The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oras second-class matter SUBSCRIPTION BATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail or Express.)

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THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. "(Issued Every Thursday.)

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vania avenue PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26

LIBERTY AND EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

During the brief period of control of the United States the yellow fever in the island, endemic there for two centuries or more, was completely extirpated. What our anti-imperialists, as they call themselves, denounced as despotism" did this. It forced attention to sanitary conditions. It compelled a lazy, listless, worthless, halfcivilized people to pay some attention to physical conditions to which man conform if he is to live on the earth. This, however, is "tyranny." the Cubans kept the yellow fever within themselves, and they alone perished by R. we might pardon it to the "spirit of liberty," and to the desire of "National independence." But they pass the reck and rot of yellow fever on to the United States.

Through a mosquito, generated by the rodigality of Nature in the tropical or semi-tropical climate of the West Indies, the yellow fever is widely propagrated. The same mosquito is found on our Gulf coasts, in Florida and Louisiana. But the disease is not endemic stamp it out. All cases of yellow fever that appear in the United States are traceable to the virus introduced from shroad Cuba is the main source whence the United States, one year after another, is infected. Authority of the it out. But the United States withdrew its authority; Cuba is "independent"; there is no authority to enforce sanitary regulations, and with the boon of liberty revives the luxury of yellow

The New York Herald, which is more than friendly to Cuba, and was among the journals which insisted on Cuban independence or autonomy, now insists that Cuba is not carrying out its agreement with the United States in the matter of sanitation and repression and extirpation of yellow fever, even now prevailing there. What rational person ever supposed it would or could? cal countries exerting themselves in pursuance of any fixed, definite and continuous purpose. Why bother about liberty and independence for them? Their natural and irreclaimable condition is that of slouching idleness.

It would have little importance but for the fact that people of the more energetic races are of necessity in con-tact, more or less, with them. The tropics yield fruits and various products that the people of other zones essential to the commerce, to the comfort and to the progress of mankind. We shall not allow Cuba, therefore, to shut herself up. What goes on in Cuba, in the way of breeding and spreading disease, is our business.

Beyond all question the yellow fever in the United States last Summer was introduced from Cuba. It was traced from Havana to New Orleans, with unerring certainty. Now we have a right to protect ourselves against a neighboring evil. We reserved that right expressly in the matter of sanitation in Cuba. One of the conditions on which the autonomy of that island was grantwill execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious dismay be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the nmerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing

The fact that Cuba is utterly ignor ing this agreement and requirement alarms the people of our Southern States. We find the New Orleans s-Democrat saying that "a condi tion of affairs exists in the island sufficient to warrant an inquiry by Congress as to whether Cuba is carrying the true spirit of the agreement, which requires the Cuban govern to take charge of and control the sanitation of the island, and to maintain the thoroughly satisfactory sanitary conditions that prevailed during the

After one more experience with the of any interfering factor. Had some The burden caused by the original

introduction of yellow fever from Cubs Summer, the United States will act. Of course, under Cuban autonomy, no remedy ever will be found. Administration of Cuba by an intelligent and energetic power is as necessary for Cuba as for the United

AS TO NEWSPAPER SUPPORT. SALEM, Or., Dec. 24-(To the Editor),attracted great attention and was much approved. There has been considerable talk of what rien The Oregonian would support or oppose for pominations and the stroumement that all will be given the same treatment settles that. The striking candidates for large sums \$500 \$750. They asked for \$500 and he turned them down hard. They wanted to dig up \$500 and he has not done so. has signed up a contract for \$400. They wanted to pay \$650 for advertising and he declined. Many people think all newspapers are run that way. I find people who think The Oregonian was paid for printing the Withycombe inter-view, the Geer announcement, and the Toose A candidate has an undoubted right

to buy and pay for advertising in a newspaper, just as he has to print election cards, purchase biliboard space, hire a hall or employ a brass band. But the newspaper that sells its support or favor to a candidate for money corruptly bargains away its independence. deceives and wrongs its readers, lowers the tone of the honorable profession of journalism, and does great harm to the public service. It is tainted money paid to tainted journalism. No newspaper retain the respect and confidence of the public, which it must have if it is to keep circulation and prestige. There is, of course, a class of "hold-up" newspapers, just as there are blackleg lawyers and blackmail doctors; but they are ephemeral and can have no perms nent success. Their methods always find them out. If certain newspapers in the Willamette Valley are endeavoring thus to make hay while the political sun is shining, as our correspondent says, they will find speedily that they cannot long fool the public; nor can the candidates who are said to have enered into such a conspiracy with them

