendous strain upon the naval commander, and age is neither able to withstand the wear and tear nor to use the terrible weapon of the fighting vessel with the audacity that commands success. According to the regulations gov-erning the British navy, Lieutenants, Commanders and Captains reaching certain ages are compelled to retire, 45 being the age for the first-named rank. Consequently, if an officer has not

shown sufficient ability to gain promotion before reaching the age limit for his rank, he goes out and makes way for a junior. In the American service such officers remain on the active list, a detriment, in some instances, to the Navy's efficiency and an obstruction to the flow of promotion. Admiral Converse's recommendation that Commanders and Captains who have not gained promotion at certain ages should be re-

tired compulsorily is therefore worthy of favorable action. Battleships are favored by the report as the mainstay of the Navy, and Admiral Converse comments upon the Port Arthur operations as follows:

Although a hundred and more torpedo-boats and desiroyers have been actually engaged for five months against baticehips, which have been exposed to attack times without number, had no such luca. It distinctly recog-nined that modification must be made and that we abould stand pat and let well enough alone only so long as it appeared unsafe to move forward in an effort to do better. This is from the platform of 1904: We insist upon the maintenance of the pris-ciple of protection, and, therefore, rates of auty should be readjusted only when conditions

While this is hardly fair to the tor-

pedo-boats, as the Russian flotilla has not acted against a fleet and the Japanese boats have been unable to penetrate a fortified harbor, except on their first successful raid, the conclusion that the battleship is the reliance of the Navy will be welcomed by all observers. No expert has ever seriously questioned this conclusion, and Mahan insists upon it in every book he has written. this country wants is a fleet that will be able to keep the seas in all weathers, THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

the East. When roads like the New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey and others of like im-portance are unable to handle even the perishable freight in their territory, the impossibility of a far Western road borrowing cars to relieve a freight congestion brought about by unusual conditions is obvious. The transportation of traffic is the

needed, hence it naturally follows that when there is an insufficient number of cars the business of the road is di-minished to the extent of the reduction in equipment. The rails, roadbed, sta-tions, yards and army of employes must all be maintained, and whenever they are not handling every car of freight that is obtainable, they are not earning the full percentage of profit on the investment. For this reason we may expect the railroads speedily to take some measures for remedying the pres-

ent congestion and preparing for the in-creased traffic certain to come with the spread of prosperity. THE VICTORY OVER YELLOW FEVER. The late Major Walter Reed, of the Medical Department of the United States Army, was hailed by President Ellot when Harvard conferred upon him its honorary degree as the man who planned and directed in Cuba the experiments that have given man con-

trol over yellow fever. It is now pro-posed to establish in Washington a memorial that shall worthily perpetuate the name and achievement of Major Reed long after this scourge shall have come as extinct as the black death. As stated by Alfred A. Woodhull in the Outlook: "Then the average citizen the Post probably makes altogether too will accept the disappearance of the much of this incident, it may be conyellow fever as a matter of course, ig-norant of how he has been saved, careless of what he has escaped. An ade-quate memorial, set up in bronze and marble, will keep before the public the wonderful achievement of this man, to whom the country is in debt for a victory mightler and more enduring than a

conquest by arms." Major Reed did not discover a cure for yellow fever, but he demonstrated a mode of prevention that was an intel-lectual as well as a physical triumph. This disease does not arise within the United States, and the fact has been fully established that its introduction from without need never occur. It may be excluded with a minimum expenditure of time, trouble and expense. The ports may be flung wide open to comnerce. Persons and property may be freely admitted-the only exception being a period of observation covering five days of persons who have been exposed to infected mosquitoes. The value of this superb demonstration by one who survived it less than a

year is revealed by a backward glance at the devastations of this scourge and the embargo that it has time and again placed upon interstate commerce. Phil-adelphia was stricken in 1798 and again in 1797 to 1799, when the mortality ag-gregated 10,000. Memphis suffered terribly from the scourge in 1878, the death

