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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1986.

SENATORIAL MADNESS.

It is the fashion in certain quarters to speak of the Republican Senators who oppose President Roosevelt as conservative," while those who support his measures are called "radical." This nomenclature is not wholly unjust. It has as much fairness as could be expected from those who use it; perhaps nore. A "conservative" is properly one who tries to "conserve" something from destruction or decay, as sait does meat or formaldehyde does stale fish. When the thing to be conserved is already hadly decomposed, the task of saving it naturally becomes difficult. This is the case with our conservative Senators who have undertaken to do for the special privileges of the railroad corporations what creosots does for a rot-

Some of these conservative Senators like Elkins, are members of lawless ralfroad companies; some depend upon the corporations for their places, like Dryden; some, like Foraker, aspire to higher honors through corporation influence; but all of them are zealous in performing their anticeptic function, and they bulk at no means which they think will serve their purpose. Their plan of campaign in the present session of Congress has been to work systo discredit President cause they justly regard him as the intolerable tyranny which the corporations exercise over the Nation. If they can discredit the President and destroy his influence, as they reason, corporare plutocratic rule, with all its iniquities, will be safe indefinitely.

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Their reasoning is wrong, for the struggle against the oligarchy of special privilege is a deep and resistless National movement. If it loses one leader it will find another; and the corporations would learn to their sorrow. should Mr. Roosevelt be displaced, that his successor, as an exponent of the people's determination, would not be ess radical than he is, but more so. The President is the best friend the corporations have in public life, because he wishes to be absolutely fair. To break down his influence would not intrench the plutocracy in its iniquitous privileges; it would, on the contrary, lear the way for some demagogue whose mandate from the people would be to execute wrath instead of justice. In resisting justice the corporations invite the whichwind, as Mr. Rayner and others have warned them. But they are deaf to warning. They fatuously style themselves a "bulwark against popular passion"; they are nothing more than pebbles on the seashore which the evolutionary tide that makes for justice will presently overwhelm. The one effectual bulwark between the indignation of the people and the corporations is the National confidence in the unbending integrity of the President; and this confidence the corporation Senators are trying to destroy.

Their conspiracy involves two steps the first, to thwart all those measures which the President recommends; the second, to vilify him because those measures have falled. This method of ruining a man has often been applied before, both in public and private life, and has frequently succeeded. It is based upon the belief that the plain need in bad times as well as good times. people are too ignorant to learn the truth for themselves and too stupid to penetrate even a shallow artifice. The tyranny of the plutocrats, like all other tyrannies, makes contempt for popular intelligence the first article of its creed. The first part of the Senatorial conspiracy against the President has been fairly successful. All his favorite measures but one have been Revision of the Philippine ariff, the Santo Domingo treaty, the joint statehood bill, are all dead; and the corporation Senators are gilb with fair and specious excuses for the slaughter. The Philippine tariff as it stands protects the beetgrower; the reaty invades the sacred prerogatives Senate; the joint statehood bill deprived the people of Arizona of the right to vote upon the question of adon to the Union. These reasons

The bills were killed to discredit the "Look at your Roosevelt," Aldrich and the other corporation Sen-ators say to the people, "he is the man who was going to do things. What has he done?" This second move in the conspiracy they are now making with

far as to say that nothing has been done toward digging the Isthmian Canal. Mr. Roosevelt, it is shricked, has brought nothing but confusion and corruntion to Panama. This is not true. but the Senate has done its best by meddling and obstruction to make it true. It is a malignant lie, but the corporation interests think nothing of lies o gain their ends. Witness the brazen perjuries of the beef-trust retainers in the Chicago trial. Witness the complacent mendacity of the railroad presidents before the Senate committee last April.

The corporation Senators know, an everybody else knows, that the denial of turiff reform and rate regulation will probably make the next Congress Democratic. They are now shamelessly taking measures to throw the blame for this also upon the President. It will come about, they say, on account of popular disgust with his radicalism. They are quite willing to ruin the Republican party to save the special privileges of the corporations which they represent. Party means no more to them than bonor or patriotism. What they really hope for is to build up a plutocratic party from both Republican and Democratic malcontents and carry the next Presidential election by wholesale bribery. What they dread most keenly is to see Mr. Roosevelt nominated for a second elective term. It may be, however, that their own eafety as well as the safety of the country depends upon , that very contingency which they are working so hard to forestall.

