The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., nd-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By mail (postage prepaid in advance)—
Daily, with Sanday per month.
Daily, with Sanday excepted, per year. 7.
Daily, with Sunday, per year. 9.
Sunday, per year. 9.
The Weekly, per year. 1
The Weekly, per year. 1
The Weekly, Sunday exDaily per week, delivered, Sunday exper week, delivered, Sunday ex-.15 patry, per week, delivered, Sunday in-.20 POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico-

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York: rooms 43-50, Tribune building, Chi-cago; rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

cago; rooms 510-512 Tribune building.
The Oregenian does not buy poems or stories from individuals and cannot undertake
to return any manuscript sent to it without
solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpos KEPT ON SALE. Chicago — Auditorium Annex: Postoffice ews Co., 178 Dearborn street. Denver—Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-

rick, 206-912 Seventeenth st., and Frueauff Kansas City, Mo .- Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut, Los Angeles-E. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring, and Harry Drapkin. Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Four-

hird; L. Regeisburger, 217 First avenue New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Ogden-F. R. Godard and Myers and Har-

elis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South

Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; Mageath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West second South street. San Francisco-J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street; Foster & Orear, Ferry News

Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market: Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis News Stand. Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House News

Bland. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1904.

THE LINES OF DIVISION.

Advice comes in plenty to the Democratic party-in particular to the Southern Democracy, which constitutes the effective strength of the party. Southern Democracy is told that it should no longer follow, but should lead; that since it has little or no symnathy in fact with socialistic and populistic notions, it should fall in with the inservative elements of the Northern States, "cut Bryanism out," and insist that the party shall again be put on a platform that will give it the confidence

Easy enough to say these things; but they spring from a total misconception. There is nothing in common between the Southern Democracy and the controlling forces of the Northern Democracy. The latter is radical, socialistic, aggressive-taking its stand upon the ideas of a social and industrial democracy which is coming to insist that the state and the industrial system within it shall be one. With this tendency the south sympathizes not at all. The South therefore is not attached at all to the Democratic party of today. It votes Democratic only because it hitherto has not been able to cut loose from ancient history and habit. Will it ever out loose? It must; because it has nothing in common with the con-

trolling forces of Northern Democracy. Mr. Bryan, who is the actual representative of these forces today, was beaten twice for the Presidency. Then the conservative minority of the party in the North was allowed to take direcof affairs. The South acquiesced, and fell in. The South, that had voted was ready also to w Parker,-for it was not voting on any National issue, but only on its negro problem; and its vote went to the Democratic party, because, during the long struggle over the politics of slavery and of the Civil War, the Democratic party of the country was affiliated with the South, But that, in the mind of the Northern Democracy, is a thing long past. Northern Democracy does not trouble itself with the South's negro problem. It is busy with the problems of industry-hours of labor, wages, capprofits and exchange. Hence at this time there is nothing in common between Northern Democracy and Southern Democracy. The general purposes of the former are socialistic; of the latter anti-socialistic. Parker's candidacy did not appeal to the heart of the socialistic elements of Northern Democracy. Hence Parker's overwhelming defeat, in every Northern If the negro question can be elimi-

nated, the South will be much nearer to the Republican party than to the Democratic party. For Bryan is the leader of the Northern Democracy and Bryanism is its expression. But the South, inclined to conservatism, is in fact opposed to both. An attempt was made in the recent contest to reorganize the party on the conservative basis. The party was more signally beaten than ever. The Democratic party can be nothing, unless opposed to the existing regime of private property, production, capital and industry. Yet the South will not fall in with this scheme. The agitation going on, over our system of industry, and the endeavor to supplant it through application of the doctrines of socialism, divorces the Demecracy of the South from the controlling forces of Northern Democracy. The instinct of multitudes is keener than the calculations of the makers of platforms; the Democratic multitudes North saw the platform and the candidate of this year were not what they wanted, and their votes were withheld or but reluctantly given.

So great a gulf is fixed between the conservatism of Southern Democracy and the radicalism of Nowhern Democracy that there can be no real meeting or harmony between them. The South cannot take the lead in reorganization of the party, on a conservative basis, as President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeon, and others suggest; because the Northern Democracy will not have it. Its masses are for the ideas of which Bryan is the representative. Reorganization cannot ignore the great masses of the party whose tendency is strong, and growing stronger, towards the doctrines of socialism.

"TAETERRIMA CAUSA."

Which is woman. "The woman did The shocking, dreadful, hideous cause of it was woman.