list reaching 5000. There were cases in Boston as late as 1858, and in New York in 1870. New Orleans has been repeat-edly scourged by it with great financial loss from quarantine measures that practically destroyed her commerce for months. The immediate financial loss to the United States from this disease in 1878 was, on a conservative estimate, \$15,335,000. A recurrence of the conditions that wrought this loss and reaped this ghastly harvest of human life has now become morally impossible, and to Major Reed the credit of this mighty achievement is due. The proposed memorial is to cost \$25,000-a aum adequate for the purpose for which it is intended with commemoration of a great and

substantial victory of peace, and in honor of the man who, taking his life in his hand, won through intelligence, can President, and it appears unques-tionable that the President regards tariff revision as among the pressing and im-portant problems to be solved by his courage and persistence the cause of WHY COLLEGIANS DON'T WIN. Every year Oregon University boys conquer the college championship of and soil of that portion of Eastern Ore-Oregon or the Northwest, only to present it to the Multnomah clubmen. It's

spread is the proper covering for the in-valid's bed. Theory does not count when one has to deal with a fevered imagination, and of all things distress-ing to the sight of a person confined to business for which railroads are oper-ated. To handla this traffic cars are are the worst. The red room may soothe the victim of melancholy and blue giass may soften the view through which the sufferer from nervousness looks at life, but for the genuinely sick nothing is so restful as pure white, with the glimpse from the window of what Nature has to offer in sunshine, blue sky, flowers and foliage, or even in the pelting of the pitiless storm

The Washington Post finds in the application of Booker T. Wasihngton, Jr., for appointment as Paymaster in the Army a reflection upon the sincerity of the president of Tuskegee Institute. who has constantly urged the men of his race to let politics and all thought of political or civil preferment alone and devote themselves to the industrial life. Booker Washington the elder, it is cited, has commended himself to the people of Alabama by his frequently declared purpose of educating the negroes of the South to become useful, unobtru-sive, self-supporting citizens. He has consecrated himself to the task of reconciling his race to advancement by individual merit, substantial achievement, and by self-respecting effort in the private walks of life. Yet here he is found urging the appointment of his son to a position in the Army. While ceded that at this stage of his educational contention it would have been well for Mr. Washington to have kept his son out of the struggle for office and induced him to confine himself to some field of useful and remunerative industry.

The Big Bend National Bank anport, Wash., has been closed Controller of the Currency and up of \$500,000 in deposits is tied up pendlag an adjustment of the trouble. Daven-port is in the heart of one of the richest sections of a very rich country. Legitimate business has always yielded good returns in that city, and the failure of the bank can hardly be due to causes strictly legitimate. It does not matter much whether high finance is tried in the city or in the country. The result is the same whenever a bank loans money in excess of the actual value of the collateral under forced sale. From accounts the Big Bend institution had dabbled too heavily in mines which were paying naught but "Irish dividends.

A triumph in railroad management is witnessed each year in moving the great football crowds that attend the intercollegiate games. When it is remem-bered that of the many thousands who attend these great games a majority must be transported many miles; that they come from all directions, must reach the field about the same time and must be taken home without delay, it is remarkable that hopeless confusion does not result. Long expectence has, however, solved the problem, and that without interfering with the enormous regular passenger traffic of the roads, Moved by exact rules, the crowd appears and disappears in a few hours, without more confusion than is created by its own momentum and eagerness.

Development of the beet-sugar industry in Union County progresses satisfactorily. The beet-sugar factory es-tablished at La Grande in 1898 records the most prosperous year in its history. What this means in product and in the employment of labor is shown in the

AN ENGLISH DREVFUS CASE.

Sidney Brooks in Harper's Weekly. The tale begins as far back as 1877. In that year a man who gave the name of John Smith was charged at the Old ley with stealing jewelry from womin St. John's Wood, in the Abbey Road." making out lists of clothes they ware to purchase, giving them bogus checks on the Union Bink, and borrowing their rings to "get better ones made of the same size." There were 17 charges against him and he was sen-tenced to dive years' penal servitude. In the ordinary course he was exam-ined and measured by the police, and all his marks and physical peculiarities noted. Among other things his dossier

from "Lord Wilton" to "Lord Wilton de Willoughby." For this new series of crimes the police arrested a reput-able, well-to-do Swede named Addir Beck. In the Police Court proceedings a policeman named Spurrell, who had been concerned in the Smith base of 19 years earlier, gave evidence. He positively and repeatedly declared that Beck was Smith.