No newspaper is under obligation to print gratis whatever a candidate or any other person asks it to print. But or moment on its merits as news; it can follow no other policy as to political or any other matters, and survive. The newspaper must, however, be the sole judge as to what is news, and the skill fairness, activity and honesty with which it exercises that function will be the exact measure of its success with the public. It cannot permit its colto be edited by candidates, for office, or by any other persons or interests outside of its own office. That is what happens when "influence"

During a political campaign there are many things for which a newspaper may properly be paid, and for which it ought to be paid, but support, favor, "pull," are not among them. The Withycombe interview, the Geer announcement and the Toose announce nent were news-excellent news-and The Oregonian printed one and all conspicuously, and, for that matter, exclusively. If candidates or any others have anything to say, they naturally seek The Oregonian as the medium through which to say it. Here all are treated alike. They know it; the publ knows it; and no candidate is under any illusions as to the support The Oregonian will give him before the primary, or in any doubt that he and his candidacy will have all the considers tion they deserve to have.

CONSULAR REPORM IMPERATIVE. Official statistics compiled by the De-

partment of Commerce and Labor and printed in yesterday's Oregonian confirm previous commercial reports re-garding decrease in the flour trade with hins. As has frequently been said, this decrease is due almost exclusively of the malady, and completely stamped to enforcement of the Chinese boycott, This particular commodity has not been singled out because of features of special vulnerability, but because it is the most important of our exports to the Flowery Kingdom, and any impression made on the business is more easily understood than in some commodity of minor importance. This boycott did not get into effective working order early enough this year to make any marked impression on the totals for other commodities, but it is certain that its effect will be felt quite materially in 1906. It is daily becoming more apparent that some of our Consuls have been stupidly neglectful of our interests in never will find the inhabitants of tropi- the Far East, or we should not, months ago, have been misled by their calming reports to the effect that the boycott was not serious, and that it was dying out. Now that we are beginning to realize how serious it may be, there is good prospect for at least a portion of the blame to be placed where it belongs. The Consular service has for many years been regarded as a kind of a standing joke. Except in a few cases, it has been used for the purpose of supplying berths for men who had outlived their usefulness for political purposes, and were incompetent for anything else. The principal reason for so many of our consular berths being occupied by men of this class is that the emoluments of the office are insufficient to attract good men. The American exporter, with a single line of goods which he was destrous of introducing into the Orient, would refuse to employ a man to represent him abroad

> or three times as large as that at which plenty of Consuls are available. And yet the Consul is supposed to represent not only one, but hundreds of American exporters, who are desirous of expanding our trade relations with foreign countries. There are so many broken-down political hangers-on who must be taken care of, either at home or abroad, that it will be a very difficult matter to change speedily this unfor-tunate system. The President has frequently acknowledged the weakness of the consular service by repeatedly calling attention to necessity for its im-provement. The principal stumblingblock which Congress will throw in the way of those who might attempt to replace the incompetents with good men

> who could not command a salary two

While it might not be possible to secure a material advance in salaries, there may be opportunity to do something in increasing fees or allowing a certain percentage of the value of imports to go to the Consul in whose foreign territory these goods were distribated. This would prove an incentive to activity and watchfulness, and, if a Consul were fully aware that his emol-uments depended on the amount of business handled in his territory, he would be quick to note the appearance preted without ruining the order.

such system as this been in effect du the past year, it is a certainty that the State Department would not have been misled by calming reports regarding the Chinese boycott until it was too late to head off the movement without more trouble than can now be esti-mated or understood.

