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Washington, D. C.—Ebbit House News

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905

THE EDDY AND THE STREAM. The other day Mayor McClellan, typi-

cal Eastern and Tammany Democrat, said the Democratic party must have a distinctive policy of its own, and must not depend on Republican blunders for its success. It was a high-sounding sentiment, but the Brooklyn Eagle, a conservative" Democratic newspaper, does not approve it. The Eagle declares that the blunders of parties have ever been the great causes of the successes of their opponents.

The Eagle illustrates by saving that the election of Lincoln in 1860 was due to Democratic blunders; that the Mayor's father, General McClellan, was defeated by the blunders of the platformmakers of 1864-which, however, is only partly true, since General McClellan's own character of a trimmer between irreconcilable opposites was a great element and factor of his defeat. The Eagle continues:

Samuel J. Tilden was elected in 1876 by defeated in 1880 by the blunder of not forcing Tilden into renomination. Grover Cleveland was twice elected, once by the Republican blunder of the nomination of Blaine, and the second time by the blunder of President Harrison, who had an uncarny way of being unable to confer a favor without making an enemy. Republicanism has been kept in power by the Democratic blunders, and worse, d Bryanism. Man moves in mysterious ways his blumiers to perform, and parties are made of men, to whom blunders are fatal, or to whom the blunders of the other party present a unable advantage.

There is truth in all this, but all the truth is not in it. Every party follows its own main bent and inclination, and cannot do otherwise. Every party, from the very constitution of its nature, follows lis main idea to an extreme-if time and opportunity be allowed it. These tendencies may be called its blunders, perhaps; yet they are logical

But even when no serious blunders are committed by a party, the people after a while will tire of that party and call in another. They may not know why, but they "want a change." Then very likely they fall back soon to the old party again.

It was not the blunders of the Grant Administration that elected Tildenthough, by the way, Tilden was not The Republican reverses of that year were due to natural reaction from the tense conditions of the Civil The spirit War and its consequences. of the country, at white heat for twenty years, was cooling down. The reaction had indeed long been overdue. This gave Tilden the vote he got

There were Republican blunders in the nomination of Blaine and in the second nomination of Harrison; but nothing that seriously affected the course of our National life. The eddy will run against the stream, but the wise do not mistake the eddy for the stream.

The Democratic party had long-con tinued success, because it was the party of our growing and aggressive pioneer life. As the party of primitive life, it ittached itself naturally to slavery, and fell with it. It never has been able to accommodate itself to the higher growth demanded by the advancing ovements of human opinion. It stands for all crude opinion, as it stood for the silver craze, and as it stands for the nascent vagarles of socialism. Now and again a body of the electorate turns to it "just for a change." But the result is arld and barren, and the waters of the eddy, after the short recurrent movement, resume their course with the stream.

PINANCIAL GAINS IN THE MIDDLE

WEST. James H. Eckels has an article in The World Today in which he shows the tremendous financial gains that have been made in the typically Western States in the last twenty years, especially since 1898. He gives figures which show that in this later period the National banks west of the Mississippi River made a gain in loans and discounts of 133 per cent, and in individual deposits of 139 per cent, while National banks in all the rest of the country gained only 65 and 72 per cent, respect-

lvely, in the lines mentioned.

on the immediate Eastern slope of the great divide-North and South Dakota. Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Indian Territory, the Increase in loans and discounts in the same period was 217 per cent.

Mr. Eckels says further that there are bankers not yet gray who used to spend their time seeking Eastern money, that they might lend it at 30 and 40 per cent, today soliciting their Chicago correspondents to buy Eastern commercial paper that will yield an annual interest rate of 41/2 per cent. The financial transition thus presented is as great in its way as is the political transition in the same period and area.

Twenty years ago the wail of calamity was heard throughout the states above named. Kansas was its storm center, Jerry Simpson-"sockless Jerry" -was its most conspicuous mouthpiece; capital was arraigned as the foe of the "plain people" and populism ran riot in that part of the land.

All of this is of the past. The voice of calamity sunk by degrees to a whisper and then died out, and prosperity, induced by wise investment and revival of agriculture and manufacturing, came to the people, with the result chronicled by Mr. Eckels.