TOO EARLY FOR HARD TIMES. The period of unrest and financial uneasinees that always reaches its height at a Presidential election has become so distinctly a feature of our National life that it is regarded as perfectly natural and unavoidable. Reasoning from the experience of the past. timid people are already commencing to croak mildly over possible trouble two years hence. A prosperous, well-fed Eastern financier who rode into Portland in a private car a few days ago in an interview printed in The Oregonian expressed the belief that the country was about to take another plunge into a period of hard times. His reasons for such a belief were the usual ones given-the approaching Presidential election, excess of speculation, general feeling of unrest among the working classes. Fortunately for the people, the prosperity of the country is too pronounced, and new wealth is be ing created too rapidly, to admit of an accurate comparison of this year with any of its predecessors.

There will, of course, be some disagreement at the coming Presidential election as to whether the trusts or the people own the country, and there is possibility that a change in National entiment may switch to the consumers and producers some of the millions that have in the past been absorbed by our "infant" industries. But the millionaires who are thus deprived of their colossal tariff graft will be the only ones who will feel any bad effects from the change. The country as a whole has added to its stock of wis dom as well as wealth. The last previous era of hard times is not so far in the remote past that the memory of what happened then has become a blur A great many thousand people who were submerged by that wave of financial depression still remember th sensation, and in the years of prosperity that have followed they have been continually on their guard against a repetition of their unpleasant finan-

cial experience. These people will not be caught nap-Roosevelt, and they have done this be- ping again, and, being on their guard, will be prepared not only to weather principal menace to the monstrous and any financial gale that may blow, but also to help others less fortunately sitnated. Several years of good crops and high prices have placed the farm the country in excellent conditi-

meeting a period of adversity, even if it should come. So far as the Pacific Northwest is concerned, there is an extremely remote possibility of any immediate change in present conditions. Our prosperity is founded on the everincreasing output of farms, forests, fisheries and mines, and for all of these products there is an ever-increasing demand. They are staples and will sell in times when luxuries must be rejected. It is not only the people and small corporations that have been guarding against hard times by preparing for them, but the railroads have also been getting out anchors to the windward.

An Item in yesterday's Oregonian mentioned the appropriation by the O. R. & N. Co. of \$600,000 for the purpose of straightening out the curves and reducing grades on a few miles of track between Portland and The Dalles. An enormous expenditure-more than the original cost of the track involvedhad already been made for a portion of the distance, and with the money now available the track will be in perfect condition by the end of the year and the cost per ton per mile of handling freight will be very much lower than it was when the last previous financial panic forced the road into the hands of a receiver. Not only will the main line of the road be in the best possible shape for economical operation, but a number of feeters will be contributing to the revenues. The West may feel a breath of the storm which the Eastern financlers are predicting, but it is a certainty that we are better prepared for it than we have ever been before, and can suffer but little, so long as we continue to produce in such large quantities staples in which the whole world stands in

WAR ON MOSQUITORS Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, reports that the director of the Breslau hygienic institute, having made a systematic war upon mosquitoes, is satisfied with the results. The first object was to destroy egg-bearing females, which were found in large numbers in the damp cellars of Breslau. These places were fumigated and the number failing on papers placed on the floors was enormous, often running up to 2000 in a single celler. For destroying the larvae in pools of water, fifty grains of "lavelcide" were put into a cubic meter of water and poured into the pool. This was found to kill all the larvae within half an hour, while

it did not harm frogs or fish. Breslau is the first city in Europe to wage systematic war upon mosquitoes Other German cities, that suffer from the plague of these insects, will follow the example of Bresiau, since, even where no contagious disease prevails of they are veritable pests in many low

lying cities of the empire.