have been immediately tested. The Scotland Yard authorities had Smith's identification record to refor to. Beck was also examined after the Police was siso examined after the Fonce Court proceedings and hefore his trial at the Old Balley. In no two particu-lars did the records tally. Nevertheless Spurrell's evidence was allowed to stand and in the Old Balley calendar Beck's name appeared with a previous conviction against him in the margin. But it soon became known that Beek was in a position to prove a perfect allbl. Three highly respectable wit-nesses, one of them a Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of Denmark, were prepared to come forward and swear that Beck was in Peru in 1880, at the very time when Smith was serv-ing his sentence of penal servitude. The prosscution s.cordingly decided not to take the line that Beck was Smith, and not to call Spurrell, and the common sergeant who tried the case at the Old Bailey resisted all the efforts of the defense to bring the issue in, ruled the defense to bring the issue in. ruled that "the question whether the pris-oner was or was not the man convicted in 1877 was inadmissible," and so de-stroyed Beck's chance not only of showing that he could not possibly be Smith, but also of proving that the documents connected with his case were, by the admission of the Treas-ury's handwriting expert himself, in the same handwriting as the docuthe same handwriting as the docu-ments connected with the Smith case. As matters have turned out, the decis-

ion of the common sergeant was a grave blunder. Beck was tried on the specific evidence; a number of women swore that he was the man who had robbed them; and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

But what was to follow was worse than a blunder. The letters and number given Heck to wenr on his convict dress were "D. W. MS"-the D signifying "convicted in 1977" and the W "convicted in 1994." Thus, in spite of Beck's unshakable allbi, in spite of Beck's unshakable allbi, "D. W. in 1877 Thus, in spite of Beck's unshakable allb. In spite of the fact of his identity with Smith having been withdrawn from the smaaurements in no way corresponded with Smith's, he was, when in prison, treated as though he and Smith were one and the same, and made to wear Smith's measurements de failt the fact that his measurements in no way corresponded with Smith's, he was, when in prison, treated as though he and Smith were one and the same, and made to wear Smith's Beck repeatedly petitioned the Home Of-fice, but it was not until two years after sentence had been passed that one of his jew. He at once asked to be erammed by the prison doctor. The request was

DISPENSARY SYSTEM FAILS. Chicago Record-Herald.

Senator Tiliman's pet scheme for the control of the liquor traffic, the South Carolina dispensary system-a modification of which, by the way, has been adopted in in St. John's Wood, in the Abbay Road," making out lists of clothes they ware lit is generally charged that the dispensaries, though the make against him and he was sen. of the same size." There were 17 charges against him and he was sen-tenced to five years' penal servitude in the ordinary course he was exam-ined and measured by the police, and all his marks and physical pscullarities noted. Among other things his dessier recorded that he was a Jew. Smith was liberated in 1881, and for a long while nothing further was heard of him. Then in 1896, 19 years after the franded in precisely the same way. The same nice little house in St. John's Wood again figured as the balt, the same lists of clothes were made out, the same drafts were uttored on the Union Bank, and the man again repre-sented himself to be a Lord, his title from "Lord Wilton" to "Lord Wilton". It is not likely that further tinkering will compatible to the a reput-sented himself.

It is not likely that further tinkering

of low. The spitchion in South Carolina will probably lead to the substitution of this broad plan of complete local option for the compulsory dispensary system. The experiment has been an interesting Beck was Smith. Beck was Smith. Nothing has come out to make one doubt the honest; of Spurrell's evi-dence, but its value could and should bave heen immediately tested. The South Genuine local option is more in South. Genuine local option is more in harmony with our ideas of government. It may be added that the severest blow the Tillman scheme ever received was in the form of a Supreme Court decision siving every South Carolinian the right the right to import liquor for his own use in "orig-inal packages."

HIS RACE AGAINST DEATH.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Nan Patterson Trial.