MONOPOLIZING POWER FROM STREAMS The Idaho courts are drawing the

lines closely in defining the rights of appropriators of water from streams for power purposes, and evidently there will be little opportunity for individuals or corporations to maintain control of water without using it. A power company operating at Twin Falls, on Snake River, filed on 18,000 cubic feet per second in 1900, and built a dam to develop power to that extent. The capacity of the plant, however, required use of only 2150 cubic feet per se and the remainder was permitted to run to waste until needed by an enlarged plant. Early in the present year another filing for 4000 cubic feet per second was made by a man who proposed to take the water from the stream above the dam. The first appropriator brought an injunction suit, claiming that he was entitled to his full 10,000 feet whenever he was ready to use it. The court held that the first appropriator's right was limited to the unt it was then using, while the next appropriator acquired the next While the dispatches are not right. very full upon the matter, it is evident that the court held that the first appropriator had not put the water to eficial use within a reasonable time.

power purposes, but in these few cases the courts have declared that the appropriator must put the water to neficial use within a reasonable time. or lose his right. What constitutes a reasonable time is left to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. The rule of beneficial use as the measure of the right of an appropriator is necessary in a country where water power and irrigation play an important part in industrial development. man must not be permitted to acquire a right to water flowing in a publi stream and then maintain that right without using the water. The old doc trine of riparian rights serves as a protection for the non-user of water, and such a principle has no proper place in

Inthis state there have been few cases

in court involving the extent of the

right of appropriators of water for

the laws of a new and growing country. A GRAVE INSURANCE PROBLEM

Of local application merely and therefore not widely important, the decision of Justice Gaynor, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, adverse to the new rates fixed by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum will, nevertheless, excite general discussion on account of the present interest of all classes of people in whatever affects the problem of life insurance. It is understood that the Royal Arcanum was confronted by a condition which, sooner or later, in evitably confronts every fraternal order. The increasing average age of the members entailed an increasing death The payments from the older members fell far below their death dues, and the order was driven to follow one of three courses; to go into bankruptcy, to initiate new members enough to meet the deficit, or to increase the annual payments.

The first course need not be discussed. The second was impossible. It would mpose upon the new members the burden of paying assessments sufficient to meet their own insurance together with the excessive death dues of the older members. Of course, such a financial prospect could not attract young men; but to meet the exigency it must no only attract them, but must gain them in a proportion to the whole membership increasing every year. Such task exceeds human powers. The authorities of the order adopted the third and only practicable course; they in-

increasing annual dues. The increase may be confined to new members; a fital rise may be imposed on the whole membership; or the dues may be so graduated to increase with the age of the membership that they shall exactly meet the growing cost of his insurance. It is understood that the Supreme Council adopted the third court by dissatisfied members and the decision now under discussion is against the policy of the council, though other courts have sustained it. Disregarding legal subtleties, the broad, equitable ground for the adverse decision must be that members of the Royal Arcanum admitted to the order petitor. under a certain rate acquire a vested right in their insurance at that rate. That being so, an increase of rates would amount to a partial confiscation of their vested right.

Since the laws of mathematics per mitted the Royal Arcanum no other choice than that between bankruptcy and an advance in rates, one would not have looked for a contest against the principle of the action of the Supreme Council. Partial confiscation of a vested right would seem preferable to total loss. But, so far as an outsider can determine, it is fallacious to hold that an advance in rates involves confiscation or any breach of contract between the order and its members. The constitution of the Royal Arcanum necessarily forms an implicit part of the contract with the members, and certainly no vested rights can accrue contrary to the provisions of the fun-damental law of the order. This fundamental law, it is alleged, confers the power of fixing insurance rates upon the Supreme Council. It is difficult, therefore, to feel that the decision of the Brooklyn court is logically sound.

Still, it may be argued that the power to fix rates does not involve authority to change rates after membership has begun. The Supreme Council may raise rates for prospective members, not for actual ones. This view is possible, but it is unreasonable. To raise the rates for entering members only would place them at a disadvantage in the order. It would amount to a penalty for join-ing and would discourage growth, no matter how small the difference might be. But to meet the exigency the difference must be large. The entering member must pay very much higher rates than his predecessors, for he must not only insure himself, he must also make up his share of the deficit in the insurance of the old members. burden young men would not endure. They would prefer to found new orders, just as they are actually doing almos daily. It is out of the question, there-

out also that the whole country loves Roosevelt for the enemies he has made.

niscalculation of rates ought to be shared by all the me amount of this burden is easy to state. It is such a sum as will exactly balance the total of the increased cost of insurance accruing inevitably to each member with his increasing age. preme Council has distributed it, not without equity, by making the rate of insurance increase for every member with his age. Still, against this method there is much to be said. It may not unjust, but it certainly is not fraternal. To increase a man's burden as his atrength diminishes seems to violate some of the fundamental principles of the mutual benefit orders. Much nearer the ideal is the "level rate." This makes a man pay while he is young for the increasing decrepitude of age, and is thus in harmony with sound, prudential maxims as well as with the laws

of mathematics.

