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PORTLAND, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1904

#### IS THIS POLITICAL NEWS?

In an article written in advocacy of re-election of Senator Foster, of Washington, the Tacoma Ledger makes this excursion, to-wit:

It is pertinent to call attention to the fact that the powerful Portland influence at Wash-ington has always been exerted in favor of Improvements between Portland and the sea. to the detriment of the upper river. Puget Sound is not opposed and has never been opposed to the upper Columbia and Snake sheer improvement, and Senator Foster is beartly in favor of it. The open river will reduce rates to Tacoma, Seattle, Everett and Beilingham by rail, as well as to Portland, and Puret Sound has no fear that Portland, and Puret Sound has no fear that Portland, and Puret Sound has no fear that Portland. monopolize the business. Portland, the other hand, fears that the opening of the upper river will send cargoes straight to Asteria instead of to Portland unless by the prior expenditure of millions, Portland can be nde a seaport for large vessel

What all this has to do with Senator Foster's claims for re-election, and what Senator Foster's claims for reelection can have to do with all this, is not apparent; especially since the whole, as far as it relates to Portland. a tissue of misrepresentation and misstatement, which can do Senator Foster no possible good. So far from being true is it that Portland has opposed improvement of the upper rivers, such assertion is the full opposite truth. All the improvements that have been made on the upper rivers have resulted from Portland's initiative and have been carried through by Portland's influence and support.

In every possible way during more

than thirty years Portland has been working in this behalf. Portland usually has had one Senator and sometimes both of them, and several times Representative in Congress. Through their efforts appropriations have been channel in the Columbia and Snake Rivers, above Celilo; and the work has been well done. Through their efforts the Cascade Locks were begun and pushed to completion. Moreover, they have been at work for years to get canni and locks at The Dalles, and now at last success is promised. Portland, again, took the initiative in passing through the Legislature of Oregon, first an appropriation for a portage railway at the Cascades, pending the completion of the canal and locks; and second, she took the lead in carrying through a like appropriation for sortage railway at The Dalles, pending construction of canal and locks ere; and this road, now under conract is to be built immediately. All his, let it be remarked here, means something, moreover, when Portland's place in the taxpaying industry of Oregon is considered. Furthermore, many times, in season and out of season, during many years, Portland's commercial bodies have insistently urged these measures for the upper rivers, and she isn't done yet. Much has been accomplished, and more would have been, had there been co-operation all the time from her neighbor north of the great river; but Puget Sound has always felt that her interests would better be promoted by neglect of the Columbia

It is true that Portland also has striven for improvement of the lower river, between her own site and the sea, and has spent much money, of her such as bedding, bedsteads and the own, in that behalf. But this should hardly be objected to, at Puget Sound | tents of open-air dwellers comfortable. or elsewhere. The aid of the Government has been solicited in this behalf. also, and will be further; for it is right that it should be given. Is not Government aid continually solicited for improvement of navigation in the streams and channels about Puget Sound? And that is made to a channel in the Lower Columbia is so obviously a narrow and selfish objection to the commercial the Tacoma Ledger, present it ought to be ashamed of it.

Portland is using every influence at her command, and has been doing so treatment and cure of a disease that is idiotic policy, if carried far enough these thirty years, to improve the navigution of the Columbia River and its that has baffied medical skill for the tributaries, from the head of navigation | ages. The pale victims of this scourge to the sea. There have been great results, and Portland will persist, and their friends or physicians, they pass will continue to put up her money. Who down into the dark valley with a pahas any right to object? "God help thetic smile upon their lips, always exthe bear," as Walter Scott said in re- pecting to be better, but never reachply to Byron, who had accused him of selling his literary work, and therefore bear, if he may not at least suck his OWB Daws."

But Portland's chief concern is not with the river from her docks to the sea. and hectic flush announced that con-That is an easy matter, compared with sumption had marked another subject the problem at the Columbia bar. It is for its own. But since the cause much easier to make and maintain a consumption was made manifest by and maintain a deep channel at the entrance of the river. Astoria cannot be made a port for deeper vessels than edy in simple outdoor living, rest, nouran ascend to Portland; for it has been demonstrated that the river to Portland is a less obstacle to large vessels than the bar below Astoria, and can

be maintained more easily at the neces sary depth. Portland is infinitely more concerned about the bar below toria than about the river above Astoria. For Portland is in position to know what she is talking about, while they who talk or write as in the Taoma paper, in the first place don't know, and in the next place are interested in misrepresentation of Columbia River conditions.