(From the New York Microcosm.) The sensation of the day was sprung by the defense after the recess, when the defendant appeared in a purple frock of batiste muslin, trimmed with orange-bitters crope de chine, and wearing a cartwheel hat of Ferris wheel construction The argument made a visible impression upon the jury, and it is the general be-Her the state's case has been overturned The principal witness examined today was Sissie Sizzlington, whose testimony consisted principally of a pink skirt, embroidered with green clamshells, and a hat of rhinoceros feathers. Thomas Scowload, an eyewitness of the shooting, also testified.

We have good authority for stating that Professor Mike Donovan will not member of the Cabinet.

Prince Fushima has recovered his jewels. Is it possible that he doesn't know this form of advertising has been done to death.

Again the Japanese are to make a "final assault" upon Port Arthur. Patti's 'farewells" are being slowly but surely outuistanced.

Colonel McClure is worried over the increase in the annual number of murders. Tut, tut, Colonel, don't worry; the birth rate keeps up.

In Philadelphia an actress has taken a job as maidservant. As she spells her name Mareanne, we conclude that she may yet find her level.

An enterprising New Yorker attempted to obtain a monopoly of picking pockets at the horse show. Here is a hint to the Lewis and Clark Fair people for a profitable conces

Pittsburg is to have a great university. What with institutes, libraries and such things, it begins to look as if the factories that have made them possible will be crowded into some other towa.

At a Coroner's inquest on the 7-months old child of an Italian in England, it was Crawfordsville (Ind.) Special to Kansas discovered that the infant had been fed

HIS RACE AGAINST DEATH.
 Crawfordsville (ind.) Special to Kanasa.
 Racing with death to give the world in take with a source of the index of the index

employment of labor is shown in the statement that this year's beet crop ag-gregating 20,760 tons will produce 55,000 bass of sugar. Factory employes have to the Home Office that Beck was not a Jew. The Home Office, however, without about \$16,000 in wages, while \$103,500 has been paid out for beets. The climate beet paid out for beets for th elor-in the right place. Of course, in a city like Portland there are so many bachelors that one of them is of small account. Individually they don't amount to a stack of beans, but just think how it would be if there were only one bachelor in Fort-land. Wouldn't be have a lively time, Late for him would be one long procession down a star-illuminated Pike, least we judge that such would be the thusness of the wherefore, and in proof offer this exhibit from the Beaver correspondent of the Tillamook Herald: "The same day the pumpkin was brought town, a turkey arrived on the stage addressed to the Blaine bachelor and was jeft at the Coulson residence, which has caused a little gossip, burn, that, perhaps, Miss Linnie will be bridesmaid again and we did not sit sround the store all day to find it out, either." It is "the" Blaine bachelor, you will observe. Turkey! ha! ha! and no long wait at the store to hear about it, either. Well, well, it is good that life wanders through flowery meads for some of us. WEX. J.

In its issue of November 20 the New York Tribune, a stanch advocate of a protective tariff, and an uncompromising supporter of all Republican policies, has an elaborate forecast of the President's policies. Mr. Roosevelt, it says, 'does not construe the great Republican majorities as meaning that the people want no change." Especial emphasis is then laid on the following paragraph in the Tribune article:

The President today regards some readjust-ment of the existing tariff schedules by the must Congress as essential to the prosperity of the Nation, which is invariably the first aim of the Republican ranty

The great issue in the recent campaign was the personality of the Presint and the continuation of the policies which he peculiarly represents; so that it can scarcely be said that the people concerned themselves especially about the tariff. But tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada were made the issue in Massachusetts by the Democratic candidate for Governor and he was elected. Any assumption whatever that the verdict in Massachusetts was in any sense an expression of confidence in the Democratic plan of tariff reform is overcome by the great Republican majority for Roosevelt in that state. When Massachusetts elected Douglas, then, it declared for modification of the tariff; and when it gave the Roosevelt electors a great plurality it said it wanted the Republican party to undertake the task. It appears to be understood that the President will not submit the question at the forthcoming session of Congress; but he will probably call a special session next Spring. where the whole matter may be opened up.

A VICTIM OF RED TAPE.