THE FACTS, BY DIAGRAM. A diagram of the liquor shops established directly opposite the main entrance to the Exposition grounds, with marks showing sites of other places for

sented by The Oregonian today. The Oregonian is not a fanatical nor unreasonable opponent of the liquor traffic. It must, however, say that it thinks it a most unfortunate mistake that licenses have been granted for liquor saloons directly in front of the main entrance to the Exposition.

What do we wish or expect visitors to think of us? That Portland is a frontier town, of the mining-camp and fined notions as to the new environowhov era? Of course there will be ment in change of life occupation and liquor shops, but none should have been icensed or permitted at, near or opposite the main entrance to the Fair. We should preserve our own dignity

and the dignity of the Fair. We shall not do this by making it necessary for through a lane of liquor shops, to enter it.

The Common Council can do what it will. It can revoke or cancel these lisees fit to do so. The Oregonian simply presents the facts.

CORNERING THE HOP MARKET.

Oregon hopmen have formed an iron clad combine for the purpose of forcing the price of hops to a higher figure than consumers are now willing to pay. The system on which they are proceeding is the same as that followed by John W. Gates with the wheat market. In his efforts to force the price of wheat to an unnatural height Mr. Gates secured control of all of the wheat that he or his friends could purchase. This took such a large amount off the market that, for a time at least, the price soared up to unnatural heights.

The hop corner, which is now getting under way with so much in its favor has many advantages over the wheat corner. Gates and his accomplices placed their limits at no stated figure, but were apparently content to watch the market rise and take advantage of a favorable opportunity to unload at a

good profit. The hopmen go a step farther. They have fixed a limit of 30 cents per pound, and nothing is to be sold at a lower figure before August 1. Meanwhile there can be no short selling or long elling, and unless the men who are behind the hop corner weaken, the shorts or the consumers may as well come up

to the captain's office and settle. Another decided advantage over the area of hop-producing territory. The that has little in common with the wheat corner was weakened and disturbed by importation of Canadian lanic scaboard are so thoroughly gridwheat, and the cereal is of such iniversal production that it was impossible to hold in line a majority of the producers, who were willing to sell at a reasonable figure. As a result, while some of the wheat producers were lying back waiting for the corner to force making hay while the sun shone by unloading their holdings at a price far admit a handsome profit.

There is less danger of this kind of in Oregon, where the "cornerers" dwell The injunction suit to restrain the hopmen from creating this unnatural East since the anti-railroad crusade becondition of trade will be watched with considerable interest. The legal method of checking exorbitant advances in the wheat market has been attempted against wheat corners, with varying resuits, and the fear that injunction proceedings would interfere with the skyward flight of prices in the Gates deal was, at times during the progress of that deal, a bear factor of considerable

importance. The "cornering" habit seems to be growing in popularity. It has been tried on wheat, corn, pork, beef and a great many other staples with varying degrees of success. In the end, however, the old inexorable law of supply and demand gets in its work, and prices are adjusted, regardless of corners. If the hop corner just launched is carried to a successful termination, it ought to make pretty plain sailing for all kinds of corners, in commodities used by many and produced by few. It will also stimulate hopgrowing and increase production to such an extent that eventually the hop cornerers may be obliged to follow the suggestion of the cotton planters and burn a portion of the output to enable them to receive higher prices.

Every wheat corner that has been carried to a successful climax has left on the hands of the cornerers a large supply of the cereal, known in the language of the pit as the "corpse." The cost of disposing of the corpse, at the cut-rate prices which follow corners, usually absorbs most of the profits which the public are led to believe are nade by the men behind the corner. It is to be hoped that the Oregon hop combine will not be left with a corpse on hand to be marketed at a low figure after the collapse, which will surely come in the course of time.

Commissioner Garfield Is now in California to investigate the oil trust. The result of his beef trust investigation was the discovery that the packers were making less than \$1 per head profit on the animals they killed. This announcement was followed by an advance of several cents per pound in the Taking only the states and territories price of beef. If Mr. Garfield is as suc- there is no legal way of pulling down

cessful in investigating oil as he was with the beef matter, light consumers may as well get out the tallow candle in Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and anticipation of an advance in oil prices.

