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ALL SHOULD UNDERSTAND IT.

Prodigious speculation, straining credit to the point of breaking, has anded the country in the condition we now find it. Excess of credit curtimate values on potatoes and cab- the world, one which travelers would through years to come, to extremes

chief agent in the use of electricity, and still more absurd extreme. Then the whole thing collapsed, on the cop-But it did not fall alone. The break rounding natural features. Eastern cities, based on electric development, has tumbled into the The whole tramway system in New York, elevated, surface and subway, has been gutted by the plungers who have controlled it. To a simflar, yet perhaps less, extent elsewhere

beyond all possible realization

This is but one side. Another has been presented in the steam railroad system. Basing calculations on resources known to exist, yet unwilling to wait for and to assist their progres sive development, the stock speculations in railroad futures have been bladder-blown to the highest. Instead of building the railroads that the country actually needed, and deriving from them moderate and reasonable profits, the stock-jobbers have dissi pated their resources in attempts to work "corners" and to get advantages over each other. Look at Harriman of a group of them, who has wasted \$180,000,000, drawn from the traffic of the West, in the endeavor to control Eastern and Southern lines.

Again, the timber of the West. has been among the leading or prominent subjects, or objects, of this spec ulative exploitation. Men who never had a dollar honestly carned have been dabbling and plunging and sharking in timber, on credit of course, for they had nothing of their own. But they fell in with so-called bankers, who had the money of others on deposit or in trust, just as the gamblers in copper, in New York and Boston, gained access to bank deposits. The results are the same.

Both the objects and the methods of this craze of speculation, this infatuation to get rich quick, have been in-Had all such men as Heinze and Sweeney, and in less degree all men like Moore and Thorburn Ross, been content with moderate riches, there would be no trouble now. But money was too easy; money was tor abundant. It has misled all but the most prudent. We are carrying too much paper on the gold basis. leads to excess and abuse of credit. The country is in this plight because it has too much money or currency, not | fine ladies of Peru are said to display too little. Money and credit have been too easy to obtain. How should garments to the washerwoman. Why Lafe Pence have got a credit of a quarter of a million? How should M. B. Rankin have obtained a credit of the mountains? half a million? How should an undeveloped scheme in Omaha have got half a million dollars from Portland? How should one Lowit, whose gift was could be accomplished without imhis tongue, have persuaded a bank in

sons against future error and dis-

aster. The people, of course, did not know to extend out over the water. what was being done with their money or they never would have placed it the first rew of banks that have a record for conserva-Merchants National, of Portland, that business of the city, as it is of hasn't deserved the suspicion.

A lot of our Democratic and perhaps some of our Republican brethren who never knew and never could learn anything about money, have been wofully upset recently by the crisis in money affairs. They are just beginning to pipe for free coinage of silver again. Take the following from the East Oregonian (Pendleton) If there was plenty of circulating mediun if gold and sliver were used as money, an the volume of the circulating medium wer kept out of the hands of a favored fer uch a ludicrous panic as the present we

be impossible.

The gold standard house of cards has tumbled down upon its builders. The "sare and same" monetary system of the United States is simply a fey in the hands of half a dozen criminal magnates who play with it as though it were a rag baby.

This is made possible because of the single money standard, the scarcity of money and the close control which eight or ten men are able to exercise over the limited friculating medium of the country.

Now, though "eight or ten men, dis-M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South having access to great trust and bank funds, have been able by their exesses to start this panic, it is a fact that they not only do not control the circulating medium of the country, but that the masses of the people who do control it have made money scarce by taking it out of the banks and locking derers; and this, chiefly, is what is the matter. But let us admit that The Oregonian is no good authority with these who, like the Pendleton paper, know nothing about the matter, but simply follow their emotions and palpitations. For the benefit of such we reprint the following from Mr. Bryan and ask them to read it, and on the heat and flame of their distemper to sprinkle cool patience:

to sprinkle cool patience:

Haltimore, Md. Nov. 24.—William J. Bryan loctured at Ford's Opera-House this afternoon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. prior to which he was given a lonch-con by friends and admirers. Just before the latter event, in response to a question as to whether collage of silver as advocated by him would have prevented the money stringency from which the country has been suffering, he said:

The coluage of silver has no bearing upon the monetary conditions which exist today. The restocation of himetallism would have given more money than we have at present, but the unprecedented discovery of gold has given us such an increase in the volume of money that prices have risen. The present stringency is not due to the scarcity of money, but to the scarc that has spread among depositors."