The time has gone by when intelligent conspiracy they are now making with great parade and pomp. The President of the insent world. In is not so is a humbug, a false alarm, because he long ago that house files were accepted has accomplished nothing. They go so

had to be endured; now a simple wire screen keeps them out of the house. Fleas, as many will remember, were the veritable pests of the home fifty years ago; now they are little known, owing to intelligent methods of exterminating them. The farmer who is pestered with rats and the housekeeper whose premises are overrun with mice, cockroaches and other pests are reckoned by their more thrifty neighbors as too slothful or too ignorant to protect themselves, as they might and should, against these

rexatious and unclean tenants. It is the aggressive, progressive individual who wages war upon these pests of rural peace. The war against the mosquito, however, has assumed national and international proportions for the reason that the scheme of exterminating or even of holding this pest in check is too large for private enterprise to grapple successfully. Carriers of germs-originators and breeders of pestilence, sanitary science has been forced to take note of their mischief-making proclivities, and governments have been called upon to aid in exterminating them. The campaign against them has partially successful at many been points in our own country, and it has, as above noted, made progress in at least one European city.

DEBS' APPEAL TO HATE.

These be wild and whirling words, Mr. Debs. Things are not done in that way in America. If Moyer and Haywood are guilty, they must die for it, and whether they are guilty or not the ourts must decide. No million men will rise to save them from the gallows not one man will rise; for if they are convicted it will be after a fair trial and upon evidence which will convince every same person of their guilt. The courts are fair; the law favors the accused; the presumption of his innocence holds until it is overthrown by compe tent evidence. Such a thing as a "judicial class murder" has never been known in America; It would be as abborrent to the capitalists as to the socialists. The Judge who will try Haywood and Moyer is not a Jeffries. He has no wish to stain his ermine with nnocent blood. Their attorneys are learned and shrewd, versed in all the intricacies of the law, courageous, alert and of long experience. If there should be an atom of unfairness in the trial they would know it, all the country would learn of it from them and would execrate the Judge who permitted it. If there is a conspiracy against them. these lawyers will unravel and expose it. Nothing about the trial will be seeret, nothing will be hurried. It will be deliberate, impartial and fair. Mr. Debs and those who rave like him are worse enemies to workingmen than Standard Oil is. His appeal is not to reason, but to hate, and its effect, if it has any, will be not to help, but to hinder justice.

Marion County farmers have made agreements with the County Court to improve permanently over sixteen miles of public road this coming Summer by throwing up a good grade and putting on a surface of three coats of crushed ock, thereby making a highway that will be solid and smooth at all seasons of the year. This work is to be done under the provisions of the Tuttle aw, passed by the last Legislature, an with aid from the County Court. Just now it looks as though Marion is the er good-roads county of the state. That county has already gained a very enviable reputation by means of the ive or six miles of macadam road south of Salem, and with sixteen miles more added to this. Marion will begin to look down upon the rest of the state.

The Tuttle law provides that the people residing and owning property within two miles of a road may petition the County Court to have it improved by contract, and when a majority of the resident owners have so petitioned, the court must make plans and specifications and appoint viewers and survey ors to lay out the road and estimate the cost of making the improvement. A day is set for the hearing on the report of viewers and surveyors, and unless the owners of property that would bear two-thirds of the burden remonstrate, the improvement shall be ordered. At the hearing, however, the petition for improvement may be dismissed upon remonstrance by any number of property-owners if the court finds that the proceedings have been irregular or that it is not practical to accomplish the proposed work without an expense exceeding the aggregate benefits or that the proposed work will not be of public

utility or convenience.

If the petition be approved, the County Court must call for bids, and if these be found reasonable, the work must be let to the lowest bidder, a bond required, and the work, when performed, paid for by certificates issued by the County Treasurer, payable in ten annual installments, and secured by liens upon the land within the two-mile limit, the amount of the Hen upon each tract of land having been determined by the benefits derived and damages suffered. A property-owner may pay the installments before due if he so de sires. The certificates are transferable. The contractor must perform the work under the supervision of the County

Roadmaster. This is, in brief, the law under which the Marion County farmers are pro-ceeding. The county has offered to do-nate \$500 toward the cost of each mile of macadam, and it is estimated that the improvement will cost, in the aggregate, \$2500 a mile. There are about 2500 acres of land within the two-mile limit for every mile of road, so that the assessment will be about \$1 per acre, or 10 cents per acre per year for ten years. If a man owns land lying within the two-mile limit of two roads that are being improved, the County Court must take this into consideration

in making the assessment. Although this law provides for the letting of a contract, it is believed that in practice the farmers will do most of the work, for the contractors must hire men and teams and the farmers residing near can afford to work for a little less money than a man who resides at a distance. A man owning a 160-acre farm near the road would have an assessment of \$160, and could probably work out most of this if he so desired. The advantage over the old system of working out taxes is that under the old system no one in particular was respon sible and farmers put in their time without getting much result in the way of roadbuilding. Under this system the contractor has something at stake, and must perform the work according to When the work has been completed there will be a rock-surfaced road to show for the expenditure of time and money. The eagerness with which the Marion County farmers have taken up the offer of the County Court

vinced, after using the rock road south of Salem, that permanent highways ar worth all they cost.

