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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1995

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

In these piping times of the grand jury system in Oregon it may be intersting to our people, or to some of them at least, to know that Minnesota, on he day of her recent general election ratified an amendment of her constituion-by no less than 121,000 majorityby which the grand jury system in that state is abolished. California, Wisconsin and North Dakota had previously taken action by which the grand jury might be dispensed with-though California the proceeding may be either information or indictment. In the State of Washington almost all prose cutions proceed on information. reason given in these states is that the workings of the grand jury system had been found unsatisfactory. In many cases the grand jurors brought in indictments on little evidence. There was consequent annoyance and expense in bringing indicted persons to trial, only to find the cases quashed by the court Minnesota indictments will hereaf ter be made by the commonwealth's attorneys, without the trouble and delay involved in bringing the witnesse before a grand jury. In Wisconsin the legal machinery has not included a grand jury for many years, and it i that in ordinary cases it i the the better to have the complaining witness shoulder the responsibility, thus tending to prevent unjust or frivolous charges

In Oregon the grand jury system is just now vigorously operative, and i thought to be a valuable agent of government and of justice, both in State and in Federal administration. There is no probability that the state will abolish it just yet; and in Federal administration it is firmly fixed by decree the Constitution. The Constitution of Oregon provides for the grand jury and expressly states how it shall be constituted, but adds that "the Legislative Assembly may modify or abolish grand juries." The Constitution of the United States expressly declares that 'no person shall be held to answer for canital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the milltill when in actual service in time of war or public danger." No matter, therefore, what one state or another may do with the grand jury; in the Federal system it will stand yet for a while. It was through English experienthat the grand jury came into our system. They who may be disposed to complain of it now as an instrument of injustice and oppression may be interested in recalling the fact that it was originated in England and transferred this country for the very opposite purpose of preventing versitious and vindictive prosecutions. It was an in strument of liberty, therefore, in oppo sition to tyranny and oppression. was on this principle that it was carried into the Constitution of the United Under the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States there can be no doubt that any state may abolish the grand jury, in its own administra tion, if it will; for, though the United States is committed to it, by express terms of the Constitution, the states may proceed differently, if they choose to do so. This was settled in a case taken up from California, wherein it had been claimed that any one prosecuted by information and convicted of crime might claim protection under the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a state to "deprive any person of life, liberty or property withbut due process of law." It was insisted that due process of law, in a criminal proceeding, must begin with indictment by a grand jury. But the Supreme Court of the United States refused to sustain this contention, as to judicial procedure under authority of a state. Though our state may abolish the grand jury, we hear at this time of no oposal to do so. And the United States cannot, without first changing the Constitution; so we may be sure that in the procedure of the United States for the administration of jus tice the grand jury will last some time It is a curious thing to be noted that the clause that fixes the grand jury in the Constitution of the United States was brought in as an amendment two years after the adoption of the main or original instrument, as an additional security to the citizen against private malice, or popular fury; and an argument for it was that it would be a further protection to the citizen against the states themselves. This last argument, however, was well founded, since no state is iled to the system, against its will.

after the horse has been stolen. He now contemplating increasing his San Francisco sieanship service so that it will be able to handle at least a portion of the traffic that has been going to the smaller lines. As the latter been for two years strengthening theil hold on this trade, the task of recover ing it will not be an easy one. So much of Portland's Oriental business has been diverted to Puget Sound by the contracted Schwerin policy that an even .15 greater task awaits Mr. Harriman's anager when he decides to handle .20 business originating in Portland terriwith an adequate steamship se vice from this port. A good deal of the Huntington policy died with the late Collis P., and Mr. Schwerin is losing money by endeavoring to resusci tate a corpse

A BROKEN TRON.

Port Arthur spelled prestige. Its fall more a moral than a material blow to Russia, since her fleet was proved a sham, and in view of Kurepatkin's genersi plan of retreat, the evacuation o the fortress would appear to have been advisable from a purely military viewpoint. Other considerations doubtless weighed with Russia, Just as Bulles struggled to save Ladysmith although Roberts' advance upon the heart of the Transvaal was clearly the true strategy, so Russia held on grimly to the at of her Oriental empire. Port Arthur meant much to Russia. Its ocupation crowned two centuries of striving for an outlet upon an unfrozen The fortress, like Gibraltar, was sign of dominion, a focus of worldide power. Dainy was its corollary, a city of commerce and an ever-ope gate to the traffic of the Orient. Little wonder the Bear was loth to lose this