"WYETH'S OREGON EXPEDITION." Perhaps the rarest book in the annals of Oregon is "Wyeth's Oregon Expediion," published at Cambridge, Mass. in 1833. Its author, John B. Wyeth was a cousin of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, who led the expedition to Oregon in 1832, and a second expedition in 1834. John B. Wyeth was a young fellow of twenty, who had a boyish eagerness for starting on the expedition, but soon became dissatisfied, grumbled against his kinsman, and, in company with others, quit the party July 28, 1832, at a place just a little distance west of the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains and returned to St. Louis, where, em barking on a steamboat, he reached New Orleans and managed there to obtain passage on a ship for Boston where he arrived January 2, 1833, after

Of this book, which contains but eighty-seven pages, there is but one copy in Oregon, and its possessor is no sure that there is another in existence It is written in a style that indicates "an older head" than a youth of onand twenty. It abounds with pessimistic reflections and sage but rather dull moral observations. The author confesses that he was a fool for start ing on such a journey, and intimates that the leader, his kinsman, Captain Wyeth was a man without judgment or he never would have undertaken se crazy un enterprise. The Oregon Country wasn't worth anything-though he hadn't seen it; it was a barren wast with a horrible climate; everything or the journey was disagreeable and dismal, and the prospect at the end was worse. Young Wyeth, therefore, was glad to quit the expedition and return home; and at the conclusion of his story he wrote: "The lesson to be collected from this short history is the great danger in making haste to be rich, instead of relying upon patient industry, which never falls to give a

man his just deserts." No adventures beyond ordinary ones are recorded in the book. It is interest. ing, however, and valuable, from its account of the organization of Wyeth's first expedition, and from the quaint and querulous tone that pervades it Advertisements inserted in newspapers throughout the East have falled to bring forth another copy of it; and inoutry among the Wyeths at Boston a few months ago brought only the answer that their great uncle had made the journey to the West, but they had never seen nor heard of any book by

#### A STRANGE "FIND."

An interesting letter from Genera Sherman to General Howard, which has lain in a dark hole nearly forty years, has just come to light. The history of it throws light on the characters of three eminent men whom it concernedthe third man being General John A.

When McPherson, commander of the Atlanta, Logan desired and expected to succeed to the command of that army. but Sherman gave the preference to Howard. Of course Logan was too good a soldier and too high-minded a except to cast out all ballots where When preparations were making for taken care that such ballots shall be in the great review at Washington, at the overwhelmingly Democratic precinc end of the war, Sherman suggested to Howard that he should concede to Logan the honor of leading the Army of the Tennessee at the review. Howard conceded it, at once. Then under date of May 20, 1865, Sherman wrote How ard, saying:

I am this moment in receipt of you munication of this date, and I thank you for your generous act. I do think it but just to Logun, and notwithstanding his modest reni to us last night, I know he will prize this act most highly. I will deem it a special favor and pleasure if you will ride with me at the review of Wednesday next. I will be at the head of the column at 2 A. M. on Wednesday. hear the Capitol, and beg you will job me here. Your personal staff can ride with me

This letter miscarried somehow, and Howard never received it till December 8, 1904. Howard, on the day of the review, took his place on horseback with Sherman's staff, till Sherman, happening to see him, sent for him. Howard had not received Sherman's note, and Sherman at once told an orderly to take Howard's horse, and bade Howard get into the carriage with him But where had the letter been? There may be explanation later; but probably it never will be known how it miscar-

SIMPLE EQUIPMENT NEEDED. It seems incredible, and it certainly is the Portland Open-Air Sanitarium is likely to be delayed beyond the first of the year from lack of small donations. the market, in addition to some highsimple furnishings needed to make the Only the simplest articles are needed, such as chairs, stoves, washstands, bedsteads, bed and table linen, towels, etc., and second-hand articles will answer

the purpose. The mere statement of this need should be sufficient to secure a supply that is right, too. But the objection of the articles designated. The sanitarium at its present stage of development represents much painstaking, in telligent, disinterested effort on the progress of Portland that all who, like part of its promoters. It is in no sense a money-making or gain-seeking enter- ish plan of destroying a portion of the prise. It represents sanitary science in its simplest form, as applied to the the scourge of every community and are always with us. More hopeful than ing the goal of their hope, until, utterly worn out, they pass on and other vicworking for hire-"God help the tims take their places on the slow

march of weakness, pain and death. "Incurable" was long the verdict of the physician when the sharp cough ep channel to Portland than to make scientific study and the disclosures of bacteriology, this verdict has been revised and science now proclaims a remishing food in abundance, and such exercise as the patient can take with-

out becoming over-weary. The equipment necessary to establish

an open-air sanitarium is not expensive, but to install such an institution and maintain it in active running order requires some means. The equipment for the Portland Open-Air Sanitarium has been partly secured. A suitable site has been purchased, some clearing has been done, a number of tents, somewhat of the order known in pioneer settlements of the Middle West "open-faced camps," have been established, a water supply has been secured, and now only the simple furnishings of the shelter tents are required before

patients can be taken. As said in the beginning, it is incredible that this final equipment is not forthcoming. It will be an impeachment of the generosity of our citizensits first impeachment, by the way-if this most beneficent work is allowed to lag for tack of such simple equipment as is required to put it in active operation and which could be supplied many times over from the surplus belongings of our well-to-do citizens without being missed.