The accumulation of wealth in a country where a few cents per day are onsidered good wages is necessarily slow, but when there are many millions of workers and the accumulation has een in process for many thousands of years, the results are astonishing. It is not surprising to learn that there are Chinese millionaires able to finance undertakings which would not appear small in America, the land of big financial operations. Canton Chinese have bought out the foreign owners of the projected Canton-Hankow Railway, paying nearly \$7,000,000, and will complete the road to Pekin with Chinese capital. The rush of applicants for stock was so great when it was issued that the soldiers were called out to maintain order in the streets of Canton. After the Chinese have built and watered the stock in a few rallroads there may be less of a rush for it, but it is beyond question that they are financially equipped for greater industrial development than can now be put through by any other Far Eastern countries.

"We know," said Senator Rayner, in discussing the rate bill, "that it costs less to ship goods the entire distance across the continent than it does to ship the same goods one-third the distance, and that when goods are destined from Boston to Salt Lake they are carried to California and back to Salt Lake in order to obtain the cheap rate." That is a statement of fact that cannot be refuted, but it will be extremely difficult for any rate regulation to change it. Last year steel rails were shipped from New York to Liverpool. discharged and reloaded, and then forwarded to Vancouver, B. C., at a lower through rate than the rail rate from New York to Vancouver. Water transportation is the only transportation that cannot be governed by a fixed schedule of distance tarlffs, and, wherever it is available, there will be in existence lower rates than can be made by the ratiroads operating on a fixed mileage basis.

Editor Hofer, of the Salem Capital Journal, intimates that The Oregonian published "a part of" certain correspondence with Candidate Tooze for the purpose of defeating that gentleman for Congress. Not at all. The Oregonian has no candidates for Congress to the First or any other district. It is willing that Mr. Tooze shall run on his merits, but it insists that neither he nor any candidate shall involve The Oregonian. To that end it cheerfully agrees to publish the remainder of the correspondence that led to the disclosure, or explanation, or exposure-whatever it may be fairly called-about the \$56 check, if Mr. Tooze or Editor Hofer will furnish it. It will do more. It will publish similar correspondence between Candidate Toose or any other andidate, and Editor Hofer himself,

We play no favorites. The City of Seattle is demanding \$341,000 for a piece of property which it admits has a maximum value of but \$200,000, and for which Mr. Harriman unwilling to pay more than \$250,000. If Mr. Harriman was familiar with the nflation system in use in Setttle, he would understand that \$3\$1,000 for \$200,000 lot was extremely reasonable in Seattle. The Councilmen who are engiseering the deal for the Queen City have undoubtedly applied the same system used by the farmer at an iso lated station in Texas, who charged the late Jay Gould \$50 per dozen for eggs needed for the table of his delayed private car. "Eggs must be scarce down said Mr. Gould. "Not very," retorted the farmer, "but men who can pay \$50 per dozen for them are darn scarce."

Where did the people who are com plaining about the slaughter of the murderous Moros get their ideas of what American soldiers are for? It is of course terrible that women and children should be slain; but they joined in the fighting, and there was no chance to discriminate. No capital was ever made for any cause by criticising the ican Army. There are many things we may regret about war, but we seliom have to "regret to report" a defeat.

Fighting blood still surges in the veins of the doughty Spaniards, and two of them are to fight a duel be cause one of the number criticised the acts of the Spanish Generals in Cuba and the Philippines. Colonel Primo Rivera js the avenger, and, if he fights a duel with every man who was guilty of the offense to which he takes exception, his time will be occupied for an indefinite period.

