## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1965.

THE SOCIALISTIC "STATE". The Walla Walls Union says it doesn't know what The Oregonian means when it says "the state," under Socialism, is te direct everything. That is, it doesn't indepstand the term "the state" as here sed. But the matter is entirely simple In a social democracy not only govern ent, but productive industry, is to be controlled by the state. The state then will consist of the whole organization of social demorracy, political and inductive labor is to be directed by govdistribution of the proceeds, on some imaginary principle of equality. The ett is to be "the state." and virtually the individual will have his place in the chain gung and wear his

or objection has recently been made to The Oregonian's definitions of Boris! But The Gregonian has gone the authorized and authentic sources definitions, and the objewhat The Oregonian has said would letter do the same. Socialists wish and toolst that all the instruments for proties, or wealth, shall be taken over by members of society collectively that is, by the state, and apportioned in what they call an equitable manner, or e time, or time employed in tabor Each therefore is to have his daily wage or dote, and no more. This is the codon't kniew what their own principles are, or wish to disguise them.

ers would be no money. The prodset of socialized industry would be distributed by the state at a rate protionate to the time and labor expended on it, among the state's publicly regis tered workmen. Possibly there might still be some who produced in a small way for their awn communition, prowided they were not allowed to sell their products to others. But this could

What is known as the collectivist principle-namely, the transformation of private and competing capitals, including lands and machinery of pro--which is the evault that Sectatism desuands and the very example of its idea is essentially a state principle. This should explain what The Ovegonian seems when it talks about "the state" to connection with Socialism

THE TWO BILLS.

Quarter bill, offered as an amendment of the interstate commerce art, to em seway the Interstate Comission to determine what rate, regulation or practive should be substituted for any exfelling pute for the transportation of or property by railways doing inversiate business, and to require such in thirty days after notice, or in case metice. Any order as to its Sustness, persecable by any Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction. hill thus proposed a virtual reversal of the position of the carrier and the shipcase of any motivotersy over ate, traving to the rallways the right of appeal, whereas hitherto the ships had be pay the rate to get his goods, with right to make appeal and sue for recovery, which for him was practically an impossible condition.

Hepkurn bill, introduced in the House, offers some modification of these provisions, and makes more specitic conditions for judicial review of cases that may arise under the act. provides that upon formal complaint, the interstate Commerce Companion shall have power to declare and order the establishent of such rate as it deeme just and reasonable, the order to take effect within sixty days. The carrier, may appeal to the Court of Commerce tribunal. While the review is pending the court may suspend the order completned of, requiring the carrier to furnish a bond for the payment of all damages suffered by shippers in conse-

person of the appeal From this the Hepburn bill proceeds particulars for its enforcement. If ecomes a law it will create a Court of Commerce, to consist of five Circuit Judges of the United States. This court is securized to hold four regular sessiens each year in Washington, and it is given exclusive jurisdiction over Commerce Commission. The Chief Jus-tice of the Supreme Court of the Unito designate, on the first of such year, the five Circuit Judges constitute the Court Comperce, and the President as author-

upon. Appeals can be faken from the decisions of the Court of Commerce only to the Supreme Court of the United States. The present interstate Commerce Commission is abolished and a new commission is created, to com-prise seven Commissioners, at a salary \$7000 each per year, with their terms of office being ten years. For proper enforcement the President is author-ued to appoint an Assistant Attorney-

One of the main features of this bill, distinguished from the Cooper Quaries bill, is that it is designed espehave been ruleed against the proposal to give the commission arbitrary pow r to fix rates. To place this power in to be necessary for obviation of objec-tions that would be made, and might be eid good, on Constitutional grounds dation of the President, who said n his recent message: "While I am of the opinion that at present it would be andesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix rail oad rates, I do believe that as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and full hearing found to be unutile, to decide, subject to judicial eview, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place."