> WORK FOR DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE. Yesterday's meeting was wanting neither in numbers nor enthusiasm. The general assembly at the opening session in the Marquam Theater showed representation of every district in the state, and of well-nigh every interest. The address of welcome by Governor Chamberlain expressed the hearty conviction that full advantage would be taken of the exceptional, unexampled

opportunity of the Exposition. But the speech of C. V. Galloway, superintendent of the state exhibits in agriculture and horticulture, justified the introduction it received from Tom Richardson. Modestly delivered, in well-chosen sentiments, all words in it

Mr. Richardson appealed to the various counties, in organising their exhibits, to expend their main strength on the best possible show of chief products of the county; this not only as the path of wisdom, but of honesty. Not displays of phenomenal growth or beauty, but of average excellence, should be the

Visitors will be impressed with ex hibits which they shall see duplicated in the journeys they will be urged to take through the state. What use to ahow them a special exhibit, labeled as from some special district, which they which license has been solicited, is pre- cannot verify? A point well taken by one speaker was that, whereas in previous expositions the Pair itself was the goal of the journey, in the case of the Lewis and Clark Exposition the Pacific Coast in general and Oregon in particular will be the goal of Eastern visitors. Exposition visitors to Chicago, to Omaha, to Charleston, to Buffalo and to St. Louis have sought amusement and instruction, without gaining well-de-

this new possibility will be present in the minds of many thousands who are to come here? The visit to the Exposition will be the ostensible reason for the long and costvisitors-or for our own people-to pass by journey, but the wish to verify what has been spread broadcast, of the attractions of this great and favored region will be the underlying cause There is strong reason to believe that censes-paying back the money-if it railroads will grant frequent and cheap excursions to all accessible points in Oregon. Daily trains at a dollar fare

methods, is it too much to suggest that

for the round trip was the suggestion eagerly accepted by the meeting. The advice to our country friends, so frequently urged by The Oregonian. was strongly noted-to see that cities and towns of the state are cleaned up, swept and garnished, and that farmhouses be painted, fences straightened up, outbuildings repaired, orchards, yards and gardens put in order. Possibly under this special stimulus efforts will be made which, otherwise, in too common Oregon fashion, we should put off to a more convenient time. blessed Fair this will be to many a country home if these good things shall

come to pass. The general spirit of co-operation between widely separated parts of the state and diverse interests, now so generally in evidence, was referred to again and again, with deep satisfaction. Indeed, the farther this spirit goes and the more deeply it penetrates, the greater benefit to us all the Fair will leave behind. The too-current remarks about the absence of this "all-for-Oregon" spirit and its full scope in Washington and California will lose their force and sting.

The testimony taken by the Senate interstate commerce committee on the railroad question reveals the presence wheat corner comes from the restricted | in the East of anti-railroad sentiment West. The states tributary to the Atironed with railroads that few communities are without facilities for ship

ping. But Pacific Coast States are so poorly supplied with railroads that vast districts of rich territory are practically uninhabited on account of the impossiprices up to a dizzy beight, others were | bility of reaching market. The East seems to be suffering with so many railroads that the competition engenenough above the cost of production to dered has resulted in the pernicious secret-rebate system. The West has so few railroads that they parcel out the ork in a hop corner, for the reason territory between themselves and enjoy that a very large portion of the Ameri- a monopoly, which, naturally, is not can visible supply of hops is right here | conducive to the development of the

country. In all the complaint heard in the gan, no charges have been made that railroads have failed to construct needed new lines, but the grievance has been all a matter of rates. In the West much less complaint has been made about rates than about refusal of companies to build new roads.

At one of the meetings of the Senate committee last week Senator Elkins made the direct charge that railroads violate the law every day, and an officer of the Santa Fe line to whom the remark was addressed retorted: "Chaos would ensue if they did not."

In corroboration of this statement i was shown that there is direct conflict in two of the most important branches of the regulation sought. The public is demanding, first, unrestrained competition among the railroads; and, second, strict adherence to schedules,