It will undoubtedly be somewhat severe on the pride of the lady to be known as "Madame Gould" instead of Countess de Castellane, but, now that she has exhibited signs of returning reason, there will be plenty of sympathetic Americans who will have for her immeasurably more respect than they could have for the wife of the little French scalawag who married her for her money.

Judge Parker says Roosevelt didn't nean what he said when he declined in advance a third term. words, he thinks the President trifled with the truth. What the Judge has always needed is an official muzzler. We are finding out more every day about the great luck that befell the country November 8, 1994.

No doubt a joint debate on "Temton and ex-Rev. Homer M. Stree would be interesting, profitable, and has left the orthodox pulpit, however it should take place elsewhere. We suggest Erickson's.

A "strike" where the gold runs from \$400 to \$600 to the pan is reported from Nome. As the Nome boats are all well booked up for passage for the early trips, it would seem that the announcement was a little premature. It should have been reserved until the interest began to wane.

Senator Gearin has been Senator long enough to look and act like a Senator; yet perhaps that doesn't mean much We have people in Oregon who can do as much without ever going to Washington.

We really don't know what there for Mr. Bryan to do to persuade Mr. Hearst to mention him once more in his newspapers. Perhaps he'd better leaves no doubt that they are con- change his name. To Hearst, say,

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Ballard. Thought for the Day. When overwhelming seem life's ills,

Resolve the right to do: Lift up your eyes unto the hills. God will reach down to you, Don't give up, whate'er it be That stops your forward tread: The future's filled illimitably With hope-and God's o'erhead.

Did you ever try to read character by the way people taugh? Watch an audimee during a comedy. Clothes don't make the man or woman,

out they are an indication of cleanly habits or the opposite. A well-groomed person usually means a clean mind. There are two classes of people in this

world; those who bathe every day, and If we could abandon traditions

think out our own acts we would make a better success of it. "What will they say?" is the biggest bugbear we have to contend with. It really makes little difference what "they

say." Do your best, and obey your own

taste and conscience and let the remainder of the responsibility slide everlasting kingdom come. One of the ever-present tragic facts is the unfortunate quality of human nature which guarantees everybody to be misnderstood at every stage of the game, Only true, tried friends and long-experienced companions can understand one another's actions. And, even then, a sep-

aration and changed environments may

companions. If you want anyone to un-

near together, and never part, There is only one right way to do anything. You don't have to look far to find that way,

There is such a thing as necessary lying, but gratuftous and mulicious fabrications are vulgar. Be anything but vulgar.

A single look may mean volumes, nothing. Have an expressive face,

Marry for character, not for beauty. Never stop except to sleep. Keep up

the pace. You'll get there. It is better to be earnest than wise. The

wisdom will come.

In every evil there is a good asleep.

Definitions.

(Tips on the Race of Life.) TEMPER-Your worst enemy. KNOCKING-An alarming epidemic he United States.

LIFE-At birth you are a bunch of po entialities; at middle age you are half had, half good; when you shuffle off you

are generally better in consequence of the schooling you have received, and ready for another reincarnation a step higher in the nobility than you have just been. A life is a day's schooling in the souleducation we all receive. PLEASURE-Anything ephemeral which

carries a joyful thrill and an ofter effect CONTRAST-Love-light in a woman's

ye followed by a flash of anger. Lighting isn't as quick as those flashes. WORSHIP-Standing in front of the eller's window and looking upon the trays of gold.

FOLLOWER-One who believes he can

SMILE-An indication that you are be-

PRESSING-May be pleasant and unpleasant. A debt, when pressing, is unpleasant. A girl's face and form, when they are pressing-well, that's very dif-

The Little End of It.

Tit Bits. There are many stories told of the Queen of Italy's acts of kindness to aer poor subjects. The following, how-ever, shows that even the good intentions of Queens are not always fut-

Her Majesty recently noticed a pleasant-faced little girl, and spoke to her. There was a short conversation, and the Queen asked the child what she could do in the way of needlework.
"I can knit stockings, signora," replied the girl.

"Do you know tinued the Queen. know who I am?" con-"Yes, signora, you are the Queen."
"Well, then, make me a pair of stockings and send them to the

A few days afterward the articles arrivel, and the Queen, in return for the gift, sent the child a beautiful pair of silk stockings, one filled with aweets, the other containing money. Next day the Queen received a letter from her little friend, as follows:
"Signora, your gift has caused me many tears. My father took the money. my big brother took the sweets, and as for the stockings, why, mother took them for herself."