ikon of empire. As to the effect of the capitulation upon the outcome of the war, much has been said. Beyond the fact that a large number of seasoned troops will be leased for duty under Oyama, the Russlans are no worse off today than they were while the fortress held firm against attack. The Baltic fleet, of which both divisions are now in Mada gascar ports, must have salled with the intention of reaching Vladivostok, and that port, barring ice, is as open as it ever was. Rojestvensky's task was hopeless when he salled; it is hopeless now as then. The proximity of his to Japanese waters, however should prove a factor in Russia's endeaver to obtain favorable terms if the Czar will now entertain the thought

of peace. In a question but indirectly related to the war, Russia's loss of Port Arthur is likely to create interest. The British lease of Wel-Hal-Wel was to just while the Russian lease of Port Arthur held good, for it must be remembered that oth Wel-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur are Chinese ports de jure. In 1895 Japan had to give up Port Arthur under pressurefrom Russia, Germany and France Germany took Kino Chou on a ninety nine years' lease on the pretext of redress for the murder of two mission aries. Russia took a lease of Port Ar thur, and Great Britain of Wei-Hti-Wei. Extensive fortifications were constructed by Britain, but work suddenly ceased, and not a gun has been mount ed on the costly ramparts. It is most unlikely that the port will be abandoned by the lessee, even if the lease is now invalidated, and when there is a general adjustment of property at the close of the war, interesting developments be expected around Shantung may Peninsula,

The capture of the fortress has added to Japanese arms a new luster that is certain to dazzle more than ever the Chinese onlookers. Although the destruction of the warships was the primary object of the Japanese, the fit gaining of the place into which they warmed victoriously ten years befor cannot but nerve them to fresh efforts and the addition of a veteran army to Ovama's forces is likely to result in a renewal of the northern advance. Kuropatkin is credited by a late dispatch with having 500,000 men, and although this is probably an exaggeration, his forces must have been enormously increased in these months of waiting, especially since 'he railroad has been completed around Lake Baikal. Japanese secrecy has prevented the world from knowing the strength of Oyama's command, but with easy and undis turbed lines of communication with Japan he cannot be inferior in force to his opponent. In any event, the end of the tug of war at Port Arthur, should peace negotiations be scorned, is certain to result in the resumption of hostilities along the Shakhe, where renewed activity is already being displayed, say yesterday's dispatches.

easy to specify the social sins of nes, to descant upon their cause and hint at cure. But such effort is practically useless. It leads one into the domain of theory and leaves him there with a vague idea that something is radically wrong in the world round about him, which he ought perhaps to help to make right but does not know

where to begin In truth a man might as well expend his energies in shouting for universal peace is to waste them in seeking to cure social ills by extending a state protectorate over the domestic rela ons. Better take a cheerful view of the situation and join the multitude of thoughtful, observant men and women in the bellef that the world is growing better instead of worse from day to day, and take heart and hope from this fact that these vexed problems will eventually work themselves out in a broader and better humanity through

the persistence of the principle of the survival of the fittest.

OVERESTINATED WHEAT YIELD. The official returns of State Grain In spector Arrasmith on the Washington wheat for 1904 credit Lincoln crop County with a yield of 2,750,000 bushels On August 26 a staff correspondent of The Oregonlan wrote from Odessa Wash., as follows:

Lincoln County, for which some of the and boomers are still claiming a crop of 10.000,000 bushels, will, under the circum-tances, be quite fortunate if she secures (000,000 bushels) 4.000,000 bushels, and some very well post of grain men have the available surplu as low as 2.500,000 bushels, which woul mean a crop of only about 3,000,000 bush

The Oregonian correspondent furthe stated in his letter that, owing to the lateness of the Spring-sown grain, perfect conditions from that time be necessary to insure a crop of 4,000. 000 bushels This letter called forth from the Harrington (Wash.) Citizen. under date of September 2, 1904, the fo

lowing comment: Last Saturday's Oregonian contained engthy article, dated at Odeans, and assur ing to give an elaborate account of the who conditions of Lincoln County, and is as wi of the actual facts as it the writer h stayed in the Portland office and allowe his imagination fail play on one of his me depressingly blue days. No Odessa m could have written it, that is, no man w had been in Odessa long enough to kno anything whatever about the county, a that a paper with the standing which Th The a paper with the manning which ine Pregonian has, should permit such an ar-icle to be printed is beyond us. The ar-icle gives Lincoln County a yield of 3,000.-000 burkels of wheat with a possible 4,000.-100 thus showing that, after all, the write: his imagination do his estimating, fo had he taken pencil and paper and made the most conservative estimates his figures would have been double, or nearly so. But what's the use of fuming. Lincoln County

will be here when The Oregonian is for entren The Oregonian's estimates were made by a correspondent who was familiar with Lincoln County's wheat conditions and acreage before either Odess. or Harrington had a place on the map

and who has made personal inspection of the wheat districts in the county every year for the past ten years. The data thus secured are always fortified by estimates made by the principal warehousemen and railroad farmers. agents, and by this means, as far as possible eliminating guesswork, The Oregonian has been enabled to make some very accurate forecasts of the di mensions of the crop. No possible good can come from overestimating the wheat crop of any county or any state At tidewater the practice is indulged by a few unscrupulous shipbrokers through the medium of a cheap trade Their motive is, of c pamphlet.