IN COLORADO. James H. Peabody, Governor of Colo rado, made a noble record as a fearless and high-minded executive. Lawless miners and their murderous ailles had broken down orderly government in several counties, and a reign of gunpowder by day and dynamite by night ensued. In this inflamed situation Governor Peabody stepped in and restored The Western Federation of Miners was put to rout, incendiaries and agitators were expelled from the state, property was wrested from control of the strikers, the safety of the citizen was guaranteed, and a foul stigma removed from the good name of The lawbreaking strikers said that Governor Peabody pursue unconstitutional methods to suppress riot and punish the miners' union Perhaps. It isn't worth quibbling about. There was a grave crisis in Colorado, in which organized lawless ness was fast getting the upper hand of disorganized law. Peabody rose to the occasion and with a strong hand took such means as he could to insure the administration of justice.

At the recent election Governor Pea body was on the face of the returns defeated by Adams (Dem.) by 10,000 or more votes. This was occasion for regret, but not for chagrin nor humiliation. Good men are often beaten; indeed they usually are-in Colorado. Denver is a rotten borough, so far as its politics go, and other places are perhaps as bad. Senator Patterson was elected as the result of flagrant and extensive ballot-box stuffing in Denver; and Senator Teller was re-elected under the same auspices. Representative Shafroth (Dem.) a year ago resigned his seat in Congress, thus repudiating the shameless and infamous methods of his supporters.

Now attempt is to be made to reseat Peabody. Its sole justification appears to be that Democrats have always stolen elections in Colorado, and therefore Republicans must pursue the same tactics. The Republican Supreme Court is actively backing up this scheme, and the Legislature is expected to do the rest. Ten precincts where there were gross frauds by Democrats have been thrown out, and it is proposed to cancel the entire returns from Denver, thus disfranchising its entire citizenshipmale and female, good and bad. If an honest count of legitimate ballots can Army of the Tennessee, was killed near be procured, and Peabody thus be shown to be entitled to his seat, drastic measures may be warranted; but the Republican organization scarcely pretends that it has any other purpose man to show any disappointment. frauds have been perpetrated, and has Fraud by Democrats does not excuse fraud by Republicans.

# PENALTY FOR WILD SPECULATION.

Speculative manipulation of any com modity for which there is a universal demand invariably results in abnormal prices and the creation of unnatural conditions, which are anything but healthy for legitimate trade. This fact, which is fully understood by legitimate traders, has striking demonstration at this time in the cotton situation, About a year ago, when Sully, the cotton spec ulator, was forcing prices of that great staple up to dizzy heights, it was pointed out that there was danger ahead for the industry from at least two sources Eighteen-cent cotton was so much too high that it closed scores of mills, threw out of employment thousands of operatives, and increased the cost of the manufactured product to such an extent that the demand was greatly curtailed. Europe, which had for genera tions been depending on America for supplies of raw cotton, began spending vast sums of money to encourage cotton-growing in other parts of the world, meanwhile cutting down her orders for the high-priced American prod-

The Southern planter, intoxicated with the great prosperity that naturally cause for regret, that the opening of follows in the wake of the boom in prices, increased his acreage, and now there is a crop of 12,000,000 bales on priced stock carried over from the preceding season. The rampant bull sentiment which carried prices to last year's exorbitant figures permeated every branch of the industry, and speculators and planters alike were loaded to the guards with arguments to prove that the price could never again recede to the normal figures which were the base of prosperity for the industry. But the unexpected happened, and today it is impossible to find a market for the immense crop, even at figures 50 per cent less than those prevailing a year ago. and the planters are discussing the fool crop in order to make prices higher for the portion which they will retain. This might result in higher prices, but in the end the disaster will be more pronounced, for, as proven by last year's experience, high-priced cotton curtails the demand and increases the supply in

other countries. In this connection it might be well ton manipulation and its attendant evils is equally true of wheat speculation. The American wheat markets have been forced to extravagant heights by skillful manipulators taking advantage of a remarkably strong situation in the United States. The entire wheat crop of this country has been sold at a higher average price than has been maintained for any preceding twelve months in the last twenty years. This has resulted in a curtailment of our export trade in both flour and wheat, and in correspondingly larger shipments from competing countries, which are in a position to accept lower prices for the cereal. India and the Argentine have both unloaded record-breaking crops on her last election before the next is due.