SUNDAY AND THE '85 PAIR

The Lewis and Clark managemen ha decided for an open Sunday during the Fair; but it is not to be understood that it will be an open Sunday in any objectionable or offensive sense-not in ny way what is commonly known as wide open." There has been some denand from strict sectarians that the gutes of the Patr shall be closed Sundays, and that all activities of what soever nature shall sease. It has not seen supported by any considerable sentiment, in the churches or in the ommunity at large; but there has been common desire that the Fair should be placed on much the same basis as our public parks. So it will be . The exhibit buildings will be open; but what called the "circus" features of the Exposition will be shut down. The grounds, the water, the art galleries, all the varied and wonderful beauties of the Fair, will be accessible to visitors as on other days; but the Trail will be closed. It will not be difterent in essence from any present Sunday in these pre-Exposition days, when large numbers of people make it their practice to visit the grounds and in spect the alte and its developing marvels. No great objection has been made to this policy, and it may be assumed that its continuance will be satisfac representing all shades of opinion and all varieties of personal conduct. we may all be pleased that we are to have such an open Sunday as is a rational and moral Sunday.

It may be supposed that widespread moment that the Pair gates are to be open every day will attract general attention and do much to swell the attendance. Methods of Sunday ob servance on the Pacific Coust are different from Eastern and English meth-Here we have no Saturday boll day, but our working people-our arti suns, our cierks and all persons depend for a livelihood on their daily wage are occupied with their labor fo alk days. On the seventh they rest, or they seek recreation, for the most part ent and bealthful. So we find that while on Sunday mornings our churche are filled, on Sunday afternoons and evenings our theaters are crowded as other day; that cars and river heats are packed with people seeking outlings; the parks attract large nun bers of men, women and children; every avenue of diversion and recreation sought. Barroom visitors are, however, scureer than on any other day. would, then, be strange indeed if anland for the Fair than has been followed here universally in our dally life, without detriment to morals or indeed to religion.

The Oregonian is informed by a cor

respondent that there are 194 students in the State Normal School at Mor mouth, of whom seven came from out-side the state. These figures would appear to justify entirely the statemen of The Ovegonian as to the limited range of influence and educational im portance of the four institutions in Oregon. Sixty-four of the 194 students came from Polk County, with 10,000 or from Multmomah, with 140,000 inhabitants. Of how much value, then, is the Monmouth school to the most important school center in Oregon, where there is greater demand for trained teachers, and better pay for them, than in any other city or county? However, The Oregonian thinks that the best eduational interests of the state would be served if the entire Normal School were to be devoted to the Mon mouth School (if it could be constituionally done), or one similar institu tion in an equally suitable location. The Oregonian would like to have a candid expression from the trustees and facisdom and economy of making appropriations for Drain, Weston and Ashland; and it would be glad to know, too if the state's attempts to build up these is have helped or injured Mon-

mouth? and it will continue to suffer until this normal school business can be put on a reasonable basis—a basis upon which shall be built a school that has for its sole purpose the proper pedagogic equipment of public schoolteachers The state has at Corvallis an Agricultural College which is doing good work t has an attendance of pupils fro all over Oregon that approximates 500 and it has a faculty of special instructors in all lines who are not greatly handicupped on the one hand by lack of funds nor on the other by the con stant proselyting of students to any ting agricultural college. It is true that it has a considerable endowment from the United States Govern ment, but that is aside from the mair point, which is that here is one institu tion devoted to one branch of work upon which all the energies and purowes of the state in this particular de What would have happened a Corvallia if an agricultural college had been started at, say, McMinnville, other at Grant's Pass and a third at

It is proper to say that The Oregonian, in its discussion of the nor-Judge for each of the districts so drawn | Drain, Weston and Ashland. It has

no fads or fancies about any one school. It has used Monmouth for illustration ause it is the original Normal School and, it thinks, the largest in point of if there should be one normal school from the standpoint of economy and cational efficiency would be mightily improved.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