We trust this sedative will have a oothing effect. Mr. Bryan is becoming sane. Can't his followers take some of that same Anticyran hellebore that has proven so physical for him?

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The remarks of Mr. John C. Olmsted, reported in Monday's Oregorency, which has provoked excessive nian, amount to a lesson in civic imspeculation, lay behind that. It was provement from a man whose lessons this excess of credit currency that are worth thousands of dollars each begat the thought of exploitation of. Had he charged the city a good, round natural resources of the country price for what he said instead of givbeyond limit of reason or realization. ing advice for nothing, doubtless many Electric development has been one of citizens would have valued it more It has But the intrinsic merit of his words forced values, or supposed values, of is not dependent upon their price real estate, beyond all rational limits. Were his advice to be followed, Port-It has caused men to put prices on land would place itself in a fair way lots and land and timber, and to es- to become one of the show cities of milk, yet to be produced and marketed passing loveliness of the picture it presents to the eye. It is vain for us to as we are prone to do, of the Based on these expectations, the beautiful mountains which surround Portland, while much of the interior of the city is abandoned to ugliness was pushed to a far greater excess and squalor. Visitors derive their impressions of a place quite as much from what they see upon entering and It was first to fall, leaving it as they do from its sur-

was on copper, because it was the If one enters Portland over the weakest point. All speculation in Northern Pacific road by daylight his eye is tortured for miles by a succession of horrors. Had some malignan enemy of Portland's good name deliberately planned to make the town repulsive to travelers he could have done nothing more or worse than to contrive such an entrance as that by which this railroad penetrates to the depot. Along the whole urban reach of the road there is not one pleasant spectacle, not one break in the sesence of fith, squalor and ugliness. If a traveler comes to town by the O. R. & N. line, things are not so bad perhaps, but if we award the prize for horrors to the Northern Pacific it is hesitantly. The gulch which the O. R. & N. traverses offers incomparable opportunities for scenic displays of many kinds, but the only scenery along its sides which the traveler beholds is heaps of rubbish. while the bottom of the gulch fairly recks with everything that decency would perforce keep out of sight. What is the use of advertising the beauties of Portland in the East while such things remain to contradict have asserted? The railroad approaches to a city ought to attract

travelers, not sicken them. One notices with satisfaction that Mr. Olmsted treats the river front as the central problem in our future park system. He speaks of "a park up the Willamette on one or both sides of the river," and a park "down the Willamette along the west side." The key to the incomparable beauty which Portland might possess is not in the mountains at all, but in the river. With a stream like the Willametic traversing the heart of a town it can be made charming no matter how flat the country around it may be. The mountains are all very well They are a treasure for eternity, but abominations which defile the course

of that stream whose rival the whole world can scarcely produce, the lovely hills roundabout look very much like the silks and diamonds which certain while they forget to send their undernot put the river front in a condition such that at least it will not shame

The stretch of the Willamette River within the city of Portland should be a continual delight to the eye. This pairing its usefulness to commerce at Portland out of more than \$100,000 all. In fact, clean concrete quays would be much better for commerce Why are these things recited? Be- than our present decaying structures

cause it is necessary to kn w just are. No building should be permitted respectful treatment than that comes should be a wide, clean street between buildings and where the gambiers could reach it, river on both sides. Where traffic As soon as they found out they began does not forbid, this street should be to withdraw their money. It is a les- adorned with flower heds and shaded son that will make them very careful; with trees, and there should be seats and they will deal henceforward with where mothers and nurses may rest while their children play. Mr. Olmtive and legitimate business. One of sted is quite right in making it of the worst of the consequences is the first importance for children to have fall here and there of a bank like the desirable playgrounds. The ultimate country, is to rear healthy men and women, and this cannot be done, as he great civic artist so well says, un-

