# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1907.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A man who undertakes to discuss everything in a single document must be expected to discuss some things to very small profit. Of the 30,800 words in Mr. Roosevelt's message to the Sixtieth Congress some are used to reiterate commonplaces which need no particular emphasis at the present time Some are used to advocate policies of dubious expediency. But of course the major portion, at in all that Mr. Roosevelt writes or says, is unquestionably wise, while his sincere devotion to the public weal is manifest in fitted for the work that offers in one every paragraph. It is sometimes remirers of the President that his devo tion to the common good has not been chastened and guided by a systematic course in the elements of political economy. This would save him from some mistakes and guard him from advocating as benefits what every instructed person knows to be evils.

Thus, for example, Mr. Roosevelt takes occasion twice in his message to lament the fallure of the scheme to plunder the people and enrich a syndicate through a ship subsidy. course he would not agree that the subsidy deserves either of these charges, but that does not alter the As a last resort, he thinks, in case the blessed subsidy must finally and irretrievably be given up, then the navigation laws should be modified. Now everybody knows that it is the navigation laws, and not the lack of a subsidy, which hampers our shipping Why not repeal these laws first? not adopt the simple and obvious remedy at the outset?

But Mr. Roosevelt has little predilection, so far as this message shows, for simple and obvious remedies Even upon so plain a subject as the prohibition of campaign contributions political expediency for obvious duty. In discussing the matter he takes as the principal end to be gained the provision of a fund for the support of fund secure at all hazards he would have the Nation assume the expenses sions, and the pay of "workers" very likely; and only after that would be and other persons. There is an evasion of the issue in Mr. Roosevelt's remark that the limitation of cam- line. paign contributions would not prevent rich men from buying their own thrust at the deplorable Mr. Hearst, and it is true enough; but it is a very different thing for a man to buy him- quis over into American territory, salf into office and to be bought in by may still work for the public good; in line, the Mexicans repay the debt of the other he is bought with a price

have purchased him. Perhaps it is out of consideration for these same syndicates whose campaign contributions seem so essential in proportion to its numbers has to the President that he touches tenderly upon the subject of the tariff. While discussing the income and in- Mexicans have had to deal, and, reheritance taxes, Mr. Roosevelt has jecting all efforts toward a peace much to say about the equalization of treaty, it has continued with a fair opportunity and the limitation of in- degree of safety to murder and muherited wealth. He seems to miss tilate any and all whites who have here, as elsewhere, the simple remedy dared to venture unprotected into for the evils he deplores, and seeks to their field of operations. reach them by roundabout methods. The simple way to equalize opportunity is to abolish privilege, to give no expense of others. This, however, is infest the country. There is some what the tariff does now, and has been thing radically wrong with the sys-It is the principal cause of the in- for policing the border, or these Inequality of opportunity in this coun-

ical corruption throughout the Nation, not be a bad plan to import some it. Morality demands it. The obvi- along the Mexican boundary. ous principles of justice demand it. Yet Mr. Roosevelt dismisses this supreme question in a paragraph, while he gives several pages to the needs and imagined needs of the Army. The Army is an important matter, of course; but the welfare of the American home is somewhat more important, and that home is threatened to

day by the tariff.

Mr. Roosevelt repeats his denunciations of socialism and bases his animadversions upon its threats to the home. Why is it any worse for socialism to threaten the home than it is for the tariff to do the same thing? Especially when the evils of the tariff are destructively at work, while socialism is a theory which thrives in Amer- into undertakings upon which there ica only sporadically and could not thrive at all were it not that wrongs like the tariff are permitted to go so long unremedied. It is positively disheartening to read what the President tariff should never be touched except it has landed us hitherto in like confor the public good. It is notorious clusions, has brought on this crisis, that it cannot be handled for the public good immediately before a Presidential election; hence he is in favor of taking it up immediately after the lection." This is amazingly futile. When have the beneficiaries of the ever falled to find some excuse for good excuses when the election is over as they find now?