"Too much red tape" is in effect the report of the committee which inquired into the extraordinary case of Adolph Beck, twice convicted in England of another man's crimes. The facts of the promote prosperity in other lines. In case are given in the excerpt printed one respect this enormously increased in another column of this page, and activity in railroad business will not be from them it is evident that the committee properly places the blame upon trade. The Washington lumber dealers Home Office merely displayed the offi-cial stupidity that seems inherent in a -to certain points in the Middle West. certain class of bureaucrats.

Briefly Beck was convicted of swin- the lumbermen to sell more lumber than dling women. He was identified by a can now be placed under existing rates. cernan as one Smith, who was sent As the railroads are unable to supply a are before, but, testimony regarding freight already offering at the tariff previous conviction having been | rates now in effect, it would seem like ruled out, Beck was found guilty on a very difficult matter to force them the evidence adduced. In prison, how- further to intensify the car-shortage ever, he was treated as a twice-con-victed man, and his appeal to the Home Office resulted in official admission that Beck was not Smith. Here the Home | lature meets in January, is said to in-Office paused. Beck had been convicted clude a pian for compelling the rali-after the Smith testimony had been ex-

ain, after pondering the lessons of th Oriental sea fights, has already ordered two battleships of the Nelson class, bigger than anything affoat. It is satisfactory to know that the authorities at Washington had come to the same conclusion.

battleships is this poss

BAILROADS ARE PROSPEROUS.

any radical changes in the political pol- was on a trick play. In past years icy of the country comes news of in- rivalry broke out frequently in bitter sed industrial activity both East and West. It is in the railroad business tests, however, have been free from that this rapidly quickening development is the most pronounced, and, from same vexation of spirit. all appearances, the year 1905 will be one of the most prosperous the roads have ever known. Mention has previusly been made of the proposed ex-

Great Brit-

Oregon by the Harriman lines in improving the facilities already here. With so much new territory being developed by settlers who have been been lighter in avoirdupois than that of brought into the country by the Harriman system, it is unreasonable to suppose that the operations of that railroad heads, and, so far as known, none has corporation will be confined to keeping had bables at home. the old tracks and equipment in repair. Instead we are almost certain to see a number of new lines thrown out as feeders to take care of the new busi- gazed into their eyes patronizingly if ness that will be created by the large number of settlers who have been pour- to college they had the same enthus ing into the country for the past year.

the United States has undoubtedly demhas fully "caught up" with the transportation facilities provided for it, and, as the cost of cars and motive power is small in comparison with the rest of the present trouble- will be alleviated as mand for rolling stock, like the expenditures for track improvement, bridges, etc., will create a demand for labor and

welcomed by the men in the lumber ige who tried Beck in 1896. The are endeavoring to force the railroads The object of the demand is to enable on for the same offense nineteen sufficient number of cars to move the

after the Smith testimony had been ex-cluded, and, instead of putting two and two together, the Home Office au-being accomplished is shown by the shorities contented themselves with or- | condition of the largest trunk lines in | walls were covered with paper of con- | Mukden,

a hard old rub each time it happensfor the students-but for the clubmen not so hard to do, after all-when they talk about it afterward. Only once With the removal of all doubt as to have the collegians scored, and that antagonisms; the last two or three con-

anger, even if accompanied by the Every three or four years the university team presents a complete new Treasury, during the last four years. line-up. Since the struggles began in When the Lewis and Clark approprialine-up. Since the struggles began in 1896 the college has trained three or penditure of several million dollars in four first teams from raw recruits, but "cut out." the club has made up its aggregation nearly all of seasoned players, The

battle-line of the college has always the club, and younger, and its units have had more hair on the tops of their The clubmen have taken things far more coolly than their junior opponents and on the field of hattle have

not pityingly. When they were going asm, but it's stale now, and they have The universal car shortage all over feit the thrill return only when they saw a chance to score. Then they have onstrated to the railroads that business buckled down to business, just as when they, too, were studying Greek roots and indeterminate equations. The collegians are "nice" boys, and

come nearer matching Apollo Belvedere investment in a railroad property, the than their bay-windowed adversaries. but have been too slender and callo rapidly, as possible by the building of chinned to cope with Multnomah. They more cars and locomotives. This de- will have to grow older and mellower and fatter and lose their topknots and flery ardor and take on stubble and become "men of the world" before they can beat the clubmen. They may send