an increased freight rate for the ships This, in ordinary seasons, would be natural result, and was only prevented this season by an abnormal movement of wheat to the East. These shipbrokers through their sidized sheet early in the sesson noti-

fied the foreign shipowners that the crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho would reach a total of 53,000,000 bushels, and might go to 60,000,000 bushels. Acting on this misinformation, The

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905

montg the class of foreigners of me recent arrivals, a fair proportion at least will in less than twenty-five years me prosperous farmers and ranchers upon the semi-arid lands of the great plateau which are now being examined by Government engineers in the interest of irrigation. For this class there is room in this country. The

ic poor are not found in its ranks The great problem of poverty among the masses of the foreign-born work itself out and the host hovering near the pauper line will be a yearly diminishing quantity if recruits from thriftless, indolent, dispir mong the ited peoples of foreign lands are turned back from our ports and energetic even if poor immigrants are encouraged to push on and out into the wide areas that await occupancy and tillage, from the Rocky Mountains west to the Pa clfic Ocean

According to the Chicago Record

Herald, negotiations are in prog ress whereby the United States Steel Corporation is to become the wher of the Great Northern Railway Company's immense iron deposits it Montana. Those who claim to be in formed on the progress of the negotiations say that the transfer will prove beneficial to both properties, giving the railroad company the means to pay all outstanding bonds and dividends and put the road on a par with the Lacka wanna and similar properties, while the Steel Corporation will come into pos session of one of the few large tracts of iron-ore land not now under its con trol. The matter is of local rather than of general interest, since if the deal is nade it will give an impetus to indus trial development that will be of great value to the region of the Upper Missouri, in which these vast beds of iron ore lie, while it will add little to the power, siready so great as to be invin-cible, of the great Steel Corporation.

It is announced that a secret conference was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday at which a plan was formu lated for preventing the further demon alization of the cotton market by tak ing at least 1,000,000 bales off the market holding it in trust until the price advanced to 10 cents per pound. This plan would be highly beneficial to the industry but it is not outte clear what the final outcome of the scheme will be providing the South keeps on raising cotton in the quantities it now pro duces. If this plan gives any assurance of holding the price of cotton at 10 cents there will be another enormous acreage planted next year, and with a good crop come necessary will again b to with draw more stock from the market. It will be a number of years before the evil effects of the Sully cotton boom vanish.

It is not alone the fair sex who abandon the United States for "dear, old England" that come in for titles, for it is announced that King Edward is about to make a knight of Charles M Hays, an ex-American who is now at the head of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Thus far railroad men seem to be the favorites for this form of reward, the first and most notable of them being Sir William C. Van Horne. ex-president of the Canadian Pacific who a generation ago was pretty well through the Middle West as the plain American citizen "Billy" Van Of course the recipients Horne. these honors cannot est 'em or drink em, but they may be pretty baubles to have around the house.

Stockman County is likely to be added to the list of Oregon's thirty-three counties by the coming Legislature. It was strongly urged before the Legisla-ture of 1903, but was defeated largely for political reasons. It is to be taken from Wasco, Crook and Sherman Counties, mainly from the two former Wasco seems willing, Crook is in a yielding mood, and Sherman's geographical loss will be so small that it is

lope as the county seat.

do these things, or permit them?

man and woman who could work his

NOTE AND COMMENT Cop-"And how do I look with

lub, Maggie? "Stunning.

The Nichinichi, which has been me tioned lately in cable dispatches, is not i new fruit pest but a Tokio newspaper.