Woman has a bad name in history and all literature. She gets through the Book of Genesis with little or no credit, and through the Paradise Lost with as little. And now, in our day, here is Mrs. Chadwick,

Here again is proof that woman, so dangerous a creature, ought to be "pro-

experience enough with this creature in helplessness when Miss Rogers was heretofore-certainly. Yet she is still It shows how patient and long-suffering man is, and what a fool withal. Temptation and sin came into the world with this creature, and will at-arms. continue in the world, evidently, as

long as she shall remain in it. Those good men who have been mis-led by Mrs. Chadwick are entitled to general sympathy. "O, why did God, who peopled highest heaven with spirits masculine, create at last this fair defect on earth?" And here, besides Mrs. Chadwick, iq Mrs. Watson, and here is Nan Patterson, top. "The woman thou gavest to be with me!" The truest story in all human history is the story of the Fall!

CUSTOM, BUT NOT JUSTICE.

The plight in which Rev. Mr. Small, of the First Universalist Church of this city, finds himself, through having sent a very pressing request to a widow, not of fils congregation, to pay for his clerical services at the funeral of her husband, is annoying, to say the least. That in presenting a bill for payment of services of this kind Mr. Small has sinned grievously against the ethics of his profession there can be no question. But that ministers and churches are imposed upon in such matters by people who have "no use for churches and ministers" until death enters their households and they feel constrained to observe the decencies of custom in the observance of funeral rites, is a well-known fact.

Comments upon the element of display in grief that induces the family of deceased person to ask that a church be opened for his funeral, and religious services be performed over his body. regardless of the fact that in life he cared nothing for religious observances and neither attended church nor contributed to its support, are very frequently heard. But, regardless of the assumption of the request, it is universally granted, not only without expense to the bereaved, but in the main cheerfully and without thought of recom pense by the pastor. The experience of most ministers in cases of this kind coincides with that of the preacher who expressed himself as being lucky if he was even thanked for his kind offices at funerals.

In point of fact, and regarding the case from a practical, business standpoint, there is no more reason why the minister who gives his time to a funeral, offering such spiritual consolation as he may, is not entitled to recompense for his services. The physician does not hesitate to present his bill for professional services rendered because of the death of his patient, nor does the undertaker perform his part upon the solemn occasion without recompense. Why should the minister be expected to give of what he has-read the Scriptures, rack his ingenuity for suitable terms in which to set forth satisfactorily the virtues of the departed, and stand bareheaded in wind, sun, rain or show, as the case may be, beside the grave, while he reads the final prayers and delivers the benediction? Why, except that custom requires it and the ethics of the ministerial profession demand it?

The story of Parson Tucker, a conscientious New England clergyman of the old school, as told by Rose Terry Cooke, suggests a way out of this unrequited service. This godly man utterly repudiated falsehood in all forms, and when called upon to officiate at funerals insisted upon telling the exact truth as he comprehended it about the life of the person who had died. It is related that unon one occasion he was called upon to bury a wealthy man, who, though outwardly respectable, was niggardly to his family, ostentatious, overbearstruggling who crossed his path or came into his employ. The Rev. Thomas Tucker improved the occasion. He took for the text of his funeral address "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" And after a pungent comparison between the goods of this world and the treasure that is laid up in heaven, he laid down his spectacles and continued: "And now, beloved, I have laid before you the two conditions. Think ye that, today, he whose mortal past lies before you would not utter a loud amen to my statement?" Needless to say, Parson Tucker was not often called upon to officiate at funerals of those who in life had "no use for the church" and whose family, to use the words of Mr. Small, "does nothing whatever to maintain the church." As may be supposed, Parson Tucker of the old time had a hard time to keep in the good graces of the community. and finally saved himself, though unwittingly, from peremptory dismissal by resigning his pastorate. The indications are that Parson Small, for having dared to muintain what he conceived to be just in a funeral matter will follow in the footsteps of the good old Puritan who set truth and justice above custom.

THE WORLD NOT YET AT AN END. Tennyson sings approvingly of the freedom which "broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent." From the poet's viewpoint no more momentous precedent has ever been established than that set by the senior class of the High School, which has elected as its president Miss Sarah Rogers. So far as memory serves, no woman has ever been elected by popular vote to supreme office in a republic. Even mong the Amazons, where man had neither rights nor place, a monarchy was maintained. There have been Queens, indeed, who ruled with firm hands, from Semiramis to the Dowager Empress of China, and there have been leaders in war, such as the Maid of Orleans, but women have hitherto played no prominent part in popular government

Not that women haven't governed indirectly. Who knows what statesmen have owed to their wives? The petticoat lobby, whether in democratic Washington or in aristocratic Paris, has many a time shown its power. Old Hickory was not unbendable where Peggy O'Neal was concerned, and, of course, in private life woman has always been the boss. Did not Eve lead Adam into eating the apple, and haven't wives worn the breeches ever since that garment was invented? Yet despite all this government by woman, one had never, before the High School led the way, been elected to an office in which her authority and leadership was loss to the Government did not cease indicated by outward and visible signs. No wonder that the supporters of Mr. Lane Goodell indignantly cried that the both forage and lumber than had been nomination of Miss Rogers was unprecedented. No wonder that they attempted to make flery speeches until a nage, however, the working of the new Portis, "informed thoroughly of the law probiblted dealers in this city from

elected by a majority of 35 votes. wonder that Miss Laura Jones, another Molly Pitcher in spirit, we do not doubt, was elected to the office of sergeant-