of the United States. In any presents tion the results are stupendor Using the latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission we find that the aggregate single-track rallroad mileage in the United States is 397,977; but if we take all tracks into consideration it is 283,821. The rolling stock comprises omotives and 1.753,389 cars, of which 38,140 are used in passenger service. This trackage and property are owned by about 2000 different roads, capitalized for \$12,589,990,258, and burdened with \$6,444,431,236 of funded debts. They keep on their payrolls 1.312.517 employes, or \$39 to every lineal mile, who receive in the aggregate \$775,321,415 annually in wages. During the past year the roads of the United carried 694.891,535 passengers 425,142,204 miles for \$421,704,592; and 628. 880,658 tons of freight 173,221,278,993 miles for \$1,338,020,026. The total rerelpts, if we include income from various sources, with gross earnings, were \$2,106,534,387, out of which were paid nong other sums \$166,176,586 in dividends and \$1,257,538,852 for operating expenses. The gross earnings average about \$9258 per mile. The aggregate number of persons reported as killed was 9840, and the aggregate number of ersons reported as injured was 76,552, making a total that perhaps exceeds the casualties of the Japanese at Port Arthur. Of the fatal accidents 3306 ere sustained by employes, 355 by pasengers, 875 by persons unclassified, and by persons trespassing on the property of the companies. The number of njuries sustained by employes during the year was 90.481, by passengers 8231, and by other persons 7841. The fact that over half of the persons killed were trespassers in a point of great significance to the credit of the railroads and shows one of the causes for the ong list of accidents. The American people in general are more careless and eckless than the managers of the rallroads. They are impatient of delays, and by habit and temperament they try to reach their destinations with the east possible loss of time. They take big risks of life, limb and property They are exacting in their demands as to speed, and hence they often force railroad managers to transgress those rules for safety which are patiently submitted to by the traveling public in other countries.

INQUIRY FIRST, LEGISLATION AFTER-

In the multitude of subjects before the two houses at Salem many have out local and temporary weight. mistake is made it may mean at the vorst the needless spending of some thousands of dollars of the state's noney. Other matters of vital moment nust be or should be considered. Among them stand out two which touch our social life and the development of both National and state life on every handtopics in the magazines, topics at Washington, in State Legislatures, and at all social gatherings of business men. Ask any one what these are and ten to one the same answer is returned. And it is, the trusts and the railroads, Each draws existence and power from some state constitution, because on the right of the individual state to create the artificial citizen, called a corporathe huge structures rest which DOW overshadow and dominate the Obviously two questions rise be fore every State Legislature-how to guard in future from endowing new creations with inherent powers which may react so disastrously on the state ondly, how far to go in legislating toward the control and restraint of these creations, without crippling the benefirespassing outside the lines of the Federal Constitution, to which all owe wiling obedience

The first of the two questions seems comparatively easy. Reasoning and ex-perience agree that publicity of all contracts which are to govern the intended corporation is a most effective protection for the intending stockholder. is sometimes argued, though with besitation, that, since one of the main in ducements to becoming a member of a corporation rather than of a partnership is that the risk is thereby limited to the amount of capital stock subscribed for, it would be reasonable for the state to require from all such corporations, future and existing, an annual statement of their condition. To that extent those who are or may be their creditors would be guarded Whether this rule should be of general application or not, it may be suggested that where corporations are developing state or municipal franchise and gain ing profit thereby, it would be reason to require from them an annual publication of the results of their work-

The Nation is surely intending to take steps of some such nature respect ing all such corporations as may be reached under the elastic heading of in terstate commerce. To the states generally and to Oregon in particular falls the duty of advancing steadily though warily on this same path. To strengthen, to clarify, to codify the laws gov erning the creation and the working of corporations in general, is no light task-but it should be done. How far such legislation can extend to existing corporations, without trenching on their vested rights, is a still more difficult but

still more necessary inquiry. New as to transportation companies The line of the power of the state over companies which were formed within its boundaries, operate there and extend their service over its borders into intirely clear. What is plain is that the state should, within its powers, follow the lines laid down by the Federal Government for regulation and restraint. And therefore before acting

Some idea of the intricacy of the whole great questions of rates, through transportation and discrimination has doubtless been gained by those who have taken part during the past week in the conferences with Messrs. Stubbs Campbell and Hannaford, the end of which is not yet. One thing sure is that Oregon is not now so organised as to be able, if she desires, to dispute the findings or avoid the consequences of the action of those gentlemen. Nor Salem open any vista of success in

these directions. But probably the shortest way in the end, certainly the safest, would be for this Legislature to select a small commission for inquiry and advice. Three or five competent nen could be chosen who would serve without pay, and who could by a report published before the next Legislature neets advise and instruct the state how best to protect its citizens from cor porate exaction or oppression without clogging the wheels of progress. Be it emembered that corporate Follow some statistics of the railroads to stay, that it is a natural evolution nineteenth century. To try to suppress possibility.