Each of these demands so conflicts with the other that the solution of the problem is most difficult. The public does not care to do business under an elastic rate schedule, such as might be in evidence while the railroad companies were in continual warfare; neither would it be in the interest of trade to have these rates made stable by a monopoly controlling all lines. The existing rates on lines leading into the Pacific Northwest are not generally considered exorbitant, and the only rate contention that has ever bothered shippers very much has been that affecting

certain proscribed distributive territory The real grievance on the Pacific Coast is the refusal of the railroads to provide facilities in localities where they are sadly needed. Wheat in the Palouse, 200 miles from Portland, can be landed at tidewater by rail at Portland or Puget Sound for 10% cents per bushel. Wheat in Central Oregon, an equal number of miles from Portland. cannot reach the market without pay ing at least 50 cents per bushel freight and in consequence no wheat is coming

out of that rich but neglected section. Neither of the two railroad system which have bottled up the Pacific Northwest doubts the large traffic which could be developed in the sections they now ignore, but so long as

the flag of truce under which they are

proceeding, the country can do nothing Out of the very complicated rate situthe Senate Interstate commerce committee may succeed in evolving a plan by which competition can be mainsined, and at the same time can remain stable. Unfortunately, it is not clear that the isolated North Pacific can secure any relief from the monopoly now restricting its growth and diverting its business to California.

Canadian lumber manufacturers are making a vigorous protest against the unrestricted importations of American lumber into the Western Provinces. Effort will be made to have an import duty levied on all American lumber crossing the line. Cheap lumber is of great assistance to the thousands of iew settlers who are now rushing into Western Canada, but it is unsatisfac-tory to the mills. The American lumber manufacturers who insist on a heavy tariff on Canadian lumber sold in the United States could not in fairness object to the Canadians indulging in a little reciprocity in this particular line of business.

One-fifth of the inhabitants of New York, according to the New York Sun, are of the Jewish race. That is, there are 800,000 Jews in the City of New York. The population distinctively Christian is about two-fifths of the whole. But the Protestant percentage is becoming less, the preponderance of the additions being of Roman Catholics and Jews. In these directions there is constant and steady movement. In 1880 only 3 per cent of the population was Jewish. Now it is 20 per cent. This exceeds even the Roman Catholic in-

Representative Comerford, of Illinois, who made sensational charges of corruption against his fellow-legislators, failed to substantiate them, was expelled and was re-elected by his sympa-thizing constituency, will not find the Springfield atmosphere entirely congenial. The other members manifested their contempt for Comerford by remaining seated when he was sworn in. So the honors are even. Comerford knows what the Legislature thinks of him; the Legislature knows what the voters think of them.

The New York Times, an organ of the Cleveland-Parker Democracy, refuses to be comforted over the situation that the Chicago election has created or threatened. It says:

The property that private capital has actu-ally created and brought into being by the expenditure of money and brains has in his (Mayor Dunne's) opinion been "seized" and is srongfully withheld from the public. When once it is entered upon this theory has no limits. Every form of property becomes robprofit by the fruits of his own toil, his own ence and his own expenditure is

Out of the East continue to come rumors of the retirement of Mr. Harriman from his present position of power in the railroad world. If a successor shall be selected for Mr. Harriman and Portland shall have any voice in the matter (of course Portland will not), it. would like to have a man as good at futfilling promises as at making them. If Harriman had possessed this charming trait, we would today have rail connection with Central Oregon and also with the Clearwater.

The family feud, which is such a prominent feature of life in the corn, cracker and moonshine districts of Kentucky, is attracting some attention in California. Three brothers have alkilled, from one family, near RAILROAD INIQUITIES EAST AND WEST. Bakersfield. The murderer of the latest is in the hands of the Sheriff, and as some laws are enforced better in California than in Kentucky, this particular feud may die out at the end of a

___ The Oregonian is sorry its defense of Senator Mitchell and of Representative Hermann is not better appreciated by 'Veritas." the unknown author of the following letter:

Editor Origonian: "A Danniel come to judg-nent." Let me congratulate The Origonian on its able vindication of thivees and here remark that shursly the Origonian is a fit type of the historic "Bottom." No wonder that Origon is represented by those two worthess Senator Mitchell and Congress VERITAS. Herman.

-The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a law making it a crime to "tip" a waiter, or any other individual, whose remuneration is supposed to be supplied by his employer. This law, if it came into force throughout the United States. would materially reduce the profits of the Pullman car owners. The public has been paying the graft so long that it has almost assumed a legitimate hue.