The Government continues to inrease its figures on the wheat yield of 1905, and the bears in the Chicago market take full advantage of the misleading information and hammer the mar-The crop was worked up to 692,-800,000 bushels in the report which appeared Thursday, and the market railed off nearly 2 cents per bushel in consequence. Meanwhile millers and buyers of actual wheat are endeavoring to locate this enormous crop. Last year, with a crop of only 552,000,000 bushels, the American visible at this date amounted to 28,585,000 bushels This year, with the Government showing a crop 140,000,000 bushels larger than year, the visible supply is 38.835,-000 bushels. The Government later in the season will have some difficulty in explaining why an increase of 140,000. 00 bushels in the crop falls to produce a greater increase than 250,000 bushels in the visible supply. The only drawback to this belated explanation will be that it will not appear until after all the wheat has been marketed on a market where values are based on a crop of 992,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons was defeat. ed in his last ring contest, and at the same time he lost his wife, who eloped with a handsomer, older and wealthier man. Now the ancient prizefighter asserts that his heart is broken. Pending future developments, that portion the soft-hearted public which takes the slightest interest in the movements of these creatures of the under-world should withhold its sympathy for Robert. His heart was broken once before when another Mrs. Fitzsimmons-and probably as good a woman as ever went wrong enough to marry a prizefighter-died suddenly. The broken heart healed up so rapidly, however, that within less than two months Robert had recovered sufficiently to wed the unspeakable Mrs. Fitz, the third, who has just left him so abruptly. If there is sympathy demanded in this case, it should be held in reserve for the abandoned wife of the man who eloped with Mrs. Fitssimmons. At the present writing she seems to be the only respectable person mentioned in connection with the dirty mess.

A party of treasure-hunters has left England for Cocos Island to search for the treasure supposed to be buried in that famous island. Another party will shortly sail from Victoria, B. C., on the same errand. The identity of this Cocos Island treasure is almost as hazy as that of the famous Captain Kidd, and the Pacific Coast searchers for it are about as persistent as those who dug over so much of the Atlantic Coast in an effort to find the treasure-box of that pirate bold. If all of the money spent in these treasure-hunting expeditions could be turned over to one particular crew, there would be enough to satisfy their most sanguine expectations. Treasure-hunting on Cocos island is one of the many diversions wherein the pleasures of anticipation are always the only ones experienced in connection with the incident.

The action of the north-bank railroad nen in turning down White Salmon, in locating a station opposite Hood River, will have a tendency to cause propertyowners at other proposed towns along the route to be a little more reasonable in their demands. White Salmon has been quite a prominent fruit-shipping point for many years, and was quite The matter was taken into naturally the best location for the station. The property-owners in that vicinity will now pay the penalty for placing too high a valuation on their land by being forced into competition with Bingen, a town which, without the prestige of the railroad station would never have been much of a com-

> Three hundred dollars' fine and six hours: imprisonment at a social club was the punishment administered to a couple of wealthy Nebraska cattlemen who had fenced in 22,000 acres of Government land. As a consequence, the President is said to be "dissatisfied with the results of the prosecution" and has removed two of the officials who were responsible for the fallure to make the punishment fit the crime. There are still quite a number of land thieves at large in Kansas and Nebraska, and in view of the action of the President, it is probable that the next men to be convicted will hardly be permitted to serve out their sentence at a club,

A Salem attorney discovered som suspictous circumstances in the transactions of a timber-land operator and told the gentleman that he wanted no more of his business. The timber man didn't quit. He knew there was more than one attorney in Salem.

The United States Constitution fixes the term of a Representative in Congress at two years. The people of Oregon should fix the term at about ten or twenty years, by electing men whos fitness for the place will insure their re-election every two years.

than they expected in the way of dividends, there are no Lewis and Clark stockholders who will bewail the contribution of the other 75 per cent to the

Up at Eugene they are prosecuting a man for robbing a slot machine. Many a man will testify that a more appro-priate proceeding would be to prosecute Multnomah stayed on the field and

took its licking. You never find the Multnomah team explaining defeat by saying the referee did M. Ex-Governor Odell is likely to find THE PESSIMIST.