The malign influence of the lobby has greatly disturbed Governor Folk, of Missourl; but it does not at all appear that his order that "professional lobbyshould stay away from Jefferson City has received serious consideration from anybody. The Missouri Legislature, whether or not left to its own devices, is in a great row over the Senatorship, and evidently is in need of aid in unraveling the tangle. warrant in law, anyway, has a Governor to order a lobbyist away from the state capital? What right has he to assume that any citizen who goes there to advocate or oppose any measure is not inspired by laudable purposes? And even if the lobbylst is in the pay of a corporation or an organization, society or person interested in any particular to be heard? Governor Folk has evidently assumed that the Legislature a guardian. Governor McBride, of Washington, once took much the same ground; but where is McBride now? In the lobby at Olympia.

Fishermen formulate a request that the season during which both Spring and Fall salmon may be taken should be extended by the Legislatures of both states-Oregon and Washington. Salmon are disappearing fast now. Extension of the fishing season will cause them to disappear faster. In fact the laws of both states should forbid any salmon to be taken during the next two ears, or better still, four years. Then, with active propagation meanwhile, the on might be restored. But it is evident that salmon are to be exterminated. The greed of today will cut off the resource of tomorrow. For it is murderous greed, purely, that would ask extension of the fishing season when salmon, even under present ditions, are disappearing so fast. Better perhaps destroy the and have a quick end of it.

One of the greatest-perhaps the very greatest-of all the abuses in our state affairs has its roots in departure from the injunction of the constitution as to the location of all public institutions at the capital of the state. This violation of the constitution is the basis of most of the "log-rolling," one session after another, in legislation. How can an end be put to this business? constitutional convention be a rem-The present practice costs the edv? state every two years more than a constitutional convention would cost it. practice is wasteful and corrupting, to the last degree. Who can deny that the system that is based on it ought to be upset? How is it to be

It is apparently not everywhere derstood that a constitution framed by a convention must be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. Fur-thermore, any particular clause may be abmitted separately at the same time. Thus, if a constitutional convention were to be held in Oregon, its method doubtless would be to frame a new organic law in its entirety; then ques tions or principles, which if incorporated in the main document might subject the whole to special attack, would go before the people to be included or rejected, as they might decide. This is a

Has the initiative and referendum beome so sacred and sanctified that it can't go back to the people? Are the people never to be trusted to make another constitution? Is initiative and eferendum now, like Saturn, to devour its own offspring? In order to preserve nitiative and referendum is the very fundamental principle of it to be de sied? Consult your Roman satirist-"Nec propter vitum vivendi perdere

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the Y. M. C. A. of Portland has 1600 members, and that it carries forward 100 different lines of work, educaional, religious, athletic, and so on. It is altogether the most important local organization for the mental, spiritual and bodily improvement of young men, and ress is so satisfactory and its prospects so excellent

The bill for an act to create the office of Bee Inspector is defective unless it has an emergency clause. The act should go into effect at once and contain a provision for the appointment of a sufficient corps of Sting Extractors. This is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health

Two of Oregon's State Senators express their willingness to support a bill making it a felony for any person to take a woman under the age of 21 years into a saloon. Here is a chance for a real reform, for this is a measure which could be passed without opposition and which would put a stop to a growing evil.

A strong judiciary committee that has the courage to report adversely upon freak bills is a very valuable part of a State Legislature. Some good measures may be killed in this way, but the chances are that the majority of those summarily disposed of are bills of little merit or are really vicious.

The Legislature may reorganize the Port of Portland Commission. seems to be one of the cardinal missions of each succeeding Legislature. When shall we have a Legislature that will let the Port of Portland alone?

It is a delicate subject to reopen, but really it is gratifying to observe that while Seattle got the Senatorship Tacome has still on hand one barrel of good red apples and Spokane its famous corkscrew.