less they have light and air. The area of the Willamette must ne day become a place of recreation for all citizens, both young and old. At present there is small inducement for anybody to take a boatride unless he enjoys boating for its own sake But if the banks were beautiful, as they ought to be, it would be as delightful to fleat up and down our river it is to drift in a gondola through the canals of Venice. There is no reaoridges of Portland should not rival those of Paris in solidity and beauty The Willamette is a much finer river than the Seine, It is only the very best scenery of the Rhine that begins compare with the landscape that we slight and defile so carelessly. But, it will be said, "Portland is not Paris either in age or wealth." Of course not. But there was a time once when Paris was not Paris either. There must be a beginning, and for us the time of beginning is now, when for a little money we can do things which in a few years will cost millions where thousands now suffice

INSTRUCTIVE PARALLELS.

Conant's "History of Modern Banking" we read: "The crisis of 1837 in the United States was one of the consequences of that discounting of the future in a new country which results in overspeculation and the sinking of capital in unproductive enterprises." In this world that we live in there is not much that is wholly

It is a good time to read history; it will help us to find ourselves. "The success of the Eric Canal," one of our historians tells us, "led to the projection of many similar enterprises in the Middle States and the West; cities were laid out in the wilderness, and city lots sold at prices which in conservative times could hardly have been realized in New York and Philadelphia. The valuation of the City of Mobile in 1831 was \$1,294,810; it rose in 1837 to \$27,482,961, only to fall back in 1846 to \$8,638,250. The price of cotton was pushed up and negroes became as active a subject of speculation in the South as the timber lands of Maine in the North." The timber lands of Maine, then, not of

Oregon. Banks then were organized in many cases by land speculators, who issued notes, borrowed the notes and bought In the modern time it is done quite as neatly by borrowing depositors' money. Nor are the recent cases the first of it. It is remembered that large part of the money placed by depositors in the Portland Savings Bank was drawn out on timber land speculation just before the failure of that bank in 1893.

President Jackson, in 1837, broke out in fury against the swindlers. The historian adds this statement: shriek of rage which was uttered by

comes at least one lone ray of light in the announcement that reciprocal tariff arrangements have been perfected between the United States and Great Britain. Under the new agreement, which has just been completed by Ambassador Reid and the British Foreign Office, the United States has agreed to admit at a reduced duty works of art originating in the United Kingdom. The magnitude of this con cession can be understood when it is stated that the reduction is from 20

per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent.

An explanatory dispatch from explanatory Washington says that the British made a special effort to have the duty on Scotch whisky reduced, but, as they everything that the advertisements had exhausted their trading stock which consisted of the free admission of drummers' samples, the best we could get out of the agreement was the 5 per cent reduction on works of art. But let not the carping critic imagine that all of this vast concession, which in the aggregate amounts to more than \$30,000 per year, or a small fraction of one cent per year for each family in the country, will redound to the benefit of such art patrons as J. P. Morgan. The reduction is so heavy that it can hardly fall to stimulate trade in English art produc tions, and in consequence there must come a corresponding reduction in the price of the art treasures which Gui-

seppi Palermo retails from his basket. Herein is suggested the possibility of another blow to American indus tries, for not all of the plaster-ofparis angels, nymphs and bulldogs which Guiseppi circulates are importmanufacture, and, if this reciprocity deal is to flood the country with the pauper-made art of Europe, what show has art bearing the domestic brand? It might be argued that some concession was necessary in order to placate the British, and admission of their admirably woven textures, their steel rails which do not break and wreck trains, or their manufactured food products free of duty would have been such a serious blow to the Amerlean trusts that it could not for a mo-

ment be considered. Think of the widespread distress

that would follow reduction of the where we are, in order to understand to turn its unspeakable back to the duty on steel rails to a point where what is the matter, and to take lesfor less money than they now pay for to. No building should be permitted any kind the steel trust chooses to give them. The effect would be im mediately noticeable in curtailment in the number of free libraries which the Laird of Skibo annually distributes and the Coreys and others of their stripe would have so much less m to invest in chorus girls that they might be forced to be decent and respectable. Still, we have made a start in reform, and the time may yet come manufactured goods at as low a price as the foreigners now pay for them.