Yes. Chefoo's reformation is complet It announces to the world that the Fal f Port Arthur gives it the greatest pleasure, and that in face of its los hances to report heavy firing in the Yellow Sea, 10 receive Russian destroy ers and to welcome the loquacious refuge in his fast and commodious Chinese junk Chefoo spurns the memory of these vani ties and declares its joy in the removal of temptation. Worthy Chefoo! Thy place in history shall be higher than th Mole St. Nicholas, the seaport, island, or whatever it is, that monopolized heavy firing of the Spanish war. The Mutual Autorer Society is a plan

int club that is to be formed in the East Surviving members will receive as legacies the brains of departed members, and will thus be able to jearn why Smith mo insed the club's Life, why Jones was always growling at the house dinner, and to gain other information of priceles scientific and sociological value. If the new society can manage to postpone the ction of members' characters until they are dead, it will accomplish a great fork and should have a long waiting list

Modern telegraphic news distorts the public's perspective. Everything that happens is the greatest ever. The heroist at Port Arthur is declared to surpas anything in history, whereas it has been axcelled many times and will probably be excelled many times again.

"The student who hasn't more than o strong point is not better than a wasp. matically asserts the epigran Willamette Collegian, in urging students to become debaters. "Let the literary societies have a try-out." continues the extortation. "Give every man a chance to jerk his long red tongue out of its scabbard and brandish it about." And in conclusion the Collegian offers a suggestion that should gain attention on the score of novelty. If for no other reason, all means," it says. "let us have a liter-ary training table." This is a suggestion that should be followed up. If a training table is the thing for football players. why not for grators? If potatoes and beef enable a man to conquer upon the gridiron, shall victories in the forum not be won upon bread and fish? Let Willamette experiment in this direction, and when the suitable foods have been discovered and tested, let the information be spread abroad. Then the state can estab. ish a training table at Salem and our Legislators may soar to empyrean heights See how well the speakers at the recen peace meeting did without training. Had they been fed upon chiles, say, for a week previous what a Donnybrook the would have been

"The slege of Port Arthur is without parallel." says an exchange. Shucks, Its capture was due to slege parallels.

The Novce Vremys says that Rojestvensky is a dangerous man to tamper with, and cites in proof the North Sea incident. The Russian paper is right; it is dangerous to tamper with anything

Dispatches from Kuroki's headquarter stated that "both armies are using the hand grenade as one of the regular ons for close fighting." The Sketch's suggestion, referred to in this column yester day, that we may have grenadier compantes in modern regiments, as armies had before the Napoleonic wars, may be come a fact.

Maine, is worried about the inroads of the brown-tailed moth. Brown has evidently gone out of fashion again.

In the Captured City,

31.

Port Arthur Novikral, Jan. 2. For Rent-Fine hombproof cellar, Would make ideal kennel for a yellow dog.

STORY OF THE PIANO FORTE Bevelopment From the Spinet and Enrysichord-What the Great Mas tern Have Played On in the Past.

homes. It is a necessary feature of the White House music-room, and in every palace over this wide world, not as so in the farmhouse of this generation, and in the homes of all grades of [men in the great cities of each continent. It adapts itself to the performance of the concert artist, but not less to the single of the dance, and to the familiar melody of the hymn tune, which draws ogether the family in the Winter Sabath evening.

From time to time we hear of "time From time to time we hear of "time wasted," of "better learn to cook than to pluy the plano"; nevertheless the number of its students ever grows, and somehow or other time is found both for the plano and for the cooking school. Does it often occur to us that it has taken civilized men just 500 years to pro-duce the modern plano". Each generation, in turn, has kept alive the history of the instrument up to its date. It is rather a liborious than a difficult matter, therefore, to mark the many stages of its development. Even to this day one may nee and try

many stages of its development. Even to this day one may see and try the clavichord and harpsichord on which Handel played, the "well-ten klavter" for which Father Bach "well-tempered klavier" for which Father Bach com-posed his preludes and fugues; the spinet used by Marie Antoinette and her minids of honor in old Versailles, the harpsichorid made for Frederick the Great, the first examples of the "plano e forte" used by Mozari and Beethoven. Nothing is more impressive to the mu-sicism than the contrast between the ad-mirable and often intricate music of those frable and often intricate music of those great masters and the poor and to us ru-dimentary instruments on which their fugues and gigues, pastorals, suites and somatas were performed-genius triumsonatas were performed-genius trium-phant over obstacles. It may be possible to set out in simple

language some idea of the stages which have led up to the pianoforte of today. The first stringed instrument played by the striking on keys of which record remains is the clavichord of 1404. It was a light box in which the strings, of equal length. 50 in number, covering three oc-taves in all, were strained over a bridge obliquely set, which controlled the pitch of the note. The keys moved levers upward, in which pega norea nevers op-fixed, to strike or grate against the strings. In the original form there was provided a means of "freting" or scratching the string, as the strings of the violin are set in action by the bow. But about the year 1709 the fretting was discarded and independent pairs of strings substituted, and for this "well-tempered klavier" the preludes and fugues of Jo-hann Sebastian Bach were written.