The value of this message is in its high ethical tone rather than in the specific recommendations which it makes. And yet that tone is not so emphatic as it has been in previous nessages. The willingness to compromise upon such subjects as campaign contributions from the syndicates, the astonishing eagerness to promote the subsidy grab, the absolute incomprehension of the tariff and its evils, the recommendation of new tax burdens like the income and inheritance taxes in time of peace, and with an annual Treasury surplus of thirty millons, are neither moral nor statesmanlike. These new taxes would be very well if old ones were repealed to afford a plausible excuse for them; but to turn normous fresh streams of revenue into a Treasury already overflowing would simply put a premium upon wasteful extravagance. What the ountry wants is relief from some of its burdens, not new ones. If the President cares so much for the welfare of the American home, let him move in a straightforward way to cure some of the evils which are destroying it.

But the President meets a Congress that is hostile to him, and he knows it; and his message is a document of pru-dence rather than of aggression.

#### ARTHUR L. FRAZER.

It is appointed to all men to die; but t is an absurd thing when death strikes a man like Arthur L. Frazei at the best of his powers, in the midst of his usefulness, fitted by talent and experience for best service, and having promise, but for the absurdity of death, for many years of work, with best results within his sphere.

The peculiar aptitudes of Judge Frazer for work that had fallen to his lot are not likely to be seen soon again; perhaps never will be, here This, our life, is chary of the production of such natures-of natures just line and another, in the growth and of human society. We have, and shall have, other good judges. But Arthur one will succeed to the work he was doing for reformation and help of the young, as well fitted for it by union of sympathetic spirit and practical judg-

ment, as he was. Judge Frazer was yet young. The state, the city, the community, his family, himself, should have had the benefit of twenty to thirty years ver of active life in him. This community has not sustained a greater loss. But what more can be said? For he is lost to us, and-

Cut is the branch that should have grown full And withered is Apollo's laurel bough,

# AN INTERNATIONAL DISGRACE.

From El Paso again comes the story of the periodical massacre by the Yagui Indians. A band of these murderous outlaws swooped down on a packtrain, killing four men and wounding another. All of the victims were mutilated in the usual Yaoul manner, and the report states that a number of other raids with fatal results have been made within the past week. The from corporations he seems to miss continued and seemingly uninterrupt-the clear moral issue and to substitute ed recurrence of these Yaqui raids and butcheries is a disgrace to both the Mexican and American governments. While the tribe, strictly speaking, should be under the jurisdiction of the political machines. To make this the Mexicans, its members rob, pillage and butcher on both sides of the line with striking imparboundary of spellbinders, torchlight proces- tiality. Sometimes it is a defenceless party of Americans, prospecting or exploring on Mexican soil, that falls vic limit the contributions of the trusts, tim to the red butchers. Again it is a few harmless Mexicans who are caught on the American side of the

When the butchery takes place on the Mexican side of the line, way into office. This, of course, is a American authorities, with an admirable display of professional etiquette, permit the Mexicans to chase the Yawhere they are lost. When the killing the syndicates. In the one case he is done on the American side of the etiquette by religiously refraining and is bound to work for those who from interfering with the American chase for the outlaws, who then retire to their Mexican fastnesses. This comparatively small band of Indians caused more deviltry than any other tribe with which the Americans or

By their acts they have repeatedly placed themselves beyond the pale of any better treatment than is extended man the right to enrich himself at the to the rattlesnakes which with them doing by its excesses for many years, tems which the two countries have dians would long ago have been ex-It accounts more than any other terminated. If it is impossible for cause for our swollen fortunes. It is the troops to run down and exterminthe prime source and origin of polit- ate this band of murderers, it might built through a rough country in L. Frazer.