Yet there is no reason for the boys to sulk in their tents. The precedent has been established, but it is not likely to result in a turning topsy-turvy of the world. We cannot believe that any girl will now turn Omphale and don football clothes, nor that any boy will Hercules-like assume skirts and take to doing fancy-work. Should the male heart burn too flercely, however, and overturn for the moment this glorious freedom-spreading precedent, we hope that Miss Rogers will prove the Boadicea of the cause-

She, in all a monarch's pride Felt them in her bosom glow: Rushed to battle, fought and died; Dying, buried them at the foc. Ruffians, pitiless as proud, Heaven awards the vengeance due; Empire is on us bestowed, Shame and ruin wait for you."

COLUMBIA CHANNEL IMPROVING. At no corresponding period in the past five years have ships passing in and out of the Columbia River experienced such slight delays as they have encountered this season. Delays of more than a day have been very rare, and not in a single instance has there been one-half the amount of time lost that was charged up against the ships suffering the greatest detention a year ago. This pleasing situation has been noted during a period in which storms of unusual severity swept over the North Pacific Ocean, and is directly traceable to the improvement made in the channel over the bar by the Columbia River jetty. There is a difference of opinion as to how much or how little the bar dredge Chinook has contributed to the results that are now beginning to show quite plainly, but the experience of the past with the jetty leaves no doubt whatever as to the perfect channel that will follow the completion of that structure. The Winter storms have damaged the trestle somewhat but the loss from this cause is in the aggregate of small proportions and can be quickly repaired at a moderate ex-

With such excellent results directly traceable to the jetty and an improvement in the channel being continually noticeable as progress is made in the structure, the necessity for a sufficient appropriation to rush it to completion next year becomes all the more apparent. Advices from Washington Wednesday quote Senator Mitchell as being very hopeful of having the amount now available for pursuing the work reinforced by a sum sufficient to carry the work to completion. With both the jetty and the dredge Chinook simulaneously engaged in deepening the channel, it is, as previously stated, difficult to determine the exact amount of credit for the results that can be awarded to each of these factors. It is the general opinion, however, among local shipping men that the dredge should be operated on funds separate and distinct from those available for

jetty construction work. The amount absorbed in equipping and operating the Chinook has diverted from the appropriation available for jetty construction a sum sufficient to add materially to the amount of finished jetty. As it is only on the good showing previously made by the jetty that it has been possible to secure recent appropriations for the work, no chances should be taken on having future appropriations jeopardized by diverting money actually needed for jetty construction to other purposes. Government should be liberal with its should not charge the heavy expense of maintaining and operating the Chinook against the jetty appropriation. Friends of the dredger are certain that the results secured are sufficiently pronounced to warrant the big craft being kept on the bar for an indefinite period, and if this can be proven to the satisfaction of the engineering department it should not be a very difficult matter to secure in a separate item in the river and harbor bill an amount sufficient to enable the big craft to continue her work for another year.

The open-river agitation has secured such a hold on the people east of the Cascade Mountains in all three of the Northwestern States that even the Puget Sound papers, which have previously "knocked" all plans for improving the river, have been silenced, and the only opposition to liberal appropriations that will be aroused will be in quarters where the merits of the demands are not understood. With the "open" to a proper depth at the mouth, the improvements farther upstream will come quickly; accordingly all efforts should be directed towards securing plenty of money to speedily carry out the work now under way.

EMBARGO SHOULD BE LIFTED.

The United States Government is in the market for large quantities of hay, oats and lumber for the Philippines. The call is for something like 4500 tons of oats and 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Bids on the forage portion of the contract are to be opened in New York as well as at Pacific Coast ports. This is a new feature of these bids, as the favorable location of the Pacific Coast ports has always given us an advantage over the Atlantic ports on this class of products, and this advantage was so apparent that it was never deemed necessary to invite bids at Atlantic ports. The explanation of this change lies in the fact that the Government in spite of a law to the contrary, is still shipping Government supplies from New York to the Philippines in any vessel that will carry them the cheapest and with the best dispatch. the law requiring that all goods for the Philippines be transported in vessels flying the American flag was passed. there was, of course, an insufficient amount of tonnage available for handling the business as expeditiously and conomically as it had been handled by foreign ships.