I wonder if the conductors kept the Yesterday, it was the 5th day of De-Yesterday, it sember, and Christmas

This is the era of peace on earth and good will toward men.

Which also includes the ladies, the dear,

When the shepherds on the plains of idaea saw the angel who brought the glad tidings, "they were sore atraid."

weet things.

I noticed that the most handsomely decorated Christmas trees were in the houses where the window shades were

I got three new neckties, a nice clock for the front hall; and then, there were some other things that I remember having sent off two or three years ago myself. My little boy gave me a drum and a pair of lppers. He was sure that they were just what I would want. I will give him the drum, but will retain the slippers and hand them to him later, one at a time. It s more blessed to give than to receive. That is why I will need the slippers.

I always did like Christmas. We hear so many beautiful sentiments and moral precepts, which we follow when we have

I have especially admired that story about Santa Claus. It is so simple and instructive. It is particularly helpful to boys. It arouses their imagination and their inventive faculties. It was the first lie I ever heard. As I remember the cirumstances, I wanted to sit up and watch six by four-foot Santa Claus crawl through a six-inch stovepipe hole. They wouldn't let me do it, and I had to go to bed. After that it was quite easy for me to understand the other stories I heard at Sunday school.

On the street, the other day, a man told me that it was a wise merchant who first invented Christmas. I would have laughed louder than I did, but, at the time, we vere walking past a department store where I saw some things that I had not bought. However, the joke was not lost, for the man who told it chuckled continuously until we came to another department store, where he saw some things that he had not bought. Then he stopped laughing.

I don't think much of that fellow who has been writing letters about his travels in Europe. He didn't stay there lons enough. Henry James was there 20 years. A lady who thinks a great deal of him-of Henry, I mean-writes as follows: "The patriot must inevitably welcome almost with a plous gratitude a long series o impressions made upon a mind prepared to receive the fine, clustve, imperceptible eed of English and European influences to nourish it with the substance of a rich intelligence, and bring it to a luxuriant fruitage of ripe reflection." It is obvious that a fine, clusive, imperceptible seed like that needs a lot of nourishment; and it is well that Henry stayed as long as he did. I doubt if there is any one else who could have stood it.

Rev. Charles D. Williams, of Cleveland in an article in the December McClure's, produces a scheme whereby we can all be come good. The result is to be achieved through the efforts of the Christian

Our chief trouble, according to Mr. Willlams, is that our religious sense is so exhausted by building libraries and univer sities and being decent at home, that we are obliged to have a rest. In other words, as the reverend gentleman says, we display a "lack of moral co-ordination a fivided and disintegrated conscience. Now, that is the meanest thing tha

has been sald about us yet. But to continue with what the eminen divine has to say; speaking of some of our first families, he says: "They are morally right and wrong. They are for the most part utterly unconscious of the flagrant iquity of their doings."

That is very bad,

The remedy-like Thomas Luwson, he has a remedy-to quote again from the distinguished clergyman, is this: "The church is to teach men to do business and to yote as they pray, in the fear of God; to go to the polls or the legislative halls as they go to the sacrament, in the fear of God. . . ."

It looks to me as though it was time fo the church to get busy, because, as Mr. Williams says, "here lies the searching and final test of our modern Christianity. Can it produce such men today. cannot or will not, it must perish, whatever arguments may be alleged as to its authenticity and authority."

It is sincerely to be hoped that our local pastors will do their share by taking some of Portland's politicians in hand and show them the error of their ways.

Although America seems to be in a bad way, there is still hope. Dr. Torrey and his musical colleague, Mr. Alexander, the successors of Moody and Sankey, have returned to this country and will soon have the situation well in hand. Dr. Torrey, besides being a powerful preacher, is a capable demonstrator of the power and efficacy of prayer. The best thing that he has done in that line is quoted by the Literary Digest: "I prayed the Lord that he would help

me choose a good suit of clothes, and lead me to the right pattern. I was asking him to take the lead in the least little detail of my every-day life as I had never done before. We went through the rolls of cloth, and, of course, my eye settled on the best roll in the lot. I inquired its price. The tailor said, 'A suit in that cloth would be \$40.' I said, 'Then it's no use talking about that one.' We went along, and each piece of cloth seemed to be unsuitable, and finally the man turned to me and said. You liked that first ple better than any didn't you? I said, 'Yes.' 'Well,' he said, 'there was a man came in here and had a suit made of that cloth, but it didn't quite fit him, and he was not pleased with it. It is a new sult-never been worn. If it should fit you, I will let you have it for \$18." tried it on, and it fitted me exactly, with the exception that the trousers had to be shortened a little; so I had 12 left for thes and collars. Thus I learned a lesson that I have never forgotten-that God answers prayers for temporal things as well as

That was all right. Nevertheless would have been a little bit better if the rousers had fit.