down conquering heroes sooner; if so, the grandstand will be pardoned for manifesting surprise before giving vent to pleasure. There was in Pittsburg a hospital

that professed a theory of healing art. It was esthetic as well as anesthetic. In preparing it to receive patients artists were called in and pictures were painted on the whitewashed walls. The theory was that under the influence of artificial forests and flowers the pa-tients would all get well. But, unfortunately, some of them died. Moreover, it was found that all the patients who died in the decorated ward grew worse after they had been taken there for treatment. The doctors held a consultation and decided that hospital decora-tion was a mistake and the pictures

tion passed Congress "lame ducks" ____

Grangers saw the Williamette Valley

when it was a little wet, but the grass wears the same green all Winter. Once in a while a flurry of snow or a gentle freeze is the only touch of Winter the visitors would feel if they should stay until Springtime. But that may be scant comfort to them in their home blizzards.

A Britisher, at a Thanksgiving banquet in London, derided America for building ironolads, never to be used. A good way for Britain to make them use-less is to enter into an arbitration agreement with this country; otherwise some of Britain's own ironclads might be rendered useless one of these days.

"General" Huertas, of Panama, is only a black-skinned martinet, with a swelled head. American officials in treating him like a white man have pampered his concelt. The sooper they reat him like a knave the sooner he will shrink into desuetude.

Kurepatkin may smite the Japs if they dare keep him waiting any longer. should follow hard after.

The Japanese have again been o by the imperial government at Tokio to "take Port Arthur at any cost." Tokio may reckou without Stoessel, but Nogi can't.

Senator Mitchell says the West is con tent "to let well enough alone as to the tariff." So it would be if convinced that things were "well enough."

Prince Fushima, of Japan, has lost his jewels-and found them again. Those Japs are close imitators of American customs.

Now that the football sensor is over, we may be able again to devote a little attention to the scrimmage around

seemed to him a fatal and final blow fell upon him. On April 15 he was again ar-rested, for the same sort of fraud, carried out in precisely the same manner-with all the machinery of the house in St. John's Wood, the title of "Lord Willough-by," the checks on the Union Bank, and the list of dresses complete. Again women came up in court and swore that Beck was the man who had robbed them. Again he was reisd end found sulty. But the

he was tried and found guilty. But the Judge reserved sentence; and in the inter val between the two sessions the last inci-But the dent in this strange drama occurred. The real man, the John Smith of 1877, was caught redhanded at the same game. An inspector with his wits about him noted the coincidence, followed it up, and in a few days all was set right, and Beck was released. released.

What has most amazed and per-turbed England is the negligence of Scotland Yard, the peculiarly official stu-pidity of the Home Office, the apparent lack of correspondence and consultation between the two departments, and the

quashed or from demanding an inquiry into the conduct of his cases.

Other Landslides.

Other Landslides. New York World. Great as Mr. Roosevelt's majority in the Electoral College is, it is by no means unprecedented. In 1839 James Monroe received 21 elec-toral votes to one cast for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 30. In 1846 William Henry Harrison re-ceived 254 votes to 60 for Martin Van Buren, a majority of 18. In 1832 Franklin Pierce received 354 votes to 62 for Winfield Scott, a majority of 32.

of N2. In 1964 Abraham Lincoln received 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan, a majority of 101. In the election of 1973 Grant received 28 votes, while 30 Greeky electors were chosen, whose votes were divided when the college met by reason of Greeky's death, Grant's majority being 25.

been paid out for beets. The climate and soil of that portion of Eastern Oregon are finely adapted to the growth of backs of high grade for the manufacture of sugar and there is every indication that the industry will expand from year to year.
Nine "lame ducks" will be out of jobs after the St. Louis Exposition. They are broken-down politicians who were are broken-down politicians who were state him of a competence, but though a some property he holds, and has greatly developed in Peru, assured him of a competence, but though as each has "raked down" \$20,000, more or less, from the National Treasury, during the last four years.
In the present year what must have seemed to him a failal and final blow fell upon him. On April 15 he was again arrested Congress "lame ducks" were "rue out."