> It will be extremely difficult for the average sea traveler to understand the laxity of care shown by the officers on the steamship President in permitting three little children to be swept from the decks and drowned withou any one being aware of the tragedy until several hours after it happened The parents or guardians of children traveling on ocean steamers are, as a rule, unfamiliar with the dangers of the sea, but it is strange indeed that the officers, who are responsible for the lives of the passengers, while in son in the world why the quays and their care, should not have taken some precautions to keep them out of danficiently high to break over the vessel. Human life seems to be very lightly regarded on the Pacific Coast steam ers, and it might not be inappropriate for the San Francisco Inspectors to make a searching investigation of the tragedy which cost the lives of three little girls.

The suicide of Alexander Good and wife in London, both good writers, who had tried to live by literature and failed, is a reminder of the fate of many who have preceded them. There was Thomas Chatterton, "the marvelous boy." There was Richard Savage of whom Johnson has left a memorial There was George Crabbe, saved from unhappy fate by the generosity of Ed-mund Burke. A character in fiction based on all these, is the hero of Lord Lytton's most powerful novel. lett barely escaped the fate of those who have tried to make their way through literature in that great field of triumph and fallure; and Johnson himself for years was upon the verge of starvation. The annals of Paris are as full of distresses and triumphs. In our country they have not been so numerous; yet we do not forget the stories of the poverty of Hawthorne and Poe.

On the rallroads of the country there are frequent demonstrations of the inability of two trains going in opposite directions on the same track to pass each other without injury. There have also been a number of demonstrations of a similar difficulty encountered when two steamboats ap proaching head-on attempt to bass each other without changing their courses. The oil-tank steamer Asun cion and the river steamer F. B. Jones attempted the feat Sunday night with the usual result, and the Jones now rests at the bottom of the river. An investigation will probably fix the blame, for some one surely was to blame when a light-draft steamer is struck in a river channel through which two deeply loaded steamships can always pass in safety-if care is exercised.

A Jefferson sawmill laborer who had suffered the loss of three fingers was placed under the influence of chloroform while the fingers were to be dressed, but he died almost imme-

the defeated timber land and other speculators was echoed by the enemies of Jackson, and the legend still has believers, that the crisis of 1837 was due to Jackson alone, whose measures they say broke down the prosperity of the time."

How history does repeat itself! So President Roosevelt is assalled for having broken down prosperity now. To search no further even than our own history—yet with help of expression from the second episite to Timothy—we shall find the parallels are ample for instruction, for doctrine, for reproof and for correction.

TARIFF REFORM INITIATED.

In these weary days of waiting for the elecating of the financial skles, the gleams of sunshine are few and fleeting for the millions of American consumers who are beginning to feel the unpleasant sensation of being caught between the upper millistone of relating and the nether millistone of relating and hopgrowing? Dairying and hopgrowing? Dairying as good adjunct to sny kind of farming.

One of the misfortunes of the drug.

Should almost immediate the influence of the drug.

Fortunate for the surgeon that he is not a Christian Scientist, or he might in the high considerably embarrassed. Fortunate, too, for manufacturers of patent medicines that the drug was not one of their preparations, for if it had been we should have had a storm of the team when a not convert the sound of the surgest of the drug.

A resident of Hubbard advises hop-spowers to turn the hophouse into a barn, plow up the vines and put in kale; trade the stoves and wire for cows, and go to dairying. That sounds the gleams of sunshine are few and fleeting for the millions of American consumers who are beginning to feel the unpleasant sensation of being caught between the upper millisone of relating the dependent of the gloom the medicines that the drug was not one of the flow you as a form of the medicines that the drug was not one of the flow you as a form of the lime of the flow of relating of the trade of instruction, for doctrine, for the medicines that the drug was not o

One of the misfortunes of the Clackamas County liquor dealers is hat they made no effort to prevent the sale of whisky to children until after a Canby boy had died as a result of a night's carouse in which a number of his companions had en gaged. Their efforts now to suppress the law-defying dealers will of course be taken with a grain of allowance.