Production of rice in the United States has nearly doubled within the last five years. It has increased from 250,280,221 pounds grown in 1899 to 470,-000,000 grown in 1904. The increase has been largely upon the lands on the Gulf coast in Southwestern Louisiana and the adjoining territory in Texas. The average crop was 730 pounds to the

Three Montana "ward heelers" have begun suit against the Amalgamated Copper Company for expenses alleged to have been contracted in behalf of the Republican party for the election last Political influence in Montana has been on a purchasable basis for so long that politicians probably think it time to get a legal opinion on its actual

The world moves. A jury of white men in Mississippi have acquitted a negro charged with criminal assault on a white woman. More or less risk is usually attendant on the establishment of a remarkable precedent; hence it is not surprising to learn that the Judge advised the discharged prisoner to get out of town on the first train.

Judge Parker advises the cratic party to get back to the old moorings and Mr. Bryan advises it to get back to the people. The Dallas (Texas) News wishes some man of authority in the party would advise it to go ahead.

A saloon-keeper of Albany is arrested for keeping open on Sunday. This is enforcement of law. Several candidates for Portland's Mayoralty have promised enforcement of law, but have not told what laws they would enforce,

mightier railroad magnates, maybe his timidity in the Pacific Northwest is not without cause and petitions for needed railroads should be sent to other giants. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Davy Jones is enlarging his morgue, in view of the approaching meeting of Togo and Rojestvensky.

If Rockefeller has any human nature in his money-making machine he won't offer more money to any of those who look askance at his gold

Dr. Osler has brought out a new phrase. Addressing a body of medical students at Philadelphia, he declared that most men commit "mental suicide" after leaving college. What with mental suicide, race suicide, and just plain suicide, the nation is in a self-destructive way.

Revised proverb: Don't look a gift dollar in the pedigree.

Sarcasm flourishes like a green bay tree in the letters of Governor Chamberlain and Judge Burnett, and sarcasm makes letters interesting reading for those whom it doesn't like. It is said frequently that nobody can write a letter nowadays, but a standing exception must apparently be made of Oregon's governors. Mr

Seattle's city authorities object to the Igorrotes eating dogs, not because of sympathy for the dogs but because of jealousy of the Igorrotes' pleasure, as Macaulay said of the Puritans and bearbalting.

A trust is a terribly bad thing, but a pool is an excellent thing.

Photographs are developed in the darkbut countries in the daylight.

Colorado can produce other things than bears and bobcats. Potatoes blg enough to feed a regiment are now reported from that land of mines and strikes. By the way, what are these bobcats which President Roosevelt is shooting? Is a bobcat the same as a tomost-an abbreviation of Robert and Thomas?

Burgess Charles H. Pennypacker, who is a relative of Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, recently declared that "the pathway to hell is through a church choir." Governor Pennypacker might give up his efforts to muzzle the press. and try to muzzle his namesake.

Writing to the New York Herald, an observant man calls woman the nation's alarm clock. The schoolboy is rousted out of bed by his mother, and when he becomes a married man he expects his wife to awaken him in time to go to work. The writer of the letter asks if woman requires less sleep than man, but that is not the way to explain the matter. She doesn't like to see man serenely slumbering, so she wakes first for the joy of bery, and the man who keeps and seeks to dragging the poor fellow from his comfortable blankets.

Colonel du Paty de Clam, whose bill-offare name did so much for jaded paragraph-writers during the Dreyfus affair. is about to marry a Parisienne. We shall have to look up the files for a few assorted jests in readiness for the wedding day.

A New York beggar kept a stenographer in his employment. No wonder he had to beg.

The residences of three beef trust officials have recently been entered by burgiars. And yet people talk of honor among-business men

It is a rare tribute to its intrinsic Indian Ocean or at Singapore, or certainly Hartford Times the other day, stating in interest that anyone should read a 2009word legal decision.

A novelty in funeral services has been luced in the East conscious that his death was imminent, preached his own funeral sermon and an instead, apparently, playing a Fabian nounced the numbers of the hymns to be game. The reason of this is obvious. nounced the numbers of the hymns to be sung, and when he was buried a large phonograph ground out his remarks. According to newspaper accounts of the Japan, and, while there might not be affair. "the auditors were chrilled," so great danger of it in a general battle, it the plan was evidently a success.

The superintendent of an Ohio railway has offered a month's pay as a bonus to any employe who marries within a certain time. As if a month's pay would induce a man to make a fool of himself.

Big guns in the navy show a tendency to blow their muzzles off when they are fired. In view of this idiosyncrasy every additional battleship may well be another guarantee of peace.