Brother Isalah Hezekiah Amos. prophet of prohibition, says he would rather have a monarchy than the presif Brother Hezekiah could be the

NOTE AND COMMENT

Among the subjects of sermons an unced for this week in Portland are the interesting ones of "The Bed Too Short and the Covering Too Narrow," Girl Who Fell Out of Bed" and 'Does the Devil Dance?" The latter uestion is presumably to be answered in the affirmative: How else could the poor fellow keep warm?

The Lafavette (Ind.) Call has an interesting article on polo in its relation to guin-chewing. Most of the players in Lafayette and all the spectators chew gum during a polo game, it appears, and the Call thinks that the spread of polo will cause the establishment of several gum factories in Indiana.

A familiar story about the printing of the Ten Commandments in a Missouri paper is going the rounds again. Several nisters are said to have noticed the publication and to have found excellent material in the commandments. An exchange predicts wide publicity for the publication, the other papers having found that there

Apropos of the whipping-post for wife ceaters, Rosalie M. Cody writes in the New York Sun: A whipping post for the brute who will a With his terturing blows a woman's fr

With his terturing blows a woman's frame; And shall Justice demand of him no foll Who lashes with words her quivering soul? The Jersey City Board of Education is trying to summon up enough courage to

seue an order regulating the length of teachers' skirts. The members think that long skirts stir up too many microbes from their lair on the school floors, but they feel leary of provoking a rebelllot by issuing a sumptuary law. Of the revival which is still in ful

wing in Wales, a correspondent of the London Express says: "Go into a shop or a cigar-the shopman is humming hymn. Take your ticket at a stationthe booking agent is engaged in sacred song. As you walk along the streets you meet children trooping of to achool They are singing hymns

Parisian tailors are struggling to invent an appropriate and striking uniform for the President of France. Here is a chance name Immortal by designing a uniform that will be adopted by the President.

The Monday Muric Club, the Saturday Afternoon Cub, the Research Club, the Junto Club, the Mothers' Club, the Thesaurus Club, the Elecutionists' Club and the Dirty Face Crowd, all are referred to in an issue of the Emporia (Kan.) Ga- 4 per cent consols of 1907...... zette, says an exchange.

An Atchison woman, says the Globe feels she fills the requirement of being her husband's helpmeet. She gets up in morning and builds the fires, gets breakfast and, after doing up the dishes, wood, and water, starts the fires, gets dinner, washes up the dishes, and as his eyes are poor, reads the paper aloud to all her husband's darning, and attends to her own sewing, besides doing her regular routine of housework

Miss Violet made a rapid tour of the European continent and found little to impress her, either favorably or otherwise, says the Youtha' Companion

"You say you saw all you wanted to of Italy," said a friend, on Miss Violet's re turn to her native heath in Kansas What did you think of the lazzaroni? "Don't talk to me about it." said Mis-Violet, briskly. "I'd rather have a good

dish of plain American macaroni baked with cheese any time!"

THE MARCH OF BUSINESS. Goes Steadily Up Fifth Avenue, and

Society Retreats. From New York Letter to Philadelphia Public

Ledger.
The encroachment of trade upon the residence section of Fifth avenue, below the park is proceeding with such rapid and irresistible force that within five years there probably will not be a home left in the famous avenue south of the plaza. Starting at Washington Square years ago, the upward march of business has reached Fifty-first street, where "soclety" is making its last stand. There are a few residences left below this point, but apparently they are doomed by the real estate boom that is sweeping along the avenue. Within the last few weeks several purchases of Fifth-avenue prop-erty in the vicinity of the Waldorf-As-toria at prices which show an amazing advance in values have been made by merchant princes who intend to erect immense department stores on the sites.

The purchase last week for \$1,190,000 for the site of the New York Club, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street instances the great demand for Fifth-avenue property. The building of the St. Regis Hotel at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street was the entering wedge for the uprooting of homes in the few blocks below the park that had been preserved as a residence section. Tremendous efforts were made to prevent this invasion, but they were futile. A construction company has pur-chased a site opposite Sherry's and Dei-monico's, at Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and will erect a skyscraper office uilding there, with an all-night bank on

the ground floor.