The revision of the tariff is the great-est moral and economic issue before eign lands, and make it an object for turns were small. the Nation today. The people demand them to make life and property safe

#### MEN WERE TOO FAST.

Sir Felix Schuster, new president of the Institute of Bankers at London, in his inaugural address a few days ago said of the financial crisis in America: Like every other crisis it has arisen out of werconfidence, brought about by an abnormally prosperous state of affairs. Americans had unbounded belief in the future of their country; a belief which its natural resources fully justified. They had also a way of dis counting the future too rapidly. Legitimate enterprise was followed by speculation, and speculation based on credit. Vast undertailings were embarked upon in the expectations. tion that cash in any quantity was alway at hand and lenders were willing to provide

Immense sums have been plunged can be no realization for a long time; upon some of them, not till after com plete reorganization on new bases. Many must liquidate. Our "natural resources" are immense; but feverish has to say upon this subject. "The haste to get rich out of them, just as which can be solved through liquidation only, as others have been. A mighty body of speculators, still holding on to unrealizable things, will be forced to "let go."

In the Northwest our salvation lies tariff ever been willing to revise it for in generous lands, big crops, good the public good? When have they prices, and the greatest bodies of timber in America. Still, we have among us speculators who have discounted a postponing revision? Does Mr. Roose-veit expect that they will lack just as distant future, for whom the only release will be liquidation.

### WHY NO INQUEST?

It was, not worth while, it seems, to make a public and legal investigation of the death of the boy Joseph Mc-Grath, but it was entirely proper to look into the matter privately. cording to the report of this peculiar inquest, Dr. Tamiesie thinks the boy came to his death by "spinal trouble of which the principal symptom appears to have been an abrasion on his Most spinal troubles have names. What is the name of this Does Dr. Tamiesle know? If one? he does not know its name, why not invite some one to examine the corps

who does know? The parents of the child and some of the neighbors believe that he was done to death by older boys. are entitled to a hearing in a public investigation. If the older boys treated the child as it has been reported they did, they deserve severe punishment. The facts should not be hushed up or slurred over. It is bad enough for the officers of the law to connive at crime in grown men without encouraging it in boys by weak-minded senti-

The story was at first that the older boys had tied the child's feet and left him for a long time on the ground. He lay there, it was said, unable to help himself until his feeble cries attracted the notice of a person passing. Was this story true or false? The new version of the facts has much the appearance of an ex parte statement, and is not to be accepted unreservedly until more is known about the affair. The chances are that the story was given correctly at first. Nobody had any particular motive to falsify the circumstances then, while some people have a very strong motive to deceive the Coroner now. The persons who purport to know all about the boy's death should be questioned and crossquestioned in a public inquest.

The affair is a singular one and looks very suspicious. Big boys have been known to treat small playmates gretted, however, by the warmest ad- development of the human spirit and quite as cruelly and even worse than the McGrath boy was treated, even if all of the first account was true. There L. Frazer will never be replaced. No is nothing too horrible or shocking for them to do, as the records show. Of course these particular big boys may have done nothing of the sort; but if they are innocent the greatest favor the Coroner can show them is to permit them to prove the truth of the case in an open inquest.

# WILL THE WORM TURNS

Messrs, Stubbs, Kruttschnitt and Schwerin, the dominating force in the Harriman interests on the Pacific Coast, have not yet heard of the retrenchment order in construction work on the Harriman lines. The California & Northeastern Railroad, a Harriman project intended to drain the traffic of California, is being rushed to completion with unusual rapidity. Advices from Klamath Falls state that contractors Archie Mason and Erickson & Peterson have both increased their forces engaged in construction work The desire for early completion of the road is so urgent that a temporary preference to waiting for the completion of a tunnel which cannot be finished until late in 1908. Portland and Oregon have had a good many demonstrations of the power of this Califorclife Coast, but in no other part of the coast has it appeared so plainly as in reads, "Thou shalt not steal." this trade of Southeastern Oregon.