This shortage of American tonnage quickly resulted in higher rates for freight and higher prices for forage. On the Pacific Coast, Puget Sound and San Francisco had a monopoly of the American tonnage, and quite naturally rates were forced up to high figures as soon as the law became effective. The with high rates for freight, for Portland had regularly submitted lower bids on received from the ports north and south. Being short on American toncause," pointed out that speeches at submitting bids, and the other ports this stage of the proceedings were not less favorably situated for securing

and marked up prices. New York has more American tonnage available than is in evidence at the Pacific ports, but, like Portland, she has a much larger amount of foreign tonnage, which is always available at lower rates than the

American shipowners demand.

The Government officials at the Atlantic ports were undoubtedly willing to obey the new law wherever it was possible to do so without placing the Government at unnecessary expense and delay. The American shipowners, in whose interest this class legislation was enacted, put the rates to the Philippines up to such a high figure that the Government ignored the law entire ly, and continued shipping its freight by the vessels that would carry it the cheapest. Having thus established a precedent, there is no good reason why Portland should not be granted the same right regarding shipments to the Our bidders will submit Philippines. more satisfactory figures on forage and lumber than can be secured at any other Pacific Coast port, and, if the shipping embargo is lifted and this port placed on even terms with New York so far as the nationality of the ships is concerned, we can do business on a basis that will be satisfactory alike to the Government and our merchants.

If the law restricting the supplies of tonnage is a poor law for New York it is also a poor law for Portland, and as the Government evaded it at the Atlantic ports, there is no good reason why it should be enforced on the Pacific. There are not enough American ships available to handle this business except at an increased cost to the Government, and no advantage whatever accrues from the discrimination against ports that are without ample supplies of American tonnage. All that Portland has ever demanded in connection with the Government business was an opportunity to submit prices and freight rates on even terms with other ports. The Government in the case of New York has ignored the law compelling the exclusive use of American ships for carrying supplies to the Philippines. It is now up to Portland to insist that the same treatment be extended Portland bidders.

FLAT SALARIES AND MAGIC.

Though Governor Chamberlain declares himself for flat salaries and has done so before, still, whenever payday comes round, up trots His Excellency for his share in heaping and not "flat" spoonfuls. His second recommendation to the Legislature for "flat" salaries, even if not refreshing, may be food for wonder. However, a Republican Legislature will probably put no obstacle in the pathway that leads to the cherished goal of so eminent a Democrat.

Ordained by the constitution is it that "the Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1500, . . . and shall receive no fees or perquisites what-ever"; ditto, Secretary of State. And the constitutional limit of the State Treasurer's annual stipend is \$800. Yet these officials draw down "fees" and "perquisites" of princely fatness; how fat scarce any man knoweth, save each

official unto himself only. But, now that Secretary of State Dunbar must relinquish the rich dignity at the end of this, his second, term, and cares not for the fat on the ribs of his successor; and now that nobody needs Mr. Dunbar's aid to be elected United States Senator, perhaps the Republican Legislature can afford to fulfill the pledges of the Republican state platform and will not think itself hampered by the constitution. Already a Republican State Convention has promised to take fees and perquisites from the reach of thrifty state officials, but The political magic has come out victor.

Here's hoping the Governor will not magazines and make your choice. ing and cruel as death to the poor and appropriation for jetty work, but it make a third recommendation and that We are glad to observe that the sturdy as he desires; perhaps "flatter."

> Since the Astors can be induced to take no interest whatever-their money is not wanted-in the Lewis and Clark Centennial-and having no pride or enthusiasm in the expeditions with which the name of their ancestor is associated, nor in the American settlement of the Pacific Slope and in the name of Astoria, will not, it is said, even answer letters addressed to them on the subject, suppose Astoria should respond by asking the Legislature to drop the name and substitute that of some old citizen and pioneer whose family would take it as an honor, and of which the state also would be proud? Not a dollar is wanted from the Astors, for we have money of our own for the Fair; but recognition from them, as from all quarters, of the movements and events underlying our history, with memorials thereof, would be interesting and important.

Thomas Hinds, of Butte, who is suing the Inter-Mountain for damages because the paper alluded to him as a 000 last year playing poker with millionaire mining men. This is the most millionaires. The reputations attained should proceed to establish a school for the instruction of poker players.

Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, was elected by the wageworkers and members of the labor unions, who voted for him en masse, for reasons that seemed good to themselves. Now Gov. ernor Douglas is going to make General Miles his Adjutant-General of the militia of the state. What is General Miles, as a military commander, likely to do when riots, almost always concurrent with great labor strikes, occur? He has a record on this subject. But in a state so refined and transcendental as Massachusetts, what's the use of a military force, anyway? Why shouldn't General Miles go to hoeing cabbage?

Mrs. Watson, or whatever the lady calls herself, has secured ball and is out of jail. Why doesn't she go bail for Puter and take him out? Is the dalliance of the Puter-Watson-Porter-Potter business to wither under the first little frost of adversity?