Russian aristocrats dream of May poles decorated with their own heads.

Irony is dangerous. Few there be that appreciate it, and, as a Portland man trai port or push on to Viadivostok. To was accustomed to say, "It don't pay to do the latter he must traverse 2500 miles frontze."

The New York Herald has a symposium on "What would happen if everybody told the truth for twenty-four hours?" It would simply make this world a h-h-heaven.

Statistics published by the British Medical Journal show that men who drink alcoholic liquors live on the average 2 years and 22 days longer than toetotalers. And the drinkers live a good deal faster at that.

There is complaint among the natives in our Island of Guam that since we got the sovereign possession the cost of living has increased 200 per cent, and now is oppressive. They say they could go naked before we got there, but now they are forced at least to wear mother hubbards. Civilization has its burdens.

They say now that young Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable, who gave the big dinner, is reading over the story of Belshazzar's feast, and wondering why he hadn't read WEX J.

A Change of Mind Harper's Weekly

An elderly professor who had grown weary of the bachelor state determined to marry, and asked a lady whom he had known for a long time to be his wife. Saturday, and that among those still liv-The question was a surprise to her, and ing are General Thomas T. Eckert, of New York, then Assistant Secretary of her answer was a confused "No." On reflection, however she reconsidered the War, and afterward president of the Westmatter, and the next time she met the professor she said to him: "By the way, ern Union Telegraph Company, and General Thomas W. Vincent, of Washington, Professor -, do you remember the ques ion you asked me the other day The professor replied that he did. that Henry Ulke, a portrait painter, still living in Washington, was present also.

"Well," she went on, "I've been think-ing over the answer I gave, and I've changed my mind." "So have I," replied the professor.

The Latest.

New York Sun When we travel, in the future To the distant foreign clime, Will these he the preparations That we make ahead of time:

Pack your trunk and buy your tickets. Read your Bacdeker improved. Then by way of final foresight

HEIRESS WEDS NOT DUKE BUT COACHMAN

Niece of Andrew Carnegie, Secretly Married a Year Ago, Brings Home Baby From Europe, and Mother Refuses to Meet Her.

Married Nearly a Year Ago.

Mrs. Hever were married here. The

bride's family belong to the Protestant

Episconal Church, while the bridegroom

that time a little daughter of Mr. Hever

by a former marriage, who was being reared in a convent, has been taken out

and has become a member of the new family. Mr. Hever was a widower with

Miss Nancy Carnegie, the present Mrs.

Hever, was known as a beautiful young woman, with a pronounced fondness to

outdoor life. She cared little for society

although she had been much sought after since her formal coming out a few years

ago. She is now 24 years old. Always

a daring horsewoman she has been espe-cially devoted to cross-country riding. In

appearance she resembles her mother in

plexion is in sharp contrast with her

Bridegroom Born in Ireland.

Mr. Hever, who is 25 years old, is al-

ready known in Pittsburg, where it was said today that he comes of good Irish stock and was raised as a foster child in

When he came to America to make his own way in the world his knowledge of

horses and capability in handling them determined his means of livelihood.

him about five years ago.

While in her employ in Pittsburg he

had the reputation of being a clean-cut.

capable and industrious man, with few bad habits and decidedly superior to the

class of men usually found in his place.

The Thomas Carnegie home in Pittz

was said today that he quit after asking an interview with his employer, at which

he told her that he intended to become

characteristic of James Hever and not

Andrew Carnegie to the young folks

Thought Acquaintance Ended.

that the acquaintance with Miss Car

negle had ceased. They heard from each

other frequently, however. It that the intermediary might

York alone.

After Hever's departure it was thought

According to his curtom of giving all

marriage, Andrew Carnegie, it is said, presented \$20,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Hever as a start in life. He is also said to

Some time before his

burg is at Penn and Lexington aven in Hemewood. Some time before

wedding Mr. Hever had left there.

an outspoken method, it was said,

He was highly thought of by the mem-

Mrs. Thomas Carnegle first engaged

an aristocratic family near Dublin

small but story build, while her

dark-haired sisters.

bers of the family.

The marriage

was a Roman Catholic. The ma

two children.