The smaller streams of the Willamette Valley responded with their usual promptness to the heavy rainfall of Saturday and are running bank full. It is impossible to guard wholly against damage from a sudden freshet but, the violence of the storm having abated, the surplus waters will, it is thought, be drained off without any great loss.

Expressmen and drivers of delivery vagons, as also all others who must vide waterproof covers for their horses to protect them from the storms. This is not only a measure of humanity, but is a matter of economy. A blanket that protects a horse from a storm will save its cost in feed in a few months.

Chicago attorneys are trying to show that President Roosevelt knew of the methods of Banker Walsh and did not interfere. Fine prospect for additions to the Ananias Club.

Make up your mind to begin your 'hristmas shopping early and save the clerks and the postoffice employes some of the hard work of an unneces sary rushi

and yet be of the "one-struggle-moreand-I'll-be-free" style. Twenty thousand Portland youngsters rejoice this week over freedom their teachers will do the going-to-

Among distinguished financiers who have not offered a cure for the present stringency is "Coin" Harvey.

NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN GOLD DE 'POSSUM DO PLAY DE GUITAR S. Trensury Has More Money Than Other Nations, Yet We're Hard Up!

New York World. In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou amending the proposed issue of Panama bonds and short-term Government notes, President Roosevelt said:

There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1891. On November 30 of that year there was in the Trensury but \$161,000,000 in gold. On November 14 of his year there was \$904,000,000 of gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was \$23.21 It is now \$33.23.

The marvel /f a nation which within one generation has grown rich beyond all precedent or prophecy is still more striking by comparison with an earlier date than 1893. The Treasury on July 1, 1981, with a

great war just beginning, held of both gold and silver \$3,600,600-only \$4 for every \$10000 it now holds of gold alone. circulation per capita was \$13, but gold had fled the country at the threat of war and the Treasury had been sapped by Insufficient income. December 1861, the New York banks suspended specie payment.

The bond sales of the Cleveland admin Istration 30 years later were undertaken to replenish the Treasury gold reserve. The endless chain of bond sales and gold drafts was possibly largely because the Government's income was less than its expenses. It borrowed money to spend. Since then all uncertainty as to what

is the standard of value has passed away. The income of the Government exceeds its expenditures. So far from needing money, it has \$230,000,000 deposited 'in the banks. Every dollar of the gold certificates issued has gold in the vaults to back it-a fact so well known abroad that the yellow twenties and fifties now pass as readily in Europe as actual gold from French or British minte.

The country's total stock of gold coir including bullion in the Treasury, is probably some \$1,600,000,000. The banks of Austria-Hungary held on June 30, 1905, \$236,000,000. The Bank of England held \$195,000,000 in specie and the United Kingdom \$333,000,000 in gold. France and Germany probably now have in vaults or in circulation \$1,000,000.000 of gold each-s little more than the United States Treasury, but far less than the total stock of our country. The gold in our Treasury alone almost equals our total inter-est-bearing National debt. The public debt of France is six times all the gold in that country.

Besides the Treasury gold, put into circulation in coins and certificates, we have more silver money of full or partial legal tender quality than any other country; more even than British India. have besides hundreds of millions of Treasury notes and of National bank notes based on Federal bonds and as good as gold.

What stupidity in our currency system what senseless hoarding by individuals must there not have been, in a country overflowing with material wealth and humming with industry, so rich in gold and abounding in other circulating mediums, that business men should have been subjected to the outrage of buying currency at a premium

The money famine is not a consequence of poverty, but a freak of riches and of

ON ASSET CURRENCY.

A Thought About It From Blamath County. KLAMATH FALLS, On, Nov. 21 .- (To the

RIAMACH Paidls. Or., Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—With the reassembling of Congress, asset currency will again be urged as a remedy for our financial troubles. If it shall be issued by the banks it will atimulate speculation and extension of credit heyond safe limits, instead of checking those evils which I believe to be responsible for all our pants.

my opinion.

Ita basis would be good security, and to make it doubly sure a part of the receipts from interest, or the amount above expenses and 2 per cent interest could be put into a guaranty fund to cover any loss that might be sustained, in case of the failure of a bank and depreciation in its securities beyond the loan valuation.