Mighty Stingy Country.

The new King of Norway will get the measily salary of 200,000 a year, or only four times as much as the President of

WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.

Banks and Capital.

Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore.) The wonderful progress of the South is in no way better illustrated than by the enormous growth of its banking facilities A study of the statistics issued by the Controller of the Currency and covering the last 25 years, from 1880 to 1905, mprehensively displays the vast chievement of this section. In 1880 there were 220 national banks in the entire bouth from Maryland to Texas, but now there are 1221. In 1880 the national banking capital in this section was only \$45,-508,000, pow it is \$126,027,000, and while 35 years ago the surplus of the South's nafonal banks was only \$0,000,000 and a few thousands over, it is now \$50,257,000. National bank deposits in the South have grown from \$4,729,000 to over \$469,022,000 within the same period.

tional banks in the South displays its South from 259 to 1221 national banks is an increase of 455 per cent. Furthermore, Mr. Murphy while the mational banking capital in the whole country advanced during those 25 years from \$467,362,985 to \$759,570,228, an increase of 74.75 per cent. the South's death of Sens years from \$457,553,985 to \$759,879,225, an increase of 75.75 per cent, the South's growth from over \$45,000,000 to more than \$158,000,000 of national banking capital in the same time is a gain of 155.45 per cent, also the national banking surplus in the whole country rose from over \$125,000,000 to nearly \$455,000,000, an increase of \$265.55 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South, by going from \$265.55 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South, by going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South, by going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South, by going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South. By going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South. By going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South. By going from \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South of the Senate and \$265.50 per cent \$265.50 per cent, but the national banking surplus in the South of the Senate specific the series of the Character of the Senate specific the series of the Character of the Senate specific the series of the S whole country rose from over \$120,000,000 to nearly \$418,000,000, an increase of 245.55 per cent, but the national hanking surplus in the South, by going from \$2,000,000 to over \$50,000,000, displays an increase of \$57.72 per cent. This shows the rapidity of Southern advancement in a striking manner.

Not the least interesting feature of these statistics is the gain displayed in some states in the number of national banks therein. Mississippi, for instance, had no national banks in 1880-although had no national banks in 1880-although 13 years previously she had two-but in 1865 she has 25. The great State of Texas had 13 national banks a quarter of a century ago, now she has 40; Florida had only two then, but now 34; Virginia had 17, now 85; West Virginia had 17, but now 79; Georgia had 13, now 61; Alabama had nine, now 61. Both Maryland and Kentucky had each a comparatively large number of national banks in 1880, the former possessing 35, and today 88, while the latter then had 65, but now 124. But most of the large gains in the number of national banks are clearly results ber of national banks are-clearly results of the act of March 14, 1999, authorizing the establishment of national banks with less than \$50,000,000 capital. For instance, n 1900 Texas had 223 national banks, now she has 440, us heretofore stated; Ala-banna had 28, now 67; Georgia 27, now 63; West Virginia 40, now 72; Virginia 43, now 85; Kentucky 81, now 124; Arkansas

ad 7, now 28; Louisiana 21, now 25 National banking capital in the South
rose from a total of about \$15,500,000 in
1880 to nearly \$22,500,000 in 1880, but in
1890 it had fallen back to about \$15,500,000,
yet during the last five years it has risen
from that comparatively low figure to
over \$125,000,000. But there has never been
any halt in the sain of Southern banking.