The Klamath country and adjacen territory are destined to be one of the richest traffic producing sections in the Pacific Northwest. More than a generation ago, when the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, forerunner of the O. R. & N. Co., ruled supreme in transportation matters in all of the Oregon territory east of the mountains, long wagon trains toiled wearily up from the Klamath country to The Dalles, which was the nearest shipping Wool, hides and livestock have point. been coming out of that country in increasing quantities for the past forty years, and when the Columbia Southern was completed to Shaniko the long wagon haul was shortened many miles and Klamath had hopes that a continuation of the road would soon bring her into communication with the re-

mainder of the state. This route was the natural if not very easy groove through which Oregon business flowed, and each additional mile of railroad that was built south from the Columbia River improved the opportunities and increased the profits of the settlers. But with the coming of the Stubbs regime there appeared a growing disfavor for the natural route to the Klamath country. The Harriman interests were unable to find any traffic in the country that justified the building of a line, although settlers were rushing in by the thousands and the traffic coming out and going in by wagon trains doubled and trebled, and doubled and trebled again. Meanwhile the California road was steadily building north. It was

which the cost of construction was

But there was a difference in building a line which would drain business out to California and one which would keep it in its natural, time-worn chan-In the California project no ob stable seemed too great to be overcome; in the Oregon project no obstacle was too small to be offered as an excuse for not building. The climax of this policy, with which the Califorhin trinity has placed the commercial curse on Central and Southeastern Oregon, is near at hand, for while all ork has been stopped on Harriman projects which would in the slightest egree benefit Oregon, work on the ine that is to divert Oregon business to California is being rushed with unusual haste.

And yet, the Stubbs-Kruttschnitt-Schwerin trinity is not supreme. There are limitations to their power, and the extension of the electric line through the Willamette Valley, the coming of the North Bank road and other opposing lines will place in the hands of Portland, a club that will be swung perhaps with more drastic efthan would have been possible had this state in a single instance, re elved a fair deal from the California trinity of Svengalis for whom Mr. Harriman has been playing Trilby for o many years.

The Alliance disaster would seem to call for a searching investigation. The passengers on board the craft, after drifting around the ocean for several days, were detained in a dangerous position for another 24 hours through the inability of the master of the ves sel to agree with the master of the rescuing tugboat as to terms. seems to be a case where the public needs enlightenment as to the peculiar ode of ethics by which human life is placed in jeopardy while two Government-licensed masters over what should be paid for towing the craft and her helpless passengers to a port of safety. Human life is said to be held at a low figure in the West, but here is a case where not much difficulty should be encountered in placing the blame on the man who fixed the price. If, as reported, the master of the Alliance refused to acept assistance until a fixed sum for emuneration was named, he is enitled to something more than censure.

The decision in the Ascuncion-F. B ones collision case, by which Plot urner's license is suspended for 30 days, suggests the need for some revised "fules of the road." They should permit deep draft steamers, which can run with safetly only in the narrow dredged cuts in the channel, to be given a slight preference in passing. The Ascuncion, which was held re-sponsible for the collision, was drawing 23 feet of water, and, as the night was dark, was obliged to hold close on her course. The Jones was drawing about four feet, and could run in safety anywhere within half a mile of the main ship channel. The shipping of the port is increasing so rapidly that unless there is a better under standing among pilots, deep-draft steamers will be obliged to lie night or be in constant danger of collision's which they cannot avoid.

Great activity is reported in police ircles at present. Two Chinese gamlike fate. Serves the ignorant Chinamen right. If they must have money without working for it, why don't they adopt a safe method by going out on the highways and byways and holding one fettle over the great victories of up and robbing some one? The police records will show beyond contradiction that this is an unusually safe method of securing money without work, or without much fear of arrest Nobody but the victims seems to expect the police to arrest hold-up art ists, but there is of course a wild clamor for the arrest of the few slanteyed Celestials who crawl off into dark corner by themselves to indulge in a quiet game of fan tan with one another.

It is not clear why the City Council took from the State Supreme Court responsibility of ordering the discharged detectives paid for work they did not perform and were unfit to perform. If that is the way to "get even" with Mayor Lane, and "show Southeastern Oregon out by way of up" his tampering with the law, it is a queer method. The Supreme Court is a fitter body to reverse the Mayor than the City Council. Council would better have allowed the Court the glory.

Senator Simon, arguing in defense of the officers of the Title Guarantee track will be built round a mountain in & Trust Company, against the charge that they had taken deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent, says they cannot be punished therefor, because the statute that would punish this act, passed by the Legislature a year ago nia trinity which has such a good, is not yet in force. But, Senator, we tight grip on the commerce of the Pa- know a statute on this subject, in an old law book, that is in force.