"Frenzied Finance," as exploited by Mrs. Chadwick, may furnish pointers to even such old stagers in the game as Rockefeller and Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegle says he didn't sign those notes. But it is evident to Banker hibited" altogether. There has been in order. No wonder that they writted supplies took advantage of the occasion Beckwith that somebody did.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Portland is becoming a sort of milky way for young stars. Which will be the first magazine to get Mrs. Chadwick on its staff?

"Sewer report being framed," says a local item. Probably as a decoration for the walls of the City Engineer's office.

We always did suspect that cash in advance had something to do with the virtues of the deceased as extolled in the funeral sermon. GRAPPLING HOOK COLLECTION AGEN

CY.-Bad debts of all kinds collected. Special attention to ministerial trade. Delinquen marriage and funeral fees undertaken on comission basis.-Adrt.___ The President's message was run as

serial by the Eugene Register. Rather heartless of that paper to keep its readers in such suspense for 24 hours. A fuel merchant advertises seasona bly: "Your wife would like to find a ton

of coal in her stocking." Wonder how much coal that fellow sells as a ton? One of the bicyclists in the six-day race that is now dragging its length along in New York ate a lot of ice cream during the night and complained that he didn't feel very well the next day. "Fancy!"

The Pittsburg Dispatch publishes s brief news item under this head: "Interested in Pittsburg. 'New York Lawyer Planned Visit Here,

but Killed Himself Instead." Question for the Fruitland Literary and Debating Society: Is Suicide Preferable to Pittsburg?

A correspondent writes that when the Russian second Pacific squadron looms up on the horizon, General Stoessel will softly hum: I've waited, honey, waited long for you:

You'd best go back, there's nothing mor For Nogl's got me bad; Rojestvensky, I wish you had Showed up a month ago or two.

Some practical poet has sung the following little ditty: Little deeds of kindness

Are nice, you understand; But I would rather have a deed To a little piece of land. Horace Greeley McKinley and others might adopt this as their club song.

According to the New York Evening Sun, the triumphal march in Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" has been adopted by the Imperial College of Music at Tokio as a Japanese air entitled, "The Victory on the Yalu." The imperial musicianers cannot have heard "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" or they would have given Handel the go-by.

It's odd that no one has yet roasted the father of the prodigal son. Wasn't he responsible for the home life that resulted in the boy's excursion into riotous living? To be sure he was; then why pat him on the back for discharging his responsibilities with a piece from a fat calf. When a youth goes astray nowadays, we notice that the parents come in for all the roasting, but then things may have been different in Biblical times.

In their desire to be in the fashion advertisers in the magazines almost all herald their wares as just the thing for Christmas presents. Think how nice it would be for hubby to wake up and find a logging engine by his bedside, and how delighted wife would be to find a hundred cans of beef extract in her stocking. A few blocks of fireproof concrete would be just the thing for an uncle, and an aunt would appreciate an elevator grating of hammered copper. Look over the

that, but other subjects are chosen as well, as the following excerpt from an exchange will show:

The first meeting of the Fruitland Literary and Debating Society was held Tuesday even-ing, November 15. There was a large crowd in attendance. The subject for debate was, "Resolved, That poultry raising is more profitable than wood-chopping," made a very interesting discussion. The judges decided in favor of the negative. The topic chosen for Tuesday evening, November 22, is, "Resolved, That the labor unions are of more benefit than trusts." The literary programme was well rendered, and another is being prepared for next Tuesday evening.

Here one topic deals with an economic problem directly affecting our everyday life, and the other involves great national problems of economics and sociology.

Ohio women apparently have less worries than their sisters in other states, for all kinds of clubs and societies seem necessary to keep them engaged. Columbus, for instance, has an "Anti-Women Stenographers' Society." From the name you might think the society was composed of stenographers opposed to wografter and a rounder, is out with a men, but that's not it. The society is statement that he did not need to work | made up of women opposed to the emfor a living, because he had made \$10,- ployment of women stenographers. After a year's research the Anti-W. S. S. declares that in the last ten years 6363 diserious charge that has yet been made vorce cases have been filed by wives, against the talents of the Montana naming stenographers of their husbands as corespondents, and during the same by those high-rollers at the National period 7% employers were made defendgame have led the general public to ants in breach-of-promise suits instituted believe that it required decidedly "hard | by their stenographers. These are curiwork" to separate them from \$10,000, or ous figures, but, of course, the Anti-W. S. any other sum, in a poker game. If S, has shown nothing until it gives the S. has shown nothing until it gives the number of stenographers employed. Then the percentage can be estimated. In in foreign countries, Porto Rico, the Philip-Hinds failed to find this hard work, he number of stenographers employed. Then the meantime the members of the Anti-W S S might devote some of their time to making home cheerful. WEX. J.

> True to the Traditions. Scattle News.
>
> The captain eyed the receding shore, And nervously paced the bridge. He heard the wind through the rigging roar, And nervously paced the bridge. The sun went down like a ball of fire, The rolling waves grew higher and higher, But nothing the captain's legs could itre; He nervously paced the bridge.