Football Prohibition. New York Globe

There is nothing new about the present outery against football. The game was prohibited in Scotland by James II and James IV. and the English Edward II held out pains and penaities for "hustling over large balls." It was also declared illegal in the time of Henry VIII, and strenuous efforts were made by Elizabethan statesmen to sup-press the game, but without success. But where Kings and Queens failed Puritans succeeded.

College Training.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Pive sons had Mr. Wilberforce. And, being keen on knowledge. He took it as a thing of course To send them all to college.

(Poor man, who'd no one to proclaim His quite misinformation? He thought mere wisdom was the aim's Of higher education.) John Jasper was the oldest son— He made the school eleven— Non (thanks to duty nobly done) John Jasper is in heaven.

The sophomores caught William Prits, Old Wilberforce's next 'un. They kicked him playfully to bits, And passed him to the sexton. George James was bound upon the track

(Sing college frats so merry!)
And what they found of him, slack!
Was scarce enough to bury.

Sam Jack excelled at Fisticuss (One higher branch they taught 'em)— What though the sport were somewhat rough Jack passed a fine post-mortem, The fifth son, Tom. etill fives—of course He did not go to college— (By this time Mr. Wilherforce Had got enough of knowledge.)

And Tom unlearned, stints hard and saves
The money that he's earnings
To place this tablet o'er four graves:
"They Died of Too Much Learning."

DEBS PREACHES ANARCHY.

Eugene V. Debs in the Appeal to Reason. The latest and boldest stroke of the blutocracy, but for the blindness of the copie, would have startled the Nation. Murder has been plotted and is about to be executed in the name and under the

forms of law. Men who will not yield to corruption and browbeating must be ambushed, spirited away and murdered.

This is the edict of the Mineowners

Association of the Western States and their Standard Oil backers and pals in Wall street, New York.

These gory-heaked vultures are to pluck out the heart of resistance to their tyranny and robbery, that labor may be stark naked at their mercy. Charles Moyer and William D. Haywood,

of the Western Federation of Miners, and their official colleagues—men, all of them. and every inch of them-are charged with the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, who simply reaped what he had sown, as a more subterfuge to pounce upon them in secret, rush them out of the state by special train, under heavy guard, clap them into the penitentiary, convict them upon the purchased, perjured testimony of villains, and then strangle them to death with the hangman's noose.

It is a foul plot; a damnable conspiracy; hellish outrage.

The Governors of Idaho and Colorado say they have the proof to convict. are brazen faisifiers and venal villains, the miserable tools of the mineowners.

who, themselves, if anybody does, deserve the gibbet. Moyer, Haywood and their compades had no more to do with the assassination of Steunenberg than I had; the charge is a ghastly lie, a criminal calumny, and is only an excuse to murder men who are too rigidly honest to betray their trust

and too courageous to succumb to threat Labor leaders that cringe before the plualter the character of these friends and tocracy and do its bidding are apotheo-sized; those that refuse must be foully derstand you permanently, keep right murdered.

Personally and intimately do I know Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and r official coworkers, and I will stake life on their honor and integrity; and that is precisely the crime for which, according to the words of the slimy "sleuth" who "worked up the case" against them, "they shall never leave

idaho alive." Well, by the gods, if they don't, the Governors of Idaho and Colorado and their masters from Wall street. New York, to the Rocky Mountains had better prepare to follow them.

Nearly 20 years ago the capitalist tyrants put some innocent men to deat! for standing up for labor.

They are now going to try it again. Let them dare! There have been 20 years of revolution

ary education, agitation and organization since the Haymarket tragedy, and if an attempt is made to repeat it, there will be a revolution, and I will do all in my power to precipitate it.

The crisis has come and we have got to meet it. Upon the issue involved the whole body of organized labor can unite whole body of organized labor can universal and every enemy of plutocracy will join bitrary reading of gas meters, as poor quality us. From the farms, the factories and treatment of consumers, a poor quality stores will pour the workers to meet the of illumination. All of this has been sustained and visorously disred-handed destroyers of murderers of innocent men and the archnemies of the people.