the European market at much higher prices than would have been possible had prices been lower in the American markets. The effect of these conditions will be a vast increase in the acreage of the foreign countries as well as our own, and in spite of all the theories that we can advance for a continuation of present high prices in this country, nothing but an extensive crop failure next year will prevent the wheatgrow-ers of the United States from experiencing a situation very similar to that which now confronts the cotton planters. High-priced cotton and highpriced wheat may have temporary merit, but when the price passes a certain point the temporary advantages are overwhelmed by the disarrangement of trade resultant on attempts to maintain abnormal conditions not warranted by the old law of supply and demand.

Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York in an address before the shorthand writers, told them that the great cities offer the best field for their talents and calling, and that the fierceness of the competition is an advantage instead of a disadvantage, providing they pos merit. That proviso is all that saves Woodruff's advice from being a spurious article, and even then it is not clear that the big cities offer the best field for any kind of work. For gener ations there has been a tendency on the party of the country-bred young people to drift into the cities. The cities need the best of this farm-bred talent, and it is today at the head of most of our great financial and commercial institutions, Unfortunately, along with this better class comes a much greater number of people with very mediocre ability, and, with a perpetual surplus of this kind of talent, the better grades are bound to suffer by competition Many a good farmer is spoiled to make a poor stenographer or professiona man, and in the spoiling the good stenographer suffers by the resultant congestion in the ranks.

"At West Point the United States has the best training school for Army officers in the world," declares Dr. T. Miller Maguire, of whom Lord Wolseley said: "He is one of the ablest lecturers on military history and the art of war we have in England." Dr. Maguire was interviewed two weeks ago by our London correspondent. What he says will be published in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. He brings a most vigorous indictment against Great Britain's military schools, which turn out ignorant and inefficient officers. Its publication, he hopes, will arouse England to immediate and sweeping reforms, for he makes this startling declaration: "If, after America has brought her Navy up to the high standard which she aims at, we should ever have the misfortune to go to war with her-which God forbid!-she would flatten us out like a pancake."

No one, unless entirely lacking in imagination, can enter an Oregon forest of tall firs and tread its moss-carpeted floor without being stirred by strong emotion. Rare, indeed, is the man or woman in whom is combined the imagination and the literary skill adequately to picture the scene and voice the stirring of the soul, so that a stranger may, in cold type, not only see these stately woods, but feel their uplifting influence. Such a work has been done not by a native Oregonian, but by 'Elizabeth," who writes from her home In the Coast Range Mountains describing her favorite canyon. It is distinctly the best letter she has written, and will be published in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. To every lover of Nature this prose poem is commended.

Warden Dryden, of the Walla Walla Penitentiary, who openly fought the Republican ticket at the last election has forestalled his removal by Governor Mead by resigning. The failure of George Turner to reach the Governor's chair left quite a number of former Republicans in rather a bad light, and most of them are quietly dropping out of public view until their mistakes are forgotten. Warden Dryden's offense was more glaring than that of many others, for the reason that he received his appointment from the party which he began fighting as soon as he was seated in his position.

While the vote for Roosevelt was the greatest ever thrown for a candidate for the Presidency, the Democratic vote fell off so badly that the total poll was nearly a half million less than in the year 1900. So you see a great many voters, who may appear at future elections, voluntarily disfranchised themselves. As matter of fact, all who were "off" so far as to support the silver craze ought to disfranchise themselves forevermore; but you can't depend on it that they will. They will be up presently for some other craze. And then they will all vote.

Soon after the Civil War began a military company was organized in Portland. It was made up of men who were prominent then and grew more prominent as time advanced. Three of the members became United States Senators. This company, which called itself the Union Guard, was ready to enter the service of the Union. The story of its birth, rise and passing will be told in The Sunday Oregonian to-

Asks the Newberg Graphic: "Why joesn't The Oregonian charge up the filthy condition of the streets of Portland to the passage of the local option law?" The streets of Portland are not filthy. The most cleanly and decent streets in Oregon are those of Portland. If your occasions call you to Newberg, just be prepared to avert your eyes and to hold your nose.