But what has startled more than anything else the society people who are re-sisting the advance is a report that a real estate syndicate with mill seeking to buy the Vanderbilt twin man-sion, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street, and erect on the site a 20-story office building that will be the largest or not this proves true, it seems a cer-tainty that fashionable dwellers on this part of Pitth avenue. Fifth avenue must soon seel omes elsewhere.

The Fighting Parson.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, ells of a good old Methodist minister n his state in the pioneer days who was a "muscular Christian." "One day," says the Senator, "after

the parson had found it necessary to administer fistic punishment to several young toughs who persisted in disturb-ing the meeting at one of the churches which he served, one of his flock, noted as something of a hard hitter himself, got up in meeting and said:
"It is a solemn duty of this here-congregation to stand by Parson John-son. He does not seek trouble, but he

will not show the white feather when trouble is forced in his way. I believe that unrestrained by divine grace. Parson Johnson can whip any man in Kentucky. The Lord is with him. Let

> We Export Prunes. Los Angeles Times.

The United States now produces about 110,000,000 pounds of prunes annually. Of this supply the American people gladly and with much good to themselves consume 100,000,000 pounds. The ce is sent abroad to fill up foreign th peace and good will.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

United States bonds pay a lower rate of interest and at the same time command a higher premium than any other govern ment securities in the world. The quota tion on British consols, which pay 34 cent, is 88 7-16; French rentes, which pay 3 per cent, sell on the Paris Bourse at 98.15. German Imperial 3s are at 89%. Meanwhile United States 2s are dealt in at 04%. Russia and Japan are at war-a nstance which usually exercises a bearish influence. The Russian 4s sell at 90% and the Japanese er at 75%. The highest government securities at the present time, those of the United States excepted, are Chinese gold is, which have slowly risen to 102%.

Though United States securities are relatively high when compared with the government bonds of other nations, they are lower than they have been for some years, and about 2 per cent lower than they were this day 12 months. In the Fall of 1903 they sold as high as 111. They have declined at a time when railroad and other investment bond issues in the condition of the peasantry, and this lad years, and about 2 per cent lower than and other investment bond issues in the United States have risen, but the causes of this decline cast no reflection on the credit of the government, which remains the best in the world.

Not only the rock-ribbed confidence in their reliability as an investment has held up the price of United States bonds and the Government of the republic to fund its debt at a lower interest rate than other nations are able to secure. Artificial conditions, growing out of the currency system and the banking situation, have been important factors in creating a demand for this class of se-curities which has taken them out of Toward the end of 1903 \$150,000,000 of money belonging to the National Treasury was on deposit with National banks. The keen desire of banks to be designated as National depositories led them to secure Government deposits in the face of almost certain loss upon the bonds which they bought at what they knew to be an ab-normally high price. They counted the prestige as counterbalancing a loss of profits. The withdrawal of Government deposits for the Panama Canal payments and other purposes and the decision of Secretary Shaw to accept other securities under certain conditions, released large blocks of Government bonds, and the natural sequence was a reduction of the price to a more nearly normal level, bonds are still bolstered by the cir climstance that they are the security which must be pledged with the Comp-troller of the Currency for National bank

The funded debt of the United States stood as follows at the opening of the

Of the \$542,900,560 of consols of 1800, there were on the 14th of this month pledged to secure National bank circulation \$423, 829,500, the Government bonds of other in It is figured that at the present price of

breakfast and, after doing up the disasts, and straightening the house, she goes to ber husband's store and works there without cating a midday meal, until 5 P.

M. when she goes home, brings in all the ment of new National banks has pregressed at the average rate of one for every day in the year. The existing Na-tional banks have not taken out all the circulation to which they are entitled under the law, but could, if they desired, unt of their circulation to swell the am vicinity of \$770,000,000 ent premium, the income from a 2 per cent Government bond is approximately 1.79 per cent.

TO SHOOT IN TEXAS.

The President to Go on the Warpath Against Jack-Rabbits.