C. C. HOGUE

John L. Praises Roosevelt.

Indianapolia Special to New York Sun. John L. Sullivan was much erned when he learned here today that Governor Hanly had stopped prizefighting at the request of the preachers.

"I don't believe Roosevelt would have stopped them. He's not that sort. He's not-what does he call it?-a mollycoddle. He likes a good fight. It's natural for men to fight.

"I remember the time Joe Choynski whipped Peter Maher. After the fight the police arrested Choynski and Maher. President Roosevelt was Commis-sioner of Police in New York then. He had been watching the fight and he told the police to let the men go not to arrest them. 'Who are you?' the police said. 'Never mind who I am, he told them, you let those men go, and they let 'em go. "No," and he shook his head. "I don't believe Roosevelt would have

Fox Terrier Saves Master's Life.

ughkeepsie (N. Y.) Dispatch N. Y. Sun. William Doxey, of Middlebush is in debted to his fox-terrier Bob for saving him from being burned to death in his home, which was damaged by fire. dog tried to get Mr. Doxey out of bed at 2 A. M. His master was sleepy, and shouted at the dog to go away and keep still. Bob, finding that ordin ry methods did not avail, returned and sank his teeth in his master's ear, bringing him out of bed with a bound. Doxey chased the dog downstairs, where he found the kitchen Chorus girls are to wear long dresses. The dresses might be long in flames.

With the help of two neighbors, Doxey got his family out of the house, and the three men, after a hard fight, subdued the flames and saved the building.

America's Smallest Mail-Cayrler. Montgomery (Ala.) Dis such.

James Burnett, of Bristol, Tenn., is the
smallest I. O. O. F. and the smallest mancarrier in the country. He weighs 57
pounds and is 3 feet 7½ inches high. His

is I inch taller than his son.

Uncle Remus Knows, "Because He Done Tole Me So."

Washington Special to New York World The President tonight so far forgot his animosity to "Nature fakirs" as to entertain at dinner the pioneer Nature fakir of them all-Joel Chandler Har ris. "Uncle Remus" was accompanied by his son, Julian.

The President is said to have insisted, in course of the dinner, that the possum does not play the guitar, and that to say that he does is to impose heaftlessly on the credulity of innecent oblidren.

"I know he do," retorted "Uncle Remus." "How do you know, Mr. Harris?" de

manded the President, heatedly, "Brer 'possum done tol' me so," re-plied Uncle Remus. "At any rate," the President is said to have responded, shifting his ground, "I am familiar with bears, and I know for a fact that the grizzly does not

iure its prey by singing coon songs."
"Brer b'ar done got a mighty fine voice," Mr. Harris incinuated. At a late hour both controversialists were as far from agreement as ever, and the President was proposing to appoint John Burroughs arbitrator, while Mr. Harris was holding out for Dr.

THIS CITIZEN EXPLAINS HIMSELF He Wonts a Better Credit Currency

Than That Based on Gold. PORTLAND, Nov. 25 - To the Editor.)-have the minimum to be one of those peo-ple who, as you say of Bryan, have "fixed ideas" on the money question. While this is ure and profit and recognize their great abil-ity, both as to logic and diction, and I might add their ability sometimes to make sophistr

appear to be logic.
Yesterday I read two of your editorials.
"The Clearing-House Certificates" and "Just
What Has Failed." in both of which you bol-What Has raised. In both of which you both at up the gold standard idea with the usual argumente, very strongly put. White I sat wondering if it could really be as you assert, that a clearing-house certificate, is sued not only without warrant of law, but contrary to the plain statute of Oregon, and based, as it says on the face, on farm producia commodities could really be better than a flat Government dollar backed by all the law and force and taxing power of the Government, and while still further questioning whether and why the abuse of credit and the consequent panote would have been worse with free silver than it is under a gold standard and if you really meant to argue against an abundance of money, as you seem to, my eye (ell on a third editorial heading. The Cruel Part of It," and finding it discussed the wage question, I read it through Towards the close occurs this statement: The most important task that confronts our statesmen is to devise a credit currency based on gold which no gambler's trick can destroy and no inflation of credit can drive out of right. A scientific currency would au-tomatically correct excessive development of credit. But when can we hope for the application of science to our monetary affairs Probably not until every conceivable device of quackery has first been tried." Mr. Editor, not only having th