Another ancestor of our planoforte was the spinet. This resembled the cluvi-chord in form and in its three-octave compass. The upward movement of the "jack" or block from the key struck by he performer caused the guill set in the the performer caused the quill set in the "jack" to strike the stretched string in passing. The spinet belongs to the liter-ature of the sizesith century. In the England of Queen Elizabeth one finds frequent alusions to the "verginals," an-other name for the spinet. The oldest spinet extant is in the Paris Conserva-toire, and is dated Verons, 1822. Samuel Pepys, the chronicler of the Common-wealth, notes in his diary that on July 11 1655 he bought his "Expinetic" from 13, 1988 he bought his "Espinette" from Charles Haward and paid £5 for it. (Portland plano houses, please note the

HOW ROGERS GOT HIS START. Millionaire Now in Limelight of Pub-

From the Philadelphia Record. T. W. Lawson's attack upon Henry H. Rogers has brought that financier into the limelight. For years Rogers has been the real master of the most perfect and stupendous monopoly in history-the Standard Oli Company. He is today the most powerful active agent in the money mills of the world, and yet so ofied and silent are his movements-as are those of the mills themselves-few are sware that H. H. Rogers ge ates the directing energy of the machine of which he is the head mselves-tha eyes-if not the soul. Probably no man of equal stature in the financial arena has had a more re-markable career than has H. H. Rogers. Beginning as a newsboy in New Bed-ford and Fairhaven, Mass., he has risen, than the source of the sourc eyes-if not the soul.

THE plandforte today forms part of the furnishing of nearly all our homes. It is a necessary feature of the modern grand plano in its skipe A London maker provided Frederick the Great with the harpet chord still in the new palace at Pors-dam. Here the harpsichord showed its best development: its compass was dam. best

also enlarged. So much for one of the grandpar-ents of the planetoric of today. On the other side it traces its origin through the inventions of Cristofori of Pasta through the inventions of Cristofor of Padus, in Italy, in 1769. The prob iem was to substitute for the "fret-ting," or the crossing by the quill of the stretched string a siroke face of the string by some f harmer, which after the should automatically return place. The dulcimer probably s ed the idea. Cristofori then a balanced lever, operated by t which should set the bacmer of the string of the submit in strok to its SURREST to each string of the spinet in so strike the face of the strip string; and then, by the pressure of a light be returned instantly to its plu readiness for another blow. The of the nammer in setting the stri string vi brating was thus regulated by the force of the stroke of the finger on the keys. So appeared the planoforce in all its essentials. Cristofori's fortes of 1720 and 1726, in the ence Museum, are his monuments. The German maker Stein, of Augsburg in 1750 improved further by reversing the place of the hammer so that its axis rose with the key and supplied a resting place for the hammers on a rail running the whole length. Mozart met this instrument at Augsburg in 1777, praised and used it. Beethoven also adopted and performed on it. The earliest appearance of the new name was in a play bill of the Covent Garden Theater in London on May 16.

"At the end of Act 1 Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from 'Ju-dith' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called Plano Forte. Since then there have been number less smaller improvements patented, but the forms now in use have emerged by a process of natural selection. Until within the past 25 years or so each well known maker made the compo-nent parts and assembled them in nent parts and assembled them in the complete instrument in his own factory. But in this, as in so many other industries, the making various parts of the plano hu undertakon each in a separate of the -actions by one, keys by another, cases by others, felt for the hammers separately, and so on. By this special-ising great saving of cost has been gained, and if Mr. Pepys' is for his gained, and if Mr. Pepys' is for his espinetic cannot be equalled, yet the prices to the public have been re-duced, and the profits of the seller of plano increased. It seems to us within the natural limitations im posed by the posed by the production of musical sounds by the striking of a stretched string the mechanism of the 20th can-tury pianoforte has reached, if no absolute, yet practical perfection. Its range of effect is in very deed wonderful in view of its history-so varied it is, but accessible in all its degrees to each grade of its followers. If only the great masters of the past could the great masters of the past could have played their own music on such a planoforte as the Portland audience will listen to under the master play-er's hands this week. W.N.

village circulated around the stove and racker barrels in the union frozens, and it was there that the future Stand-ard Oll king first heard of kerosene oil. Fairhaven residents had become inter-ested in a small way in the oil wells. One of them was Bartholomew Taber. who kept a paint shop and who was a customer of Charles Prati, the New York oil refiner. Prati told Tabed one day when the latter was in New York that he was looking for a young man to enter his business, and would prefer a New