China's lack of a navy leaves her the plaything of a couple of Russian warships at Shanghal. She is unable to prevent their escape and unable to obtain redress for the murder of a Chinese subject in a Chinese port. And yet there are Americans who oppose the to remember that all that is true of cot- building of a fit Navy for this country.

> With Togo and Kamimura in Japan it is obvious that, despite a hundred reports, there is no fleet of sixteen Japanese warships in the vicinity of

Even Lord Roberts' admonition to learn to shoot straight will hardly draw the muddled oafs from the goals to the riffe range.

It looks as if the public took nearly as much interest in a Bishop as in a Chorus Girl.

Colorado hopes to know the result of

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Don't be the last girl of leap year left ing alone

Tomorrow all sorts of good resolutions go into force. Several have been telepathically communicated to us. Arthur has sworn off falling. Mrs. Chadwick has sworn off Carnegie notes. Lawson has sworn off frenzied dictation. (By the way, how would you like to be Lawson's stenographer?) Rockefeller has sworn off publicity, which disagrees with his System. The grand jury is swearing on Celonel Bill Greene, of notched-gun fame, has sworn off swearing. And we've sworn off swearing off.

What a pity all this tunneling at Port Arthur can't be utilized for a submarine route to Japan.

In 1995.

Old resident of purgatory to latest arrival: Say, tell me just one thing about my old Colorado home; have they settled the 1904 election yet?

Boston has a submarine tunnel. Pretty chilly for the clams up top of it

Tobacco is being grown in Ireland. This vill beat the Sprig of Shillelagh so green.

Kuroki tries to prove by writing letters that he's alive. It won't do, General, in view of spirit writing. Current Literature has a department entitled "Nature. In and Out-of-Doors." It is a great concession for a modern

magazine to admit that there can be any

nature worth studying out-of-doors, American blueinckets have been kicking up another rumpus in Valparaiso. In view of the Charleston incident another port would have been a better choice for a little excitement that would leave no rankling feelings in the Chileans.

Several of the Folsom desperadoes have escaped serving out their sentences, for the dead are free of earthly restraint.

Vladivostok will soon be sealed by the ce, and the Japanese sailors will find their game safely preserved in cold storage.

When the new High School is built, le us hope it will not resemble the old which looks something like the pleasure dome that an unusually dopy Coleridge might see in a vision. And if the new High School has a clock tower, let us have the hands indicating a different hour upon the dial. Nine o'clock is an admirable time of day, but it pails upor one after a few years. Besides, it would save the expense of painting one hand if high noon were the hour selected. It may be that high noon is copyright by fashionable churches for marriage ceremonles, but this could no doubt be ar ranged

President of the Vegetarian Association (to andidate for membership)-Before you are admitted as a member to our society I must ask you one serious question. "What is the cause of that large grease spot on your necktie? swers.

Something like the Good Templar nov and mind, and the next year he died childless. Mary and her relatives no ice who dropped a corkscrew out of his pocket.

Dressmakers in New York have established a standard of measurements for the perfectly-formed woman. For instance, a woman of 5 feet 8 inches in height should measure I inches around the waist, a ridiculous standard to anyone but a dressmaker. However, man will go on admiring without worrying about the exact measurement of a waist or the height of a girl without her tiptilted shoes. For height-as high as my heart remains an unimpeachable stand ard, and arms and waists are highly adaptable. With Waller we care not a straw whether the girdle is an inch or an ell-it is-

A narrow compass! and yet there Dwelt all that's good and all that's fair; Give me but what this ribband bound, Take all the rest the sun goes round

The following letter was received by gentleman from his keeper asking for leave of absence, says the Pink 'Un. "Dear sir,-i am writin to ask if i ma have leaf to go and tak part in me brothers weddin next Friday as e wishes me to be bridegroom."

Dr. Little, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., had a new idea in Christmas presents this year. He sent an expensive souvenir spoon of his own design to each of his patients. The spoon bore the inscription, "Dedicated to the patients who have survived my practice." Needless to say, the physician's generosity didn't bankrupt him.

The Milwankee Wisconsin says: "A sample case full of Bibles was stolen from the Mecca saloon, a well-known resort in Cincinnati, O., where it had been left in the care of the barkeeper by a salesman. The drinkmixer gave the case in mistake to a man representing himself as the real owner. The latter did not give his name in reporting the case to the police." Selling Bibles must be dry work.

Will any town in the state that hasn't a girl whose "friends predict her fame as a vocalist" please step forward and claim a niche in the Hall of Fame.

Ruffles, the amateur cracksman, is shown in a recent number of Collier's wearing a heavy coat with fur-trimmed cuffs. This settles the idea that even an amateur burglar can be a gentleman, WEX. J.