Moyer and Haywood are our comrades, stanch and true, and if we do not stand by them to the shedding of the last drop of blood in our veins we are disgraced forever and deserve the fate of cringing owards.

We are not responsible for the issue It is not of our seeking. It has been forced upon us; and for the very reason that we deprecate violence and abbor bloodshed we cannot desert our comrades and allow them to be put to death. If they can be murdered without cause, so can we, and so will we be dealt with at the pleasure of these tyrants.

and fight. If they attempt to murder Moyer, Haywood and their brothers, a million revo-

They have done their best and their worst to crush and enslave us. Their politicians have betrayed us, their courts have thrown us into jail without trial and their soldiers have shot our com-rades dead in their tracks.

The worm turns at last, and so does the Let them dare to execute their devilish plot and every state in this Union will resound with the tramp of revolution

Get ready, comrades, for action! No other course is left to the working class. Their courts are closed to us except to pronounce our doom. To enter their courts is simply to be mulcted of our meager means and bound hand and foot: to have our eyes plucked out by the vul-tures that fatten upon our misery. Capitalist courts never have done, and

never will do, anything for the working seives, and if we stand up like men from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Can-ada to the guif, we will strike terror to their cowardly hearts and they will be but too cager to relax their grip upon our throats and beat a swift retreat. We will watch every move they make A special revolutionary convention of the proletariat at Chicago, or some other central point, would be in order, and, if extreme measures are required, a general strike could be ordered and industry par-

uprising.

If the plutocrats begin the programme,

Boston Herald.

alyzed as a preliminary to a general

Healthfulness of a Sneeze

According to the eminent physician and surgeon, Sir Frederic Treves, we ought not to complain of sneezing, catarrh, coughing, and the general discomfort that coughing, and the general discomfort that ordinarily accompany a common cold. They are not symptoms of disease, but proofs that the system is defending itself. The efforts of the sufferer, says the distinguished authority, should not be directed to stopping them directly, but to aiding nature, which is putting up a brave fight against dangerous bacteria. Indeed, a cold would in the majority of cases prove fatal if these symptoms of cases prove fatal if these symptoms of resistance were not present. The pres-ence of infection would not be discovered until the bacteria were so numerous that flammation may be thwarting nature's

What a Boss Cost Cincinnati.

Collier's,
A committee of the Ohio Legislature which has been investigating the charges of corruption in Cincinnati and Hamilton County during the Cox regime has made county during the Cox regime has made the startling discovery that Cox collect-ed on an average about \$7,000,000 a year— an income which, capitalized on the or-dinary merger basis, would have enabled him to incorporate himself as a boodle trust with a capital of something like \$150,000,000. The estimate of Cox's illicit revenue was made by County Treasurer R. K. Hynicks, formerly his principal lieutenant. Several bankers testified that they had been in the habit of giving "gratuities" to officials of the County Treasury in return for deposits of public funds without interest.

Atchison Globe. the is like money in a poor man's The demand is greater than the

WHY WAS THE BILL KILLED?

New York Globe.

It is high time for the people of the United States, without regard to party, to make effective appeal from the decision of the Senate committee against the Philippine turiff bill. It is high time to shake off the notion that nothing further can be accomplished at this session of Congress. It is nigh-time so to organize and emphatically express the overwhelming sentiment of the country that either the Senate committee will be led to reverse its action or such action will be taken on the floor of the Senate as will bring the bill to an open vote.

What are the motives that have brought about the garroting of the bill? Many such motives can be imagined, and every one is bad. Is the dverse action due to the prejudice certain Senators have against the President of the United States-a prejudice so deep-scated and unreasonable that they are ready to oppose a good measure merely because he is for it? Is it due as has been commonly charged, to a trade between advocates of the railroad rate bill and opponents of the Philippine bill? or is it due to the narrowness of the so-called sugar and tobacco Senators, who would keep 8,000,000 of dependents in material misery rather than to consent to tariff modification that no man has been able show would in any way injure either he sugar or tobacco industries? Whatever the interpretation adopted, the rendefensible, equally dishonoring.