Louis.-The Republic says that Presitent Roosevelt has arranged to hunt jackrabbits in Texas some time between March 25 and April 5. He will attend a wedding in New York on March 18, and alnost immediately afterward, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, he will take a special train for St. Louis, where he will be met by Cecil Lyon, a wealthy lumberman of Sherman, Tex., and W. S. Simpson, of belias, Tex. Mr. Simpson was a member of the Russian government, for he may ber of the Rough Riders, and was in the soon gain the same tremendous power as charge at San Juan Hill. The party will a leader with the troops. will visit Houston and Dallas, and attend the Rough Riders' reunion at San Antonio. He will then be taken to a region east of Houston, known as the "Big Thicket," which abounds in rabbits and other game. There the rabbits and other game. There the President will spend several days in hunting.

Some Foreign Notes.

An English newspaper comments on the difference between the Russian General's "Great Czar, forgive," and th English General's "I regret to report, in announcing a disaster.

Two books by the late Professor E. A. Freeman have just been issued by the Macmilian Company, "Western Europe in the Fifth Century," and "Western Europe in the Eighth Century and Onward." These substantial volumes are the outgrowth of courses of lectures at

The Duke of Devonshire possesses, as an heirloom, Claude Lorraine's "Book of Truth," which is said to be one of the rarest and most valuable volumes in Europe. It is worth six times as much as the "Mazarin" Bible, the most costly book that the British Museum can boast. The former Duke refused an offer of The former D \$100,000 for it.

It is worth noting that the London Times doesn't attempt to predict the future in Russia. It feels that there are "factors with which we are at present unacquainted." That is one of the truths about the land of the Czar that deserves to be recognized. Who under-stands all the factors and the strength of each one well enough to forecast the future of such an empire?

The ground on which St. Petersburg stands was won by Peter I from Sweden in 1703, and was at once chosen by him as the site for his new capital, and he ook energetic measures to hasten its took energetic measures to hasten its building. Thousands of peasants were ordered from the rural districts. A scarcity of masons was met by an order forbidding the erection of stone build-ings anywhere else in the Empire, and all owners of over 500 serfs were obliged to spend the Winter months in the city and to build a home there.

How to Pronounce Jlu-Jitsu.

Many readers have no doubt struggled over the pronunciation of the Jap-anese physical training system, "Ju-jitsu," the correct form of which is an if spelled "jew-jits." It was months ago that it was proposed to adopt the system at the Naval Academy, and though the proposition lingered, it was bound to come, and a Japanese instructor has been secured to teach it to two-handed sword play, and it is prob able that this may be made a feature of the training system at the Naval academy. Still another is known as betori, a game in which two sides try to drag down a pole that their oppo nents have planted.

Our Poverty-Stricken Language.

Toronto Globe. We are in the habit of borrowing words and expressions from the French, on the ples that that language has more delicate shades of distinction in meaning. And you it is an actual fact that the English lancontains four times as many words

FATHER GOPON

NEW YORK-Christian Brinton, ert critic, who spent many years in Rusela as a student and as an observer of the social conditions, gives a graphic pic-ture of Father Gopon. He said: "Though Father George Gopon has just

ome before the public eye, in the world of Russia his personality has been as an ever increasing force for many years. I have seen him and heard him speak many times, and I can say truly f never felt a personal influence more guisrly magnetic than his in all my "The early career of this price shrouded more or less in mystery. was born in Poltava in 1829 and is the son of a poor peasant family. When he was able to toddle about he was assigned to the care of pigs and geese. As a boy he went much among the pensant people of his home country, and before he reached soon was tooked upon by all his elders with a feeling of awe and reverence. Somehow his relatives managed to send him to the best schools in Poltava

"As a youth he exhibithed such promiss has a youth he exhibitized sich promise that friends determined to send him into the priesthood. All the while he was studying socialism and continually discussing the social conditions of his country. While he was studying for the priesthead at a sample of the priesthead at a sample. prienthood at a seminary he gav to such radical views that he w pelled before being graduated. He managed, however, to be admitted to the priesthood under the general limita-tions, which did not permit him to have

a general pastorate.
When I first saw Father Gopon was a man of about 50 years of age had the face of a mystic—one of those classic molds of feature we are led to expect as characteristic of prophets and great leaders of men.