# From Cradle to Grave.

Lockwood, Mo., Times. The stork disappears and we look into the cradle and behold a male child. After running the gauntlet of measles, mumps and chickenpox, he enters school. At the age of 10 he is a red-headed, frecklefaced boy and the terror of the neighbor-hood. At 12 he is an apprentice in a printing office. At 18 he has acquired two cases of long primer and an army press and is the editor of a country newspaper. At 20 he is married. At 30 he is bald headed, stoop-shouldered and the father of a large family. At 35 he is a corpse in a cheap pine coffin, and as 500 delinquent subscribers file past his bler for the last look they are heard to say: "He was a fellow, but he couldn't save his money.'

# Fate.

January Century.

Why should we etrive when all things are de creed? As well may planets tug against the sun, Or rivers, by resolving, cease to run. As we by striving rule our word or deed. All Darwin's ectence and all Calvin's creed Tell the same truth; that which is done i

done. And we, elect or damned, ere life begun, ned to be a flower or a weed Upon the plastic wax of infancy A thousand years of habit set their seal; Such as our fathers were, for woe or weal, Strive we or shirk we, such we too must b Thus Reason speaks, and having talked he ething within us, answering, says: "I

-Maud Wilder Goodwin.

GREAT

embered as a sensual, but beau-

an age of loose morals, political turmoll,

the contradictions in her character. She was a voluptuary, who would lie in bed

for days and get up only for music and

rode 90 miles on horseback after her last

gracious in manner, she was yet the

sensibility, warmth of affection and vin-

and determination and a statesman's

strength and breadth of mind. Those who

were most impressed by her beautiful form and figure and her charms of mind

duplicity and crimes, could not but ad-

Mary had two brothers both of whom

week he died. Before she was a year old

arrange for the little Queen of Scots

marriage with his son, later Edward VI. The Scotch Parliament opposed the

old, was betrothed to Francis, the dauphin of France, and sent to France to be edu-

the English throne than Elizabeth because

she (Mary) was a legitimate descendant of Henry VII of England, who was her

daughter of Henry VIII, had been pro-

Parliament and the Pope, and when Elizabeth took the throne in November,

of King and Queen of England. Then be-gan that long rivalry between the Scot-

tish and English Queens, which was to

result fatally for the one, was to give the other more trouble and anxiety and ex-

pose her to more perils than all other in-cidents of her reign, and was to impel

both to commit acts of cruelty and wick-

In 1569 the dauphin ascended the French

throne as Francis II, and Mary's rela-

Lorraine, became the real rulers of the

ives, the Duke of Guise and Cardinal of

untry. But Francis II was weak in body

onger had any influence at court, and she

Elizabeth dreaded the effect of her pres-

ence in Scotland, and refused her a sate conduct. "I came to France in spite of her prother's opposition," defiantly exclaimed

the 19-year-old Queen of Scotz, "and !

eluded the vessels Elizabeth sent to catch

her, and in August, 1561, landed at Leith. The bigoted Protestant nobles and preach-

ers of Scotland already regarded her with

tard half-brother, Stuart, Earl of Murray,

acted with such circumspection and made

so many promises that she deceived the

nan Catholic. But she made h

Protestant, her Chief Minister,

spicion and fear as being a bigoted

prepared to return to her own

will return in spite of her own."

sdness which left indelible stains

inced illegitimate, both by the English

Francis and Mary assumed the titles

while

Ellizabeth

great-grandfather.

before she was born. James

mit that she was largely a victim of cir-

umstances.

dictiveness, but she had a man's courage

and fierce religious struggles, she is branded in history as a cheat, an adult

WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

(By Arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

Whatever policy is in all the chief and best elect into believing she was not going to racticed heads of France, whatever craft, disturb their religion, falsehood, and deceit is in all the subtle brains of Scotland, is either fresh in this woman's mind, or she can fetch it out with a wet finger. Meanwhile the courts of Europe were usy trying to find her a husband. Hy choice fell on the handsome, but need; Said by an English envoy of Mary Queen of

weak-minded, insolent and debauched Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, her There is no story of more dramatic and cousin, who, like herself, was a claim tragic interest than that of the unfortu-nate Mary Queen of Scots. If she had lived in peaceful times she might have ant of the English crown. was a Roman Catholic, and the Protestant preachers and nobles at raised an insurrection. The Q tiful, fascinating and able Queen. Born in took the field in person and chased the rebels over the Tweed. The marriage with Darnley was eress, murderess. Mary was French on the