Faithful.

Harper Weekly. Representative Fitagerald, of Boston, hus a story of an Irish couple in that city who, despite a comparatively happy mar-ried life, were wont to have violent mis-roderstandings. Nevertheless the nair understandings. Nevertheleas, the pair were devoted to each other, and when the husband died not long ago the widow was inconsolable. orthy after the funeral a friend who

had dropped in to see how Mrs. Milligan was gstling on, chanced to remark: "Well, there's one blessing, Maggie, for they do say that poor Mike died happy." "Indade he did," responded the widow. "The dear had. The lasht thing he done was to crack me over the head wid a medicine-bottle."

How Judge Parker is Getting Along.

New York World. After having taken luncheon with sev-eral Justices of the Supreme Court at the County Courtheuse yesterday, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, able appointments should be worth several thou-sand dellars, for the commissioner re-sand dellars, for the commissioner repointiments should be worth several thor-sand deliars, for the commissioner re-ceives H& for each sitting and E for each adjourned meeting. It is also customary for the court, when the work is completed, to make the commissioners an ex-

- Dias Ultima.

Frank Dempeter Sherman, "Lyrics of Joy." White in her woven shroud, Ellent abe use, Deat to the trumpets loud Hown through the extes; Neter a sound can can Her stumber long; She is a faded star-a fullable smart

Over her hangs the sun,

A gölden gjow: Reand her the planets run. She does not know: For neither gloom nor gisam Can reach her sight: She is a broken forem-A dead delight!

No voice can waken her Again to sing: She servements will stir To feel the Spriths: Through the dim scher hurled Thi Time shall tim. She is a wanted surfi-de limma first

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Mrs. Riley-So ye can't shiaps noights, Mrs. Flynn-and phat hov yes tried for it? Mrs. Flynn-Soothing symp an' spanking --Puck 'Is your daughter learning to play the pl-ano?" 'I hope so.' answered Mr. Cumrox; 'but it doesn't sound like it to me."--Wash-lington Star.

Noges-My little girl is two years old, and cannot talk yet. Boggs-Don't be at all alarmed. My wife was three years old before she could say a word, and now-1-Stray Sto-ries.

Aunt Hannah-Have you told any one of your engagement to Mr. Sweetser? Edith-No. I haven't told a soul, except Bearle Miller, who thought he was going to ask her.-Boston Transcript.

Transcript. The candidate was reading about Atlas sup-porting the work. "Quite a stunt," he mur-niured, "quite a stunt, but still-" Here he smiled, pleasantly. "I expect to carry my state next election."-Houston Post. "I don't believe the woman who recently moved into the flat across the hall is any bet-tier than she should be," remarked Mrz. Nagga-by. "Of course nois, my dear," refinited Nagga-by. "Who ever heard of a woman that was?" -62. Louis Star. Bronce Bill-Just before Roarin' Dan was

-62. Louis Star. Branco Bill-Just before Roarin' Dan was in about the second second be would meet all a boys in heaven. Grisly Pete-Did, sh' Ronco Sill-Yes: an' de boys said day hoped so, teo, so dey could have de fun av tynckin' inn over actin-Judgs. That advertisement of yours was a faka." "Comparised the dimunted guest. "Why so?" demanded the proprieter of the mountain hore. "Why your advertisement and 'Qualis are al-ways to be shot have 'and i haven't bund a single person who has shot any yet." "Well, then they sees still to be shot, shi't they?"-Philadelphia Ledger.

between the two departments, and the revelation that a man with all the proofs of innecetoe in his hand can yet be de-harred by a point of technical procedure from putting them in evidence. I need searcely say that an enormous amount of indignation has been arouned by the case, and that the press and the people are very firmly resolved not only that jus-tice shall be done to Beek, but that all the details of his case shall be impartially and independently investigated. The Treasury's notion of justice is very far from agreeing with popular views. The

Kuropatkin may smile the Japs if they dare keep him walting any longer. Perhaps Kuropatkin would really like to "retire" to Harbin. Of course he would not "retrest," even if the Japs