It is followed to another than will
it is foolish to enact laws, he said;
it is foolish to enact laws, he said; iny halt in the gain of Southern banking irplus. From \$9,000,000 in 1880 it rose to \$21,000,000 in 1800 and to \$30,000,000 in 1800 and \$50,000,000 in 1805. Undivided profits have gone up from below \$4,000,000 in 1800 to nearly \$12,000,000 in 1800 to nearly \$27,000,000

more impressive than this? Yet it must be remembered that in this quarter of a contury deposits in Southern national banks have increased from a total of \$84, 729,000 to a total of \$469,012,228, which is a gain of very nearly 65 per cent. And it must furthermore not be forgotten that there statistics do not include the numer-ous private and state banks in the South, number many more than the national banks therein, nor the trust com-panies that also engage in banking, all of which classes of financial institutions are constantly growing in numbers and

RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAZING

When the facts of the Branch-Meri-ether tragedy first transpired, The "The records of the Senate up to Post was at no loss to identify it as the fruit—and the perfectly legitimate fruit—of a survival of hazing. It stood unmistakably revealed in that sinister light, and we so described it in our editorial comment at the time.
Meriwether had been hazed—they call
it "running" now, but it is the same
old abominable persecution in another
name—and Meriwether, instead of submitting to the outrage, forced a fight upon his tormentor. New it appears that hazing, or run-

ning—label the barbasism as you will—has been going on steadily, and not so very secretly at that. Young Meriwether told no tales. He took his own case in hand, and managed it as best he could for his dignity and self-re-spect. It was plain enough that he had no protection save in his own courage and his own strong arm. Any-one could see that he had to fight or incur the contempt and ostracism of the whole academy.

the whole academy.

Whose fault was it? Whose fault is it now with this hazing and little boys sent to the hospital every few days? When Willard Brownson was superintendent at Annapolis, he exe-cuted the law and expelled three haz-ers, as was his bounden duty. Then came Congress repudiating its own laws and reinstated those three oflaws and reinstated those three of-fenders. They had a pleasant holiday, lost nothing in grade, escaped a little unpleasant service, and are at present, on the whole, distinctly beneficiaries of the episode. Congress is making a great uproar over these recent dis-closures of hazing and general rufflan-ism, but what could Congress have expected after reinstating the hazers ex-pelled by Admiral Brownson, and thus scaling their offenses with approval? Is it now proposed to hold Admiral Sands responsible for conditions which Congress itself has deliberately creat-

Meanwhile, as the perfectly natural product of all this hypercritical non-sense, we are developing at Annapoli every latent instinct of cowardice and hoodlumism. It is all very fine for Congress to get up on its hind legs and snort at the spectacle now presented for its inspection. All the same, the fault lies at the Government's

Kansas City Journal.

The death of Edward Atkinson will not force the anti-imperialist organization out of existence. There are still three n

'Poppin' Time Is Kissin' Time.'

Woman's Home Companion.
They eat before the kitchen range.
The corn was bobbling in the past,
the was a sweet and loving lass.
He was a brave but bashful man.

For full a year on her he'd called And looked the love he here the maid, But still it seemed he never would Declare himself without her aid.

So weary of the long delay,
A hint resolved to give to him.
She said, "Look at the frisky of
I do declare it's poppin", Jim!

"It's poppin', pospin', Jim' Dear me! What is it tailin', don't you know?" He blushed and ross. "I guess." said he, "It's tellin' me it's time to got"

THE SENATE AND DUELING.

Remarkable Increase of National Mitchell Incident Recalls an Episods Following Broderick's Death.

Washington Star. The incident concerning the manner which the Senate received the news of the death of the late Senator tchell of Oregon has passed into history and in years to come may be cited as a basis for similar action. But during the cloak-room discussion of that incident there was little or no reference to a somewhat similar case that occurred in 1860, when culogles were being pronounced on Senator David C. Broderick of California, who died from wounds received while tighting a duel with Judge Terry of

ils state.
It happened that this incident occurred on the first day that Edward V. Murphy went into the Senate chamber as a stenographer to assist in reporting the proceedings of that body. Theodore F. Shuey and Mr. Murphy But it is by comparison with the growth of the national banking system in the entire country that the establishment of national banks in the country that the establishment of national banks in the country that conspicuous gains. The number of naMonday morning he made his appear
tional banks in the entire country in 1880
ance in the Senate to assist in the
was 2000 now it is 5757, an increase of work of reporting the proceedings. Saturday night, and on the

"In accordance with custom." Mr. Murphy yesterday, "Senator Henry P. Has sem of California on February 13, 1850, announced to the Senate the death of Senator Broderick, and the Senate proceeded to pay tributes to

private and public character of Senator Broderick, and then entered test against the Senate paying to a man who had lost his life result of a duel, in violation of the laws of his country.