planned by Rizzio, a mean-looking but astute Italian, who had become pracside of her mother, Mary of Guse. She was Scotch on the side of her father, King James V of Scotland. This partly explains tically the Queen's sole Minister, Darn ley and Rizzio had been such friends that they had eaten and slept together. Nevertheless, Darnley suspected that Rizzio was his chief obstacle to the throne, and that his relations with the dancing. Yet she loved adventure and the clangor of arms, had a frame of iron and Queen were questionable. He there-fore conspired with Murray and other Protestant Lords to murder the Italdefeat without a stop. Frank, open and ian. Regardless of the possible effects upon the Queen and her unborn babe. craftiest intriguer and most accomplished llar in Christendom. She had womanly the conspirators entered her cabinet, and while the drunken Darnley Mary, Rizzio was dragged into an antechamber and stabbed to death, being given more than 50 wounds.

Mary dissembled and lavished caresses upon Darnley, but it was only to Iull his fears, separate him from the and heart could not deny that she had great faults; those who most detested her other conspirators, and get him where she might take terrible vengeance upon him. In June, 1566, their son, later James I of England was born. After the death of Rizzio Mary gave a larger share of her favor to the unscrupul just been beaten by the English and was Earl of Bothwell. The night of February 9, 1567, she kissed Durnley afa fugitive when he heard of his daugh-ter's birth. "The dell go with it!" mut-tered the canny Scot. "It will end as it fectionately and left him sick in small house beside the kirk of the field near Edinburg. A few hours later the house where he lay was blown up with gunpowder and his lifeless, mangled body began. It (his throne) came with a lass, and it will end with a lass." Within a the English King, Henry VIII, tried to was found in an adjoining field Both. well, author of the crime, was brought to a mock trial and acquitted. Twelve opposed the days later he seized Mary near Edin-burg and carried her, with little show scheme. War followed, the Scotch were whipped at Pinkle Cleuch, and Mary's de-fenders fied with her to the island of of resistance, to Dunbar. May 7 he divorced his comely wife. May 12 Mary publicly pardoned him for seizing her Inchahome. In 1548 Mary, then 6 years and made him Duke of Orkney. May 15, less than three months after Darn cated, and in 1558 they were married. Mary claimed she had a better right to ley's murder, she married him.

A cry of anger and execration went up from all Scotland. Mary was taken captive at Carberry and Bothwell was made to fly to Denmark. In July, 1567 Mary was compelled to abdicate in favor of her infant son. Escaping from Lochleven in May, 1568, she raised an army of 6000 men, but was overthrown at Langside by Murray, who was now regent. After a ride of 30 miles she took refuge in England.

The presence of Mary was full of peril for Elizabeth. Despite the manifold duplicities and crimes of the Scottish Queen, the Catholics of England still held her to be their country's rightful monarch and there was real and imminent dan ger that they might rebel and try to put her on the throne. Elizabeth therefore, selzed her and kept her prisoner for 19 years. Mary was a rest less, intriguing prisoner. Lord Shrews-bury, for a time her jaller, thanked Elizabeth when she took her away for having relieved him of two devils, his wife and the Queen of Scots. At last in 1586, the Queen of Scots was de-tected in a plot to assassinate the English Queen. She defended herself in her trial at Fotheringay with a skill and determination that would have done credit to a great lawyer. It was to no purpose. Sentence of pronounced sgainst her, and Elizabeth after long hesitation, mustered courage to sign the warrant for her execution. On February 8, 3001, and a Queen and block with the dignity of a Queen and not weep," she said to her tearful ladies in waiting. "I have given my promise for you." A moment later her head fell.

# THE POWER OF THE AD. COLUMN

"The System," which he so artistically cudgels. As a matter of common sense

this does not appear to us to be so. But whether it is or not Mr. Lawson has made a reputation for himself as

teller of financial secrets and an ex-

positor of financial methods which has never been equalled in the history of the

world, and whether his tale be true in every particular or not he has at

The trade journals of the ad-

that shocked the financial cen-

Mr. Lawson is able to maintain his po-

investing public or not, he will have gained for himself the distinction of being the first man who ever delib-

erately, intelligently and successfully

knocked the market down \$90,000,000 by no other force than that of his own

say-so made public in the daily press.

may not be worth \$68 a share; Colonel

Greene may or may not add another

and the skill and success with which

onstration is fixed beyond all doubt.

Sermons in Posters.