Once you have looked upon a face such as Father Gopon's it can never leave your memory. The features are general, neither sharp nor blunt. They are large, however, but large in proportion, with however, but large in proportion, with the high, bulky forehead of the great thinker. When I first saw him he was addressing a meeting of workingmen began in a low, mumbling voice, vi with power and force. Before he had pleted his first phyase you could feel the magnetic spark entering your soul that would hold you until the last syllable fell from his lips. Those workingtien whose cause he has made his life's effort sat and listened to him with glowing eyes and beating pulses, and their upuston rose with his. In many ways he is a born

"Though he is not unusually tall, he has commanding figure and great, broad shoulders—the most expressive shoulders I have ever seen on an orator's body. When worked up to a violent pitch these shoul-ders would roll and shake with his emotions, and by some strange influence the shoulders of his hearers would work like-

tic-large, dreamy and rolling when he is excited. When he fixes them upon you you can feel them go right through you. Though there can be no doubt of his sincerity of purpose. I believe be has been greedy of his popularity since he has begun to urge himself forward as a friend and champion of the artisan and

"His hold over them long has been a source of fear and alarm to the nobles, for his hand stretches out over the entire empire. I have heard him talk in Moscow and St Petersburg, and in both places be is followed and worshiped blindly. So great an influence has he obtained over the Russian people that none of those in power have dared to harm him. And their fear of him has increased from year to year. Were he not a man, of such dominant will and such mighter influence ource of fear and alarm to the nobles. dominant will and such mighty influence ver the minds of his followers, he would have been a member of the Siberian chain

'It is not at all strange he escaped to the frightful massacre Sunday. dier would wittingly fire upon a priest or upon one who held in his hand a cruciffx to have an ever-increasing influence over

He has written a number of pamphlets which have been widely disseminated throughout the empire. These are printed over the border and sent through his agents to every province in Russia. They have had as powerful an influence on the ninds of his followers as his speeches, and the Russian government has sought in vain to suppress them."

Billy Mason on Cleveland,

Washington Post.

Ex-Senator Billy Mason, of Chicago, proved an orator of rare persuasion in the Missouri campaign. So effective was he that Representative Tawney, the director of the speakers' bureau at Chicago, kept him on the go in a determined struggle o carry that state for Roosevelt. Mason had instructions to be careful how he spoke of Democracy, because the crusade in Missouri was necessarily for the votes of men who had been affiliated

give Grover Cleveland hall Columbia. his speeches at some stage included marks about like this: "Fellow citizens, I wouldn't for the world say anything unkind about people have claimed to see a strong resemblance between his features and fig-

with that party, but he was allowed to

ure and mine Whether that be true or not, my felow-citizens, I want to assure you of one thing: I never had to back up to a door

That never failed to out him en rapport with a Missouri audience, and he followed it with serious and telling criticism of

He "Worked" the Doctor.

Troy (N. J.) Times. The meanest man I ever knew," said

Representative Ryan, of Buffalo, "was a chap who came to the house of a doc-tor, who is trying to build up a practice on the East Side in Buffalo night during the Christmas holidays. It was snowing and very cold. 'Doctor.' he said, what are your terms? 'One dollar for an office visit and two dollars for a call, the doctor replied. 'Have you a horse?' 'Yes.' 'Well, hitch up and go along with you. I need you West Seneca. The doctor had horse brought around, and the man got in the buggy with him. They drove about four miles out into the country. Here the place, said the man, as they reaches a farmhouse. Then he handed the doca farmhouse. Then he handed the for two dollars. 'You needn't go he said. 'A liveryman wanted to charge me five dollars to bring me out here, but I thought I would rather give you two."

> No Bitter Memory. Philadelphia Press.

"Now, if you would only go to church." he evangelist exhorted. "Why don't Well-er-yer see, boss," stammered "I hope you have no feeling against too "Of no, I ain't got no grudge agin it-

The Tides of Love.

Mine wux a home weddin'

"Eb." for short, she called her beau-Talk of 'tides of love!" Great Cassac! You should see 'em-Eb and Flo.