This country is a great country and strong country, but it is neither great nough nor strong enough to do injus-The Filipinos reacn their hands across the sea to us for relief, and un-less we admit that we are incapable of carrying out a just colonial policy, or unless we are willing to say that the Revolutionary fathers were wrong when they fought against King George's government, we must grant when they that relief. We have taken away from the Filipinos their old markets; we must provide them with new ones equally good. We have said that they are incapable of self-government and placed them in the status of wards; we are under moral compulsion to be true to the obligations of this trusteeship. The Philippine question as it is now presented is essentially a moral one, and the issue is a plain one of right and wrong. Every person, in proper tion as he has influence, should exer himself to compel the Senate to lay aside its jealousy, its log-rolling, its narrowness, to the end that a disgrace resting on the country shall be re

The Power of the Press.

Walla Walla Bulletin. The Oregonian's campaign against the Portland Gas Company has brought results. The charges have been investigated. The truth has been made public. It appears that one-half of the stock issued by the company was watered, that interest had to be gotten for a million and a half, where there was but an investment of \$750,000. This condition produced unreasonable methods. There has been arpected for some time and vigorously discussed in individual cases. But such searching notoriety as The Oregonian as given to the matter, the stirring up and concentrating of public sentiment on the subject is almost entirely due to the

fearless attitude of The Oregonian Here we have a plausible illustration of the power of the press. Whenever a community encourages freedom of disussion it will reap a rich reward. The editorial pen which is chained to the purse-strings of an arbitrary boss can accomplish no good. What little influence it can exert will be toward corruption and They have driven us to the wall, and prejudice. But where every institution now let us rally our forces and face them and public office is subjected to the unand public office is subjected to the unplased tribunal of a free press, vice must halt perplexed and account for its existence. In the case of the Portland Gas Company much has been gained by The with Oregonian's stirring editorials. The public will have better service, better rates And while the defiant attitude of The Oregonian has, no doubt, been severely censured in certain quarters and drawn upon itself the "hammer" epithet, it has done vastly more and is entitled to a great deal more credit than the current "let good enough alone" policy, Discussion is the soul of progress.

The Whole Valley Interested.

Lebanon Criterion It is not for the people outside of Portland to tell that city what to do in such matters (Front-street franchise) when they primarily and principally affect Portland. The whole Willametre Valley is much concerned and deeply interested, for, as many believe, the rapid development of this valley depends more on the construction of these new transportation lines than from any other source. Not only that, but while the valley is growing Portland will advance even faster than these parts by the building of these new roads. This leads us to believe that the City of Portland should find some way

Skulls for Paving.

New York Globe. While municipal authorities are deciding upon the relative value of asphalt, Beigian blocks, vitrified bricks and wood squares as paving material, the inhabi-tants of Gwandu in Africa have settled the problem to their entire satisfaction by using the skulls of their enemies for paving approaches to their town. More than 12,000 skulls have been used on the roads leading to the various gates. Pol-ished to the whiteness of ivory by the friction of countless feet, they presen quite an attractive appearance. When a new pavement is needed there is no scan-dal about the contract. War is declared upon some neighboring tribe, and worn-out pavement is replaced.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Well, no doubt the Legislature will enact remedial laws." "Good Lord! Can't they let bad enough alone?"--Puck. 'Has your son arrived at years of discretion?" "Oh, yes. He's about to be mar ried." "How you contradict yourself?"-Claveland Leader.

"Is this place highly correct in its atm phere?" "Couldn't be more so. Why ex the fogs are seldom dissipated."—Baltime

American, Mrs. Nuwed-Here's the bread I started to make today. Isn't it too annoying? Mr. Nuwed-Why, it isn't baked at all. Mrs. Nuwed-I know it isn't: that's ust it. I put

wed—I know it isn't; that's ust it. I put plenty of baking powder in it. but it doesn't seem to have worked.—Philadelphia Ledger. "Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to make another speech?" "What for?" asked Seantor Sorghum. "If I don't make a speech people will think I know more than I care to say. If I do they are liable to think I want to talk, whether I know any-thing or not."—Washington Star.

thing or not."—Washington Star.

Just once, after he had been on the stand continuously for many hours, the great financier lost his temper, and retorted with an angry answer. "I'm afraid you forget that you are a gentleman," observed counsel." The rebuke struck home. The witness winced visibly. But he was not unwilling to Justify himself. "Where one is called on to forget so many things, all at once, one becomes confused, you know," he stammered.—Life.