When a poor but respectable young girl

ording to the lithographs of a coming

Atchison Globe.

is offered champagne by a rich young

System

System" may or may not be Amalgamated Copper may oc

h to his revolver's handle, but power of advertising has been enstrated beyond all peradventure

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH In an article published in the latest Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch. Ten years from date Mr. Lawson issue of the Manfacturers' Record, a well-known publication of Baltimore, may be a Senator, a beloved philan-President Roosevelt's deep interest in the thropist or a recognized fake-we do broadest industrial and general developnot know which. Eight years ago he was a local stockbroker. A few years later he gained some notoriety by purment of the South, is stated by T. G. Bush, of Alabama, one of the foremost chasing the Lawson pink and shortly afterward went into the wholesale business men of the South, and a lifelong Democrat, who recently in a long interousiness with marked increase of noview discussed with the President importtorlety to himself. During all this time he was advertised in the Boston ant questions covering the South's repapers in much the same style and with much the same effect as on his markable progress and prosperity, and likewise the race question. Among other recent excursion into the National things Mr. Bush writes: Mr. Lawson also gained great No one can talk with President Rossovsic reputation by his construction of a without being impressed with the fact that he is honest, capable and patriotic, and that acht for the international races, and certainly aroused a strong sentiment he deeply feels the burden of his great rein his own behalf on the failure of the sponsibility and is greatly concerned about the prosperity of every section of the country. New York Club to allow him to com-pete in the trial races. These petty His action with reference to apoints exploits pale into dim insignificance, understood and duly appreciated by the people of my own state, when they remember however, beside his authorship of "Frenzied Finance," which has made the appointment of Judge Thomas G. Jones Judge Houlauac and Judge Kyle-all Demo his name a household word in Amer-ica. There are still those who mainorate-to important and responsible positions.
On inquiry I learned that of 2000 Post-masters in Mississippi seventy-eight are netain that this is a part of a stock-job-bing scheme in which Mr. Lawson is engaged as an ally, if not a tool, of

r bas

groes, five being in communities where no white people live. The appointments made in the Southern States generally have demonstrated the fact that where the President could not in his judgment find competent and satisfactory Republicans he has not hesi-tated to appoint Democrats, either of the gold or Bryan persuasion.

I do not hesitate to say that the Prohas no desire whatever to see negro domina-tion in the South, and is in no sense in favor of negro social equality. He does not think that the formal recognition of the negro in connection with the functions of the great effice he holds could be fairly construed as making him an advocate of negro social

least shown the dear gullible public how easily money could be made along the lines that he has described. It remained, however, for Mr. Lawson to give the most brilliant spec-tacular and convincing proof of the equality. He is, of course, a friend to the negro, certainly to the extent of his having a fair showing as to improving his environ-ments and equipping himself for the priv-lleges which the constitutions of the several Southern States in form and substance grant to him. ower of advertising that this or any other country has ever seen. At an expense of \$2,000 in advertising space and telegrams Mr. Lawson succeeded in producing a panic in the stock to him. narket resulting in a shrinkage of Every fair-minded Southerner will on 190,000,000, and thereby showed that as much, for it must be apparent to overy he who renches the public ear through intelligent Southern man that the negro will be more acceptable and useful to the ext

the daily press can in one instant produce an effect whose intensity and far-reaching scope is simply incalcuof being better equipped for the department of work in which he can advantageously en-gage and has his moral character improved. We cannot afford to have the prosperity of hable. The trade journals of the advertisers have for two of three years been filled with articles on the psychology of advertising. But it remained for Mr. Lawson to demonstrate the state of the stat We cannot anord to have the prosperity of the South retarded by any man or set of mon, but it must be known and understood that the Southern people are for progress, for a sound and stable currency, for all governmental measures protecting the rights of every class of citizens, for the enforcement of the laws and for the sacredness of human life. The late Abram S. Heavitt strate the force of this psychology in ters of Europe and America. Whether The late Abram S. Hewitt, one of the sition as the guide, counselor and friend of the ignorant, but cheerfully

greatest frommasters America has produced a year or more before his death predicted that Alabama would dominate the basic steel industry of the world. President Ro with a lively appreciation of the intent coal and iron wealth of the South, the development of which is only in its infancy as comment of which is only in its infancy as compared with what the future is to show, and with its other great resources and advantages for manufacturing, must of necessity become the center of vast industrial activities such as have created the enormous wealth of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States and New England, hopes to see his term of office signailzed by such husiness development in the South as will make that section an equal sharer in the prosperity of the whole country. As already said, when President Roosevelt was working out the Panama Canal situation, he fully realized that its construction would prove of untold value to this section in helping to bring about the fulfillment of Comme dore Maury's prediction, made nearly sixty years ago, when he said that the cutting of an Isthman canni would break down tharrier which separated the South from it rade of the Orient, with its 600,000 one peop and would make the Gulf of Mexico the cent of the world's shipping.

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