"fixed ideas" already referred to, but being from Missouri, I like to be shown. Why d you say the important task of our stateams is to "devise a credit currency based of is to "dewise a credit currency based or gold," etc.? Is it possible that you, too have "fixed (deas" and do not want any other kind except based on gold, even if it could be made successful? There is one "application" that has not yet been made to our plication" that has not yet been made to our monetary system, viz.: Let every dollar of money be lasted by the Government; take it entirely out of the hands of the National bankers, who are the very people who so manipulate our finances as to cause panion. With their stiendant distress. "A credit currency based on gold" alone has always been one that "gamblers' trights" can destroy and drive out of night and it will ever be a fallure. People with "fixed ideas" can see these things, and suggest the "application of science to our monetary affairs." But as long as the great and wise as well as the dupes and the gamblers and fremzied financiers dupes and the gamblers and frenzied financier. insist on a gold standard, so long will the country continue to try "every conceivable device of quackery" that money sharks and their subservient tools in Congress suggest. HORACE ADDIS.

Hasn't the Price of Nuptial Knot. patch in New York W a whisper asked what would be the very lowest cost of getting married. "Two dollars," replied the Magistrate. An hour later Wadsworth, Miss Annie

Hunter, his bride-elect, and another man and woman called and Justice Sn.edes tied the knot. The bridesroom handed the Magistrate a scaled envelope, but it con-

The statute says the fee shall be \$5. explained Smedes. Wadsworth dug down into all his pock-

ets. He could raise but 45 c.nts.
"Say, Jim, got a nickel?" he asked to
best man. "Jim" was forced to own he was strapped, but he was resourceful He whispered to the maid of honor.

"Excuse me for a minute, please,
Judge," she sald. "May I go into the private office?"

She soon emerged and handed the Squire

A Ducking in the Hig River. Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic

Louis Republic.

Although some of the Democratic politicians here are against Bryan, they are free to say that they believe it is "all off" so far as beating him for the nomination is concerned. They express the hopelessness of such a task by referring to Senator Stone's description of the strength Bryan possesses with the rank and file of the Missouri Democracy. Senator Stone said: "If all the Democratic leaders in Missouri should get together and agree to send a delegation against. leaders in Missouri should get together and agree to send a delegation against Bryan to the convention and Bryan should let it he known in a letter to someone nobody ever heard of before, that he wanted the nomination, the Democratis would come out of the brush and wipe the whole bunch of leaders into the Mississipni River." sissippi River."

true throughout the Middle West and

Indianapolis News.

There is one man in this country whose onlidence in banks has been restored. This man appeared at the First National Bank in this city yesterday with green-backs to the amount of \$507, or rather what two weeks ago represented that amount of money. The man had drawn the money from one of the banks. He took it home and buried it in the hog lot. Yesterday he was shocked to find that his treasure had been rooted up by the hogs and part of it caten. A \$100 bill was missing and the remainder of the roll, which was in small denominations, was chewed and torn to pieces. He washed the money as clean as possible and pasted the pieces together. The bank accepted the money and will send it to the Treasury. The banking officials are of the oginion that he will lose at least half of the money he buried.

Meaning of "Coeur d'Alenes." PORTLAND, Nov. 25 .- (To the Editor.) -Can The Gregorian give us the signifi-cance of the name Cocur d ...ene? Cocur in French means heart, and d'Alene means the awl. But how can we recon-cile those names with that of a lake or town.?

The name originated with the French Catholic missionaries, who, from acincident or circumstance that seems be lost, called the locality or the lake "The Pointed Heart"—"The Heart of the Awl." So the Indians of the locality were called the Coeur d'Alenes, or Pointfather weighs but two pounds more and ed Hearts.

SILHOUETTES

To be a saint must be easy. It requires only that one stay away from things and keep the doors locked

Did you ever notice how much the burglars in a melodrama look like plumbers?