All the livelong night, as we are told, He nervously paced the bridge. 'Twas naught to him that his feet grew cold; He pervously paced the bridge. Through the weary voyage, night and day, In sunshine clear or in blinding spray, He pegged along in the self-same way, And nervously paced the bridge.

When the ship at last drew near the land He nerrously paced the bridge, thearly he uttered each sharp command, And nervously paced the critiqe. "Mid the rattling of the anchor chain, And the greetings, joyous and profune, He still was under the same old strain; He nervously paced the bridge.

Why did he do it. I'd like to know? Why nervously pace the bridge! Why couldn't be walk it, calm and slow-Not nervously pace the bridge? Well, maybe he sometimes did, but gee! It wouldn't sound right in print, you see. Captains, as story writers agree, ALL nervously pace the bridge!

GREAT WEALTH OF AMERICA.

Controller Shows Her Money Supply Is One-Fifth of That of the World. WASHINGTON, Dec. &-The forty-sec-

ond report of Controller of the Currency Ridgeley starts with a detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of the National banks, as snown by the five reports of conditions made in response to the call of the Controller. In comment-ing on this statement the Controller says: The number of reporting banks has in-

reased from 5118 on November 17, 1903, to 5412 on September 6, 1994, and there has been a gradual increase during the year of the aggregate resources of the association from \$6,310,429,966 on September 9, 1963, to \$6,-975,086,504, the increase being \$664,656,557. With the exception of the United States and other bonds on deposit in the Treasury De-partment to secure public deposits and the holdings of silver and of legal tenders, there has been an increase in every item of resources, the principal increase being in loans and discounts amounting to \$244.704,047, of from \$3,481,446,772 to \$3,720,151,419. The increase in bonds on deposit to secure circula-tion was \$35,850,850; other United States and miscellaneous bonds, etc., \$42,205,209, and in holdings of specie, including coin certificates, \$107,192,767. The banks' holdings of specie and legal tender notes on September 9, 1855, were \$554,306,026, and on September 6, 1954, they were \$651,450,529.

The paid in capital stock has gradually in-

creased since September, 1903, from \$753,722,658 to \$770,777,854, or an increase of \$17,055,194. The surplus and undivided profits aggregate \$583,187,047, an increase of \$26,765,598 during the past year. The deposits of the banks, in-dividual, Government and bank, amounting to-nearly T5 per cent of the total Habilities ag-gregated \$5,130,225,940, a net increase during the year of \$597,864,693.

the year of \$507.804.603.

The law requires National banking associations located in reserve cities to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent on their deposit inabilities, and banks located elsewhere, a reserve of 15 per cent. On September 8, 1904. serve of 15 per cent. On September 6, 1904, the central reserve city banks' deposit Habilities were \$1,540,729,685, and the reserve held 27.28 per cent; other reserve city banks, with Habilities of \$1,155,788,805 held a reserve of 25.38, the average for all reserve city banks being 20.41. On deposit Habilities of \$1.904,467,117, the country banks held an average reserve of 17.21. The aggregate deposit Habilities of all National banks recognitive of all National banks recognitive. bilities of all National banks, amounting to \$4,400,865,609, were protected by an average reserve of 22.43 per cent. During the past year 26 National banks, including one therstofore involuntary liquidation, were placed in the charge of receivers. Six of the associa-tions, however, have been restored to solvency and permitted to resume business, the receivers being discharged. Eight of the fallures were due to fraudulent management or dis

onesty of the cashiers.

Within the past 12 months the affairs of 15 National banks, theretofore placed in the charge of receivers, were fully settled by the payment of final dividends to creditors, leaving 73 pending trusts.

Statistics relating to the aggregate stock of money in the principal countries of the world at the close of the calendar year 1903 have been received and compiled by the Bureau of been received and complied by the Bureau of the Mint, from which it appears that the ag-gregate is \$22,313,100,000, the amount of gold being \$5,828,200,000, of which \$2,882,600,000 is held in banks and public treasuries, \$2,526,600,-000 being in general circulation. The stock of a ryor aggregates \$3,201,400,000, of which \$2,-268,700,000 is "full tender," and the remaining \$632,700,000 is midd tender. Uncovered paper currency is stated as amounting to \$8,470,-

Of the total stock of money in the world, \$2,500,200,000, or approximately one-fifth, is held in this country. The stock of gold of the United States, \$1,820,400,000, is greater than that of any other country, and is nearly one-fourth of the world's stock. The amount of sliver is \$679,200,000. The per capita circulation of the United States is \$50.70 and is greater then that of any of the principal counthe world except France, wherein it in \$40.09.

The circulation per capita of the various inds of money in the United States in a kinds of money in the United States is as follows: Gold, \$16.26; gilver, \$8.36 and paper, \$6,17.