Sugiand boy. Young Rogers had at that time gone to Pennaylvania, and Taber recommend-ed him to the New York refiner. Six weeks later young Rogers entered the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., and em-

parallel in the romance of riches. When Mark Twain, the great Ameri can humorist, awoke one morning nine years ago, following the failure of a publishing house in which he was in-terested, he found himself \$150,000 in That Henry H. Rogers came bis assistance and, violating a previous-lyiy unbroken rule of his career, acted as his trustee and benefactor in recoup-ing the Twain losses, is one of his shin-ing monuments. His gifts to his native town, including a milifon-dollar church, have been princely. have been princely. Benides being the big man in Standard Oil and the right hand of John D. Rockefeller, he is president of the Amal-gamated Copper Company, Huntington and Big Sandy Railway, National Tranalt Company, New York Transit Company and Ohio River Railroad Company. He is also vice-president of the Anaconda and Arcadian Copper Companies, Atlantic Coast Electric Railway panies, Atlantic Const Electric Kallway Company, Chesbrough Manufacturing Company, East River Gas Company, New Amsterdam Gas Company, Federal Steel Company, International Navigation Company, National Dry Docks Company, National Storage Company, National Union Bank, Staten Island Electric Com pany, Rapid-Transit Ferry Company and trustee of the Atlantic Trust Company.

lic Attention.

The dilatory Mr. Schwerin continues

THE SOCIAL REFORMER ABROAD

Judging from the story of domestic broils that is spread upon our court records from day to day, matrimony needs regulating "before the fact." The question is one, however, which the boldest reformers have generally hesi-tated to approach, and when from time to time a remedy has been suggested in the way of making marriage difficult of attainment, it has been found to work moral disaster and has speedily failen nto disrepute.

We have, however, a somewhat ambitious attempt of a supposed remedial nature in this line in a book written by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of Chicago. This writer declares bluntly that "society begins its self-contamination at the marriage license window," and again that "the marriage license is the agent that sets the individual and social machinery for the manufacture of degen erates in operation." That these de generates are a menace and an expensive burden to society, he says is admitted. He asks if society has not a right to protect itself against this burden, and promptly answers the ques-tion in the affirmative. He asserts further that this protection will be impossible until our social perceptions have become sufficiently keen to enable us to understand that the prevention of degeneracy is very much more economic than the cure of conditions which arise

from It. To this end Dr. Lydston would have the state exercise a broader authority over both parents and children. expresses the opinion that punishment as a specific for crime is a failure. Just how he would proceed to reform do-mestic and social affairs, with the state as a dictator, without power to inflict penalty for disregard of its injunc-tions, or "regulations." does not appear.

It is one thing to make trite and forcible statement of facts-quite another to control or eliminate the evils that underlie or are consequent upon their operation. It is not difficult write a book setting out matters in the social world that are apparent to all

shipowners throughout the season he their ships at a prohibitive rate, and the export business has been the smallest on record. Whenever Lincoln Whitman or any other county misleads the public by claiming a crop twice as large as is actually indicated by acreage and condition, they are adding water to the shipowners' wheel and are deceiving no one who is in touch with the true situation. No good can come from this studied misrepresentation and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for the farmers, millmen and all others in any way interested in the industry."

ON THE BROADER LINE OF PAUPERISM Since 1880 no less than 12,000,000 for

eigners, a large majority of whom wer poor in pocket and broken in spirit have been landed in the United States More than half of the population of thirty-three of our largest citles i foreign-born, and our great poverty in these cities. These two facts ac count for the estimate of Rober Hunter in his book on poverty, which places the number of the miserably poor in this country at about 10,000,000 This means that at least one person in

every ten in the land is on or near the pauper line. The statement is a distressing and deplorable one, since the estimate is conceded to be very near the truth. It

is not wholly discouraging, however. The way to prosperity has been opened to a multitude of the thrifty poor among our foreign-born population in the last quarter of a century through our generous land laws. More than this, the grand irrigation schemes now in progress will in the next decade add

a vast area of land to the domain o agriculture. There is the hopelessly pauper class of course, but the energies of the Gov-ernment are employed through our imigration laws to keep this number from increasing. To the extent that these efforts are successful this class will diminish as the years go on as rap idly as common humanity permits us to hope-death being the unfailing

agent of decimation. As for the rest, industrious, able-bodied, intelligent foreigners will not for any great length of time hover on the border of paupe

It is surprising how rapidly men of this type, especially men with familles, learn the simple lessons of prosperity in the opportunities offered to industry, thrift and economy in the wide areas o the great West. There are hundreds o men of the sturdler races of Europ who belonged to the great army of th poor upon their arrival in New York

and other immigration ports twenty o twenty-five years ago, who are not among the most prosperous farmers and ranchers of the Middle West and Northwest. There is reason to suppose in his policy of locking the stable door observant persons. It is indeed quite that, of the great army of the poor Not even an apple har'l

indifferent. As long as the cerritory Owner going to Chefoo. Apply at Novik most concerned seems favorable to the rai office. The undersigned has for sale one large project, the Legislature is likely to pass

the Stockman County bill, with Ante-Chinese junk suitable for taking mother in-law on yachting cruise. The Original Refugee.