"Life taken in a duel, said Senator oster, 'Is by the common law mur-Foster, is by the common law mur-der. Fighting a duel is a criminal offense. I believe in all the states of the Union, punished in different states with different degrees of severity. Very serious disabilities are annexed to the offense in many states. In this to the offense in many states. y states. In this Congress of 1829 District by a law of the surviving party and all persons concerned in a duel in which either party is slain or mortally wounded are deemed guilty of felony and are pun-ishable by imprisonment in the Peni-tentiary at hard labor for any term not exceeding ten years.

"The Senator gave further details of the manner in which the law regard-ed the crime of mortal dueling at that day. He then announced that he was not ready to recognize of honor as a 'higher law' laws of man and the laws of God. He

ute of respect to his memory.

"It is idle to enact laws," he said:
"It is foolish to expect that they will be obeyed, if faces whose last volbe obeyed, it those whose last vol-untary act in life is to violate them are publicly honored as heroes and martyrs. With no disposition to war with the dead, or to give unnecessary pain to the living, I must vote against

incident a brief address eulogistic of the dead Senator, written by Senator Wade of Ohlo, was read by Senator Foot of Vermont, in the absence of Senator Wade, Senator Foot announcing that he fully concurred with the sentiments expressed Wade's address.

"Then Senator Toombs, one of the ablest and most extreme of the Southern Senators, after an eloquent tribute to the memory of Broderick, closed his address with a defense of the code of honor, the last, perhaps, ever uttered on the floor of either house of Congress.

"I think no man under any circumstances,' he declared, 'car note honorable death than to fall in

that time, and such has since uniformly been the case, on the concin-sion of such ceremonies, show that the resolutions of respect were 'agreed to unanimously and the Senate adunanimously and the Senate journed, but upon that occasion imous consent could not be ob-owing to the opposition of Se Foster, and so the record merely reads:

"The resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned."

Solemn Meditations From Missouri.

Columbus (Mo.) Herald. "The most dangerous thing a man can do is to fall in love. If he falls into a ditch he may break a leg or a neck, but when he falls in love he sometimes breaks his heart, and that is worse. How mysterious is this business of falling in love, anyway. The youth goes soberly along the path of everyday evistence. He has no thought save his work, no eye for aught save the duty at his door. Suddenly a look, a roice, a face, and he is in love. No more a pathway undis-turbed. The world has changed. A new ideal has arisen. The gray clouds fade into a blue sky and he blacks his boots twice a day. Whether love be caused by electricity or microbes, it certainly comes unbidden. Reason has little to do with it. Imagination is its beiner and sentiment its twin. A man who can keep out of debt and out of love will never be mis-

erable, and never happy." When Peace Shall Reign.

From Puck. "But sleeping on your arms night after night is not a great hardship?"
The conscript saluted respectfully.
"Oh, no, sir!" said he. "Our new musket, you see, is a combined musket and
folding bed. Of course, there is always
the danger of the thing shutting up and
smothering one, but the life of a soldier
to rever free from danger. "The sweet

is never free from danger. 'Tis sweet to die for one's country." "You are a brave fellow!" "Thank you, sir!

Fun in a Few Paragraphs.

"Do you believe honesty is the best pol-ley?" "Well, it has the deferred dividend feature."-Puck. "But is an operation absolutely necessary, doctor?" "Certainly; I've got to have a vacation next month."—Smart Sot. "Should you say that a man is "sick of a fever or "Ill of a fever"?" "Depends on how long he has been that way. If it is long I should think he would be sick of it."—Judge.

Mrs. Newgraft—Yea, Henry, they call this place Palm Beach. Mr. Newgraft—Very appropriate, Maria. Everybody you meet holds out his palm.—Chicago Dally News.

out his pairs.—Chicago Dally News.
Comic man (to unappreciated tenor, whose song has just been received in stony silence)—
I say, you're not coing to sing an encore, are you? Unappreciated tenor (firmly)—Yea, I am. Serve them right!—Punch.

De Tanque—I never saw Guzzler in such a condition as he was in last night! I was positively shocked. O'Soaque—Why, he was perfectly sober. De Tanque—I know. That's what gave me the shock.—Fhiladelphia Record.

ord.
"Which do you think we had better make."
said one Russian official. "threats or prom-less". "Whichever you choose," answered the other. "The people are paying just as much attention to one as to the other."—