The banking power of the United States The hanking power of the United de-made up of the capital, surplus profits, de-posits and circulation of banks of the United States and island possessions aggregates \$13.-826,000,000. From the latest and most reliable data the banking power of foreign countries data the banking power of foreign countries has been estimated at \$19,781,000,000, thus making the aggregate banking power of the world approximately \$38,608,000,000.

The figures given elsewhere in this report show the most marvelous growth in the wealth and commercial importance of the United States, Almost every year all preds are broken in the volume of our Republican lawmakers will respect his people of Stevens County find time in the struggle with Nature to cultivate the higher life. Literary and debating sociation as he expresses them in his message, and will make his salary just as "flat" as he desires; perhaps "flatter."

people of Stevens County find time in the struggle with Nature to cultivate the higher life. Literary and debating sociations of the volume of our international trade, our exports and important the richest in the world and the richest in the world and the richest in the world and the richest in the world are or our international trade, our exports and important the richest in the world are or our international trade, our exports and important the richest in the world are or our international trade, our exports and important the richest in the world and the richest in the worl the discussion of topics that stimulate years to come. The amount of bank clearings all parts the mind to its utmost efforts. Not only and deposits and the money on hand in the banks increases in every portion of the United Vatican. States at a most remarkable rate. In spite of all this, however, we do not seem to be taking our proper rank and position in foreign and international banking. One of the

chief difficulties encountered by all merchants and manufacturers in extending their trade with foreign countries and especially those of South America and of the Orient, is the inch of American banking facilities and the neces-sity of doing this business very largely through European houses. This ranks next in importance to the question of an American mercantile marine, as it is one that has a very great influence on the volume and char-acter of our foreign trade. As leng as the United States was experimenting with sliver or a bimetallic standard, that fact acted as a handicap in this direction, but now that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established, we should be able to take our prope place in international banking transactions. New York should become more and more the depository for international balances, and exchange on New York be accepted more and more in all commercial countries of the world. One important reason why our people have not been more aggrowive and taken a larger part in international banking business has been the same as in many other lines of trade— that is, that we have been too much occupied with our own domestic business and there has been a greater temptation to transact the business at home, which was easy to do and promised as great or even greater probin-With the accumulation of capital and wealth this condition is greatly changed and there is now in the United States abundant capital and talent for this business, if it is given

proper encouragement.

The Controller would therefore recommend that National banks having a capital of \$1.-000,000 or more, and located in the reserve cities or central reserve cities, be specifically authorized to buy and sell foreign exchange in which to accept bills drawn on themselves, payable not to exceed four months after sight and to issue letters of credit; and also to open pine Islands, the Hawailan Islands and the Panama Canal zone. It is believed that the measure will tend to make closer the relations of the United States with each of its possessions and would be obviously to the advan-

of both.
se Controller recommends that an act be The Controller recommends that an act be passed repealing the limitation on the proportion of the circulation of any bank which may be issued in notes of the denomination of \$5. The scarcity of notes of this denomination and the great convenience it is to the banks in the smaller communities to be able to issue notes of \$5 to the amount of their whole circulation, as formerly, lead the Con-troller to strongly recommend that this refuction be repealed.

The Controller again renews his rec dation for the repeal of section B of the act of July B, 1882, which limits the amount of lawful money which may be deposited with the Trensurer of the United States by National banks reducing their circulation to \$3,000,000 during any calendar month. Its repeal would add materially to the elasticity of the National benk circulation without any counterbalancing

disadvantages. The Controller again calls the attention of Congress to the necessity for legislation in regard to the liquidation and consolidation of National banks and the extension of their cor-

United States Coining Money. World's Work.

Our mints are now coining money for nations that have no mints of their own For example, last year the Philadelphia mint coined money for Colombia and Venezuela. The Philadelphia and San the Philippine government.

TWO VOTES SAVE GOVERNMENT.

French Deputies Vote on Case of Judges Making Investigations.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the government escaped defeat by the narrow margin of 3 votes, 276 to 274, on a resolution involving the government to refer to the Superior Council of Judges the cases of those magistrates who have been guilty of making secret investigations.

The Cabinet's narrow escape from defeat is due to the indignation at the system of informers in the various departments of the public service, the first ex-posure of which in connection with the army caused General Andre's resignation of the Ministry of War. The discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Justice furnished a fresh opportunity for appealing to this sentiment, a deputy demanding the punishment of those magistrates who had furnished secret information concern-

ing their colleagues.,
Premier Combes vigorously criticised the tactics of the opponents of the Ministry, declaring it was unfair to continually bring up the question after his expressions of disapproval of the system and promises to suppress the abuses. He further maintained that persons lawfully supplying the government with important infor-mation should not be considered informers. The Premier's arguments did not convince the Chamber, the Ministers' own votes alone averting disaster. Critical debates are expected tomorrow over the Premier's circular to officials on the subject of their duty toward the government.