What on earth, or in air, or in the General Nogi transacted business her waters under the earth-or, as it is put in Hamlet, "O, all ye host of Heaven, Sunday.

There is a fortune waiting for the first O, Earth, what else, and shall I couple Hell?"-has become of the Gugman to get some potatoes into our midst. A large number of our citizens seen above-ground yesterday the first leimo murder case? Is justice to sleep time in six months. forever? Nothing, after all, is so dis

Well, the place has fell at last, but it can't be blamed to Town Marshal creditable as these horrible lapses of justice. Why do the courts of justice Stoessel. You done noble, Stoess, any time you run for Mayor the Novikrai will support your ticket.

The New Year's reception at the For Sale Cheap-A large number of White House was one of the most brilouvenir shells of all sizes. Just the liant on record. It was also one of the thing for chicken feed. Apply this office, most democratic. That is to say, every Ivan Rascalvitch got a bad jolt. He cornered the supply of horse meat and her way through the crowd to the Pres run prices up excessive. He is left now idential receiving line was free to do so. with the whole stock on his hands, while The significant restrictions were, "No our citizens are eating beefateak and hundkerchiefs in the hands and no

> Foreign items is scarce at this writing but the Novikral is the leader in news. Patronise our advertisers and help your home town.

Town Marshal Stoesse) is arranging to locate a Jap colony in our burg. They are hustling citizens and did not comhere for their health.

Wanted-For our files, any numbers o the Novikral which did not appear. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Nell-Mr. Kämmerer is so kind. He sald I took a very pretty and very artistic pic-ture. Bells-indeed? And whose picture did you take, dear?-Philadeiphia Ledger.

Bill-Did you ever notice how many ta men you meet in a day? Jili-No, but I' often noticed how many short men one mee when he wants a loan -Tonkers Statesmen. Manager-What is the matter with the glass-eater? Assistant-He is getting too

ony. Manager-How so? Amintant-He es to sat anything but cut-glass .- Phila delphia Record. Tens-Toung Dr. Sweet is practicing now.

ian't he? Jess (blushing)-Yes. Tess-What are his hours? Jess-From 5 to 10:38 swally, but when pa's out he stays later .--The Boss-I'm afraid you are not qualified

for the position; you don't know anything about my business. The Applicant-Don't I, though ? I keep company with your type writer.-Chicago Journal.

"Did your husband ever win anything a

the races?" "No," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "nothing except the esteem of the bookmakers and the sympathy of his friends."--- Washington Star.

"They say love makes the world go round," remarked the impocunious lover. "Yes," said his bride-to-be. "But I don't see how love is going to make my salary ge round."--Philadelphia Press.

Rimer-De you really prefer to have lon cems sent in to you rather than short ones Editor-Yes. When they're long, you see. I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them.-Philadelphia Press.

he appeared on the stage. His place has been behind the scenes. But when he has chosen to court the immelight and make a hit in a momentary role other ctors cast with him have thrown aside heir dummy swords and run for their financial lives. Yet thousands who have felt his hand

let thousands who have but its ballo in business competition pass him by on the streets without recognizing in the tail, broadshouldered, athletic figure, with eyes hidden under shaggy brows and with preternaturally long arms-a the suthor of their discomfiture. He is the blue goat of the street—so unfamil-far is his figure among the bulls and

At a public meeting in the Fairhaven High School recently Mr. Rogers exhibit-ed a lively interest in a debate on the duty of the teacher, the thinker and the diffy of the teacher, the young law-yer attacked the trusts and created con-siderable embarrassment among those who sat near the oll king. When the young man had concluded there was general surprise and apprehension when the Decomposition and the same and apprehension when