Andrew Carnegie's niece was to have | Lord-Lord Somebody-or-Other in England-for the life of me I can't remember narried a duke; at least such was the plan of her mother, the widow of Carnegie's millionaire brother. But a year ago the girl married the mother's coachman and the two went abroad at Uncle Andrew's ex-It was in May of last year that Mr. and

The mother is horrifled and has issued a family tabu.

But Uncle Andrew says he would rather see a niece of his marry a poor, deserving man than a "worthless duke" and has re-

NEW YORK, April 22,-Nancy Carnegie, favorite niece of the ironmaster, was married nearly a year ago to James Hever, at one time coachman in the employ of her mother at Homewood. Pa. and later a riding master in this city and Newport. The pair returned from Europe Sunday with their infant daughter, who was born abroad.
All of the family met the steamer but

be made of Oregon's governors. Mr. Geer and Governor Chamberlain may not be able to write those gossipy letters which delight the recipient, but they are masters of the art of writing "open" letters.

All of the tamily met the steamer out the unforgiving mother. Carnegle has received them in his house. The mother has offered to support them if they will stay away from her home in Pittsburg, but probably Carnegie will do better for them. The sturdy Scotchman says that has veriled retired. he would rather have "a sober, moral, well-doing" poor man as a husband for his favorite niece than "a worthless duke." It appears that the widow, who is connected with the Pittsburg Thaws, has been moving heaven and earth to capture a title for her daughter since she vas a bridesmald at the Yarmouth wed-

The groom is said to be a decent person of good Irish stock. He is of different religion from the Carnegies and has a child by a former wife of his own class. seems to be absolutely nothing against him except that he has spent his life in faithful domestic service of the kind harshly described as menial. His bride was the greatest heiress in the country until Andrew Carnegie had a daughter, and is still rich beyond ordi-

nary aspirations.
In announcing ouncing the wedding Mr. Carnegie said: "Mr. Hever is not rich, but he is ober, moral, well-doing man, and the

family would much rather have such a husband for Nancy than a 'My niece and Mr. Hever were married

in New York city a year ago. It is that the wedding was a quiet affair.

No Objection to Union.

"I myself, you see, was abroad at the time, and none of my niece's immediate family was in town. But there wasn't the slightest parental objection to the union. Mr. and Mrs. Hever sailed for Europe imediately after the ceremony had been performed and only returned a few days since. Mrs. Carnegle—that is have been a personage very well known indeed, and not in Pittsburg and New to say, my wife—and Nancy's sister and two brothers met her at the pier. "We are all delighted with the marhis nieces and neptiews a comfortable gift of money on the occasion of their riage. It was a true love match, and the pair are ideally happy. Mr. Hever is an honest, sober, industrious young man,

and I would infinitely rather see my niece a poor but deserving man have expressed his admiration of the selfhan a worthless duke."

Here Mr. Carnegie interrupted himself
long enough to insist—

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family," the dispenser of libraries continued. "Mr. Hever was a riding master timed. "Mr. Hever was a riding master at Newport, and it was there while he only heir. The Thomas Carnegie estate was teaching her to ride that my niece was a considerable one, though not of any such fabulous amount as his brothers."

SLY TOGO WAITS FOR PREY

New York Tribune

What is Rojestvensky to do? He prob-

But Togo has not done so, but is

Defeat, or even a serious crippling, of

does not seem prudent to run even the

slightest risk. So Togo seems inclined to

final blow. For, as we have said, time is

on the side of the Japanese, for the latter

can get all the supplies they want for

months and years to come, while the for-

present supplies are exhausted or be hope-

has gone many thousands of miles to fight

a foe who eludes him. He is getting short

of coal, and he has no base of supplies

nearer than Vladivostok, 2500 miles away. He must either interne himself in a neu-

the narrow Corea Strait, almost within rifle shot of the Japanese coast. If he

breaks out into the Pacific through one of the channels between Luzon and Formosa,

he will have to get back again into the

to do so must pass through either the nar-

row Tsugaru Strait, between the two chief islands of Japan, or through the little

wider La Perouse Strait, between Japan

and Saghalien, both of which straits will,

doubtless, be awarming with torpedo-boats

and with mines. It is really a desperate dilemma which confronts him, compared

with which all the labors and perils be-

tween Cronstadt and Singapore were the

merest trifles. If only the Japanese would

that, apparently, is just what they will

jestvensky's plight is one of the most per-

ilous and most trying that any naval com-

Were at Lincoln's Deathbed.

who closed Mr. Lincoln's eyes. Another

correspondent of the same paper writes

No Middle Partings of Hair.