GAS FUMES DEADLY TO DEPUTY Assailant of Minister Meets End in

Most Dramatic Manner. PARIS, Dec. 8.-M. Syeton, the National-ist Deputy whose action in striking War Minister Andre, in the Chamber of Depu-ties November 4, led to the Minister's resignation, was found dead late this aft-

ernoon, having been asphyxiated by gas.

The circumstances of his death were peculiarly dramatic, following upon his sensational attack upon General Andre in the Chamber of Deputies and his committal for trial therefor, which was to open tomorrow.

During the morning M. Syveton received numerous friends, the last of

whom left him at 1 o'clock. Two hours alter Mme. Syveton, surprised at not seeing her busband, entered his study and found him lying on the floor, unconscious. The room was full of a powerful odor from a gas stove. The dector was immediately summoned, but propounced the case honeless, and at pronounced the case hopeless, and at o'clock the Deputy expired.

Deputies Ferretle and Binder, inti-

mate friends of the Syvetons, who were summoned to the house immediately after the accident was discovered, made a sensational statement in the lobbies on returning to the Chamber of Deputies. It appears that the stove stood within an open fireplace of the usual type in French houses, a narrow opening in an iron plate allow-ing the gases to ascend the chimney. They pointed out to the magistrate who was investigating the affair that this opening was plugged with a pa-per, which proved to be a copy of to-Intransigient, demonstrating that the stoppage was effected this morning. The Deputies decided from that fact that Syveton's death was due to crime or suicide, but refuse to accept the latter hypothesis.

An evening maper announces that M. Syveton, when recently insuring his life with the American company, seemed much depressed, affirming was convinced that enemies intended to make away with him.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS HELD. Church Anniversary Fittingly Celebrated in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 8.-A pontifical high mass was celebrated today in St. Feter's in honor of the 56th anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the immaculate conception. The procession which went lown to St. Peter's by the grand staircase from the Vatican was imposing in the extreme. The procession passed on to the papal altar, where was deposited the triple crown. After the celebration of mass at the high altar, the procession slowly re-formed and wended its way to the chapel choir, where the pontiff with great em tion presided over the unveiling of the statue of the virgin of the immaculate conception bearing its magnificent new diamond crown, the gift of the faithful in all parts of the world. After the core mony the procession returned to the

In the beautiful hall of the Borgia apartments in the Vatican, Papal Secretary Merry del Val gave a sumptuous dinner of 36 covers this evening in bonor of guests who have arrived in Rome for the jubilee

America was represented by Bishop Mc-Donnell, of Brooklyn. Rome was literally ablaze tonight with lluminations in honor of the jub the Immaculate Conception. St. Peter's was the chief center of the illuminations, out the display at the American College

was very effective. HOLIDAY BOOK BUYING. Try to Place Yourself in the Position

of Another. New York Evening Mail. If you buy a book for Christmas, you are not supposed to be getting the book that you wish to read yourself, but the one that you think your friend or relative would like to possess. In so far, therefore, as books are published to catch the Christmas sale, they are pubished to suit a vicarious taste. statistics or for agriculture that you read for your own diversion nothing but finan-cial works and Agricultural Department

for your feminine and juvenile friends at Christmas. This noble personal preference you put aside, and try to get into the mental attitude of another. The holiday book business nowadays is really a magnificent demonstration of the general good judgment. The classics in convenient sets and fine bindings, and no longer in the flat and cumbrous cen-ter-table style of architecture, occupy a cominent place in the Christmas buying. Admirable editions of art and musical books, with reproductions of masterbooks, pieces, attract those who make rich gifts, and a similar taste characterizes the humbler offerings. And then is an increasing disposition to bring the solid books of the year-works of his-tory, biography, travel, solid fiction, even omics-into an agreeable and profitable harmony with the holiday season. No book is either too good or too serious to bring out just now. And with it all, what a world of what is poignant and suggestive even in the lightest and

reports. But you do not buy these things

To Get Parker Back on Bench. From New York Letter to Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is said that friends of Judge Alton

most juvenile Christmas literature!

B. Parker in the Manhattan Club are planning to bring about his nomination next Fall as a Justice of the Suprema Court in New York County. To that end a non-partisan dinner is being arranged. to which Republicans as well as Demo crate will be invited. Should be get the place his salary would be \$4500 more than he received as Chief Justice, as it is the hope of his friends that Governor Higgins would assign him to the appellate division in cash he was elected to the supreme bench. To get the nomination Judge Parker would have to change his voting residence, which his friends say he would do. Three Tammany Justices will leave the bench this Fall on account of the age limit and the expiration of their terms Moreover, it is believed that a law would be passed by the next Legislature providing for three additional Justices for New York County. It is hop Francisco mints executed the coinage for of those six places Judge Parker will get One. .