Mr. Rogers arose and said: "We are all monopolists in a way we desire to be, for every one of us, if a valuable idea strikes us, can have if patented and secure exclusive control of patented and secure exclusive control of the secure exclusive exclusive control of the secure exclusive exclusive control of the secure exclusive exclus patented and secure exclusive control of it for a term of years. We will under such circumstances make all the money we can out of that idea. "Is there anything evil in a combina-tion of ideas backed by capital? I worked for five years in a union gro-

cery store, and by buying our stock of a union in Boston we were enabled to sell below our competitors. Could the Penn-sylvania Railroad carry on the immense amount of traffic it does if it were not for a combination? Of course, combined energy and ideas may be misdirected en-ergy and ideas, but there is no more mis-direction than in the management of the Individual merchants and workingmen

this country-no, not as much." Continuing, Mr. Rogers stated that he was in his 4th year in the oil business and would like to know what he had

and would like to know what he had done, statements of certain critics to the contrary notwithsianding. Answering a question as to how he got his start in business, the newly discov-ered oil king said he had worked as hard for what he had as any one of whom he had ever heard or read. Gazing from the verands of his Fairhaven manision. this no less strange than successful man, who in his 64th year can write his check for \$75,000,000 and get the money at any bank big enough to homor the paper.

who in his seth year can write his check for 35,00,000 and get the money at any bank big enough to honor the paper, can still see the union grocery stores where he worked and accumulated enough money to defray his expenses to the Pennsylvania oil fields. He had graduated at the sgå of 16 at the Fairhaven High School, and then peddled papers on the streets of New Bedford as a steppling-stone to the gro-cery counter and wagon which he drove for five years at 25 a week and his board. Today a number of Fairhaven persona treasure receipted bills for bags of flour and other staples which bear the signa-ture of Henry H. Rogers. One of these receipts bears the date of November 1853, and it was shortly after that date that young Rogers burned his Fairhaven bridges behind him and started on his Pennsylvania hazard of new fortunes. This is how the Fair-haven grocer boy drifted to the oil fields.

new fortunes. This is how the Fair-haven grocer boy drifted to the oil fields. In those days the news of Fairhaven

THE COLORADO CONTEST.

View of the Supporters of Governor Peabody.

Denver Republican. James H. Peabody must receive the certificate of election as Governor simply and solely because he was fairly elected to that office on November 8. The frauds committed by the Demo-

cratic machine in Denver offset al-most twice over the apparent plurality for Alva Adams as shown by the face of the returns, and the Legislature is bound both morally and legally to assound sold motally of and legally to a sume official cognizance of this fact in canvassing the vote for executive officers of the state and determining the results of the election. This will work justice to Governor

Peabody and no wrong to Alva Adams Mr. Peabody will simply be given the certificate in accordance with the decree of the honest people of Colorada as expressed at the polls, and Mr Adams can contest the election and then have every ballot-box in the state reopened if he wants to do so.

No matter what decision might be ranched by the Legislature in joint session the defeated candidate for Gov-ernor would have a right to bring a contest which would be determined by a majority vote of the joint assembly. The safe, right, same thing to do is to

give Governor Peabody the seat, let-ting his opponent bring the contest and we confidently believe that the Legislature will favor this wise and course by a majority of two to One.

No Joke Once.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Let the Rev. Dr. Abbott he burned." says the Boston Herald. That is a flippant joke now. but how would it have been 240 or 300 years ago? Verily, the world does grow better.

Yet Probably She Was Right.

New York Sun. An angry woman, after beating her husband and knocking him down at Broadway and Thirty-third street yes-terday, denounced him as a "brute." Another example of feminine logic.

ort Oregon can take no pride in has been drawn to Oregon through operation of the grand jury system. But let us walt for the vindication. Then Ore gon will be all right. Japan has shown herself as magnani-

mous in victory as determined in as-sault. It remains to be seen whether Russia will understand and appreciate the spirit of the victors.

Much as we may deplore the Sultan' decision to prevent the street sale of Bibles in the Turkish Empire, we reckon that it is his own concern.

Russians say they will retake Port Arthur. Since they couldn't hold it, it will be interesting to see them make the effort to retake it.

St. Petersburg is actually relieved that Port Arthur has fallen. So is Port Arthur, to say nothing of Tokio.

Senator Foster is back, and he wants understood that he will open no

Peace, say the Russians, can only be considered after a decisive Russian vic tory. Then no doubt we shall hear that the Japanese will prosecute the war until a decisive Japanese victory. It looks as if the strife will go on until

ber of arrests for offenses of all sorts

was 1439 in the whole period of seven

months. Let us see if we cannot make

as good a comparative record at Port-

Unfortunately, much attention of the

somebody is well whipped. Nearly 19,000,000 persons attended the St. Louis Exposition. Yet the num-

land.

hands in the pockets."