W. S. Danley proposed this reso-

"Whereas sissified asses are no long-

Pittsburg Dispatch.

me out into the open and fight!

mander ever suffered

lution:

Sea of Japan to reach Vladivostok

Now, this is Rojestvensky's plight.

mer must achieve victory before

the Japanese fleet would be

Mrs. Hever is not a rich woman in her own right, as her father's will made Mrs.

WHO OWNS THE SURPLUS.

Hartford Times The agent of the Equitable Life Assurably expected Togo to meet him in the rance Society who wrote a letter to in the South China Sea, and give general | a very positive manner that the \$30,000,000 battle. In such an engagement his supe- surplus of the society belongs to the polriority in heavy ships would have given icy-holders, and not to the stockholders him a chance of victory, while at worst of the society, should read the report of

room in Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday. He will learn by so doing that instead of its being quite certain that the \$80,000 .-000 is the property of the policy-holders of whelming and perhaps fatal disaster to the society, it remains a moot question which will have to be decided finally by the courts of the United States, since it is easy for the lawyers to appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of keep at a safe distance and wear his enemy out until such time as it will be perfectly safe to close in and give the New York, of which Judge Maddox is a justice, to the Federal tribunals. He will find that although the Equitable's adver tremendously against the Russians and tisements declare that the policy-holders are protected by the surplus and have a right to share in the benefits, one of the stockholders of the company taking President Alexander's statements as a basis, has appealed to the courts to confirm his belief that at least \$10,000,000 of the sur plus belongs outright to the owners of the 1000 shares of stock, thus making the 56 shares of the litigant in this case, F. B. Lord, worth \$360,000. He will also discover that the plan of mutualization cunningly devised by the Hyde party and purporting to be in the interest of the of narrow seas, in some unknown parts of which the Japanese ships are lurking, policy-holders, in reality vitiates what-

unlighted at night and strewn with floating and submerged mines. If he keeps on the direct course, he must pass through the Strait of Formosa, and then the strait of Formosa, and the strait in his profession in acuteness, and his analysis of the Hyde mutualization, scheme is one that should set both the policyholders and the agents of the society to thinking. Possibly Mr. Shepard under-takes to prove too much when he asserts that the new mutualization plan realiproposes to destroy the rights of the stockholders and the policy-holders, putting the control of the company e not be ready to believe that Mr. Hyde and his friends are really proposing to deprive themselves of any right to share in the millions of the Equitable's surplus. But his argument serves to emphasize the confusion and uncertainty that now exist as to the rights of all persons who have money invested in this particular insurance company. It is obviously necessary that there shall be a judicial deter-mination of the respective claims as to

not do; and so long as they do not Rothe Equitable's surplus: First-Does the surplus belong, as as-serted by Mr. Hornblower, the counsel for Mr. Alexander and the Equitable Society, wholly to the policy-holders? Second-Or does it belong in part to the

stockholders as claimed by Mr. Shepard, counsel for Stockholder Lord? Third-Or does it belong entirely to the Washington Correspondence New York stockholders, as would apparently hap-In a letter to a local newspaper, A. E. pen if the company were to be wound up N. Johnson, who was private accretary to Secretary of War Stanton, says that there and its policies reinsured in other comwere 28 persons around President Lin-coln's bedside when he died, 40 years ago

The sooner these questions are decided the better it will be for the Equitable Society and for all the other life insurance interests of the country.

Lines to a Mountain Lion, Maurice Morris, in New York Sun. Take to the timber tall

On the loftlest mountain top, And out your yell-it's a sure death knell If your night serenades don't stop. Lope till you cross the line: Colorado is hot this date:

Less strenuous times and cooler climes At the meeting of the Pitteburg Presbytery of the Cumberland Pres-byterian Church, at Donora today the You'll find in some near-by state Call all your boys and girls

In the Thompson-Seton mode. Tell 'em this tale till they all turn pale, And then let 'em taste the goad.

er to be tolerated in the ministry;
"Resolved, That their admission be Beware of a four-eyed man, discouraged; that the ministers be in-structed to no longer part their hair in the middle." With a wide and cordini smile; If you see him around, start in and pound. The trail for a hundred mile.