It would be interesting to know whether Mrs. Bradley will adopt the vaudeville stage or the lecture platform after her acquittul.

Dialogue No. 1. Time-Next Spring. Scene-Chamber of

Commerce; Oh, father, can you see the man? Yes, my son't can see the man-

Is he a wild man or just a depositor. Nelther, my son, he is a real estate peculator. Then why does he kick his calf? The calf is his, my son, and he has a

right to kick it. It is a calf on him. He missed an option last Fall because he thought lots would take a slump after the Fortunately someone has been consider-

ate enough to turn out the lights on Jack London, Upton Sinclair and Rev. Thomas Dixon. John Manning's stock shows a decided

advance among Portland newspaper workers since he appointed John H. Stevenson one of his assistants. The senatorial candidates appear strangely quiet since the money market

tightened up. John D. Rockefeller seems to be in the position of the man who laughs last.

It often happens that he who starts out with a swagger returns with a stagger.

It will be noticed that bald-headed barbers always recommend hair tonics. No hero ever looked the part in his

night-shirt. Poor Mayor Lane has had trouble Bruin for him ever since his administra-

tion began. The meek may be blessed, but I notice that they are the ones who oftenest get

their feet stepped on. The new reading of the saw seems to be: "Marry at leisure and repent in basts."

This is another sign of a hard Winter: Billy Barker has packed his best automobile away in mothballs and will worry along with only two until Spring. A sage is a large man with beetling

about things he doesn't understand. We who are orthodox believe that life is a serial story with the addendum at the close of the chapter: "To be con-

eyebrows, who looks wise and talks

tinued in our next." The woman who hesitates usually goes into the store and buys it.

Just about the time our troubles seem to be growing less, along will come the State University Glee Club and give a

I'm worried nearly to death for fear Frank Riley will come around and tell me about his new baby.

Yes, Harold, if you must get into trouble it is better for you to shake dice than to flirt with a married woman. I gather from the department store

advertisements that without Engeric life would be stripped of all its joys. A well-known Portland householder recently invited an equally well-known bachelor, who is slightly deaf, to his home for dinner. When the family had gathered about the festal board, the householder, who is somewhat devout,

proceeded to ask a blessing. The deaf man, who sat next him, misunderstood the procedure and, turning to his host, inquired blandly: "Beg pardon, did you speak to me?" The head of the house answered, politely, in the negative, and continued his pre-prandial supplication. Again the man with defective hearing broke in with the inquiry: "I didn't un-derstand; again, please." "Dammit, I'm trying to say grace," answered the host, exasperation getting the better of his

Most any woman can be an adventuress by wearing a veil and a striped

Secretary Taft's hasty decision to come home at once leads me to think he must have just remembered leaving some letters on his wife's dressing-table.

Long About Thanksgivin' Time, Long about Thanksgiving time Funny how folks start to pine

For the old home's humble cheer-Them that's country-bred, I mean-Cooped in town and haven't seen Early haunts for many a year-How their thoughts that way incline 'Long about Thanksgiving time Always talkin' 'bout the days

They are seein' through the haze Distance lends; and sayin' fine Tributes to the simple joys That they knowed when they were boys On the farm; and 'bout the fun That they had 'fore they begun City ways, that make 'em pine Long about Thanksgiving time.

-Arthur A. Greene. Criminals Are the Unmarried, Montclair (N. J.) Dispatch in New York

Professor Earl Barnes, in a talk before the Mothers' Congress at Upper Montclair, recently said that bachelorhood tended toward criminality. "Statistics prove that the criminals of the world are generally those who are not married." he said. Professor Barnes condemned the profession of school teaching, which, he said, necessitated celibacy on the part of 360,000 women in the United States today. "There is no person happily married who says marriage is a failure." said Professor Barnes. "Devotion may be called stavery if you choose, but there is no man or woman who knows the blessed institution of marriage who will not say it is the enviable and desirable state of being."

An Open Door Cost \$10,000.

St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch. Mrs. Winnie Bouillon, of St. Louis, sued the Lacelede Gas Company for \$10,000 be-cause an employe of the concern during his talk left a door open, and she caught cold, which developed into a serious ill-ness.