> It's a fair guess also that Thaw will e acquitted of the murder of Stanford White, on ground that "He deserved it." Insanity will do for the outward plea, as it did in Mrs. Bradley's case

"Served him right" is the basis of the acquittal of Mrs. Bradley for the murder of Brown. The convenient cover was the plea of insanity. these vile wretches were moral idiots. President Roosevelt decided a Fed-

eral appointment by tossing a coin.

without the motto, "In God We Trust." Mayor Lane might get pointers from ex-Mayor Williams on how to look pleasant when responsible for an

incompetent police force. Merely to change the subject, be it generally understood that we are al- freightage and the risk of crackage. ready three inches short in the season's rainfall.

If Gladys Van really intended to kill Ollie Mack, why didn't she do it before he opened his show in Portland?

to order by Governor Chamberlain. "The friend of erring youth" is an appropriate epitaph for Judge Arthur

coliday, barring, of course, those made

Another Version of a Now Somewhat Fumous Dialogue.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Tribune. Senator Daniels was warming up. He proceeded to read Mr. Bryan a lecture. "You don't listen enough to those in the party. You are too fond of dictating what the party shall do," he said "Why, when did I do that," asked Mr. Bryan, taken aback.

'You did it in 1900," said Senator Dan iels, without a moment's hesitation. "You then declared that you would not accept a nomination unless the silver plank was incorporated in the platform."
"Well, you were with me on that plank in 1896, Senator."

I beg to differ with you. I was not with you.

You were a member of the committee which drew up the platform." "Yes, but I opposed that plank in the platform. I did not believe in it. I fought it when the platform was being written." "I am surprised to hear that, for ways considered you were with me," always considere said Mr. Bryan.

"No. I was not. You dictate too much. You have been too prone to take your cue from the independence league." Well, Senator, I don't want to quarrel with you about the matter. When you egin to tell me that I take my opinions from anybody, I think I had better be

With this shot Mr. Bryan disappeared out of the door. The Senator was angry. He stopped and talked a minute or two and also disappeared, to take the train for Richmond.

#### WORKINGS OF DES MOINES PLAN Abolishes Ward System and Concentrates City Government.

Chicago Journal. about the Galveston plan of city govern-ment and how well it works. But little has been heard of an even more radical departure from ordinary methods in Des Moines, Iowa.

The Des Moines plan, as it is called, has abolished wards, boards and the ab-dermanic system, and concentrated the executive, legislative and judicial work in ne body of men. The executive and ad-inistrative duties are insisted on; other are regarded as incidental to these body of councilmen, in whom all this power is concentrated, represents the entire people and not any particular division. Its members act collectively n counseling the welfare of the city, excepting the laws and administering it affairs in accordance with the best judg-

nent of the majority of their number. Thus at one stroke the ward system abolished, the possibility of every ward being a law unto liself is prevented, and the distribution of the city's funds among the wards to satisfy the aldermen and their constituents is made a thing of the past. The executive power has been concentrated and the entire responsibility fixed in a definite body. Harmony an co-operation are made necessity, an every member of the Council is responsi-ble for the condition of the whole city.

Whether this plan as a whole would rove beneficial in a city so large as higago and containing so many various elements in its population may be open to nestion. But the fact remains that serves admirably in Des Moines, and oneature of it, at least, might be adopte here with undoubted advantage. the feature vesting responsibility for the entire city in every alderman

#### Prohibition Party Stands Still.

New York Tribune. The National Convention of the Probi-ditionists will be held next year at Co lumbus. O. In 1904 the Prohibiti cast 258,536 votes out of a total of 13,500, 000. Since then many states and counties especially in the South, have "gone dry," but we have seen no evidence in elections since then that the Prohibitionists as circles at present. Two Chinese gama party can poll many more votes than
bling dens have been raided, and, if
they did three years ago. The trouble is
more can be found, they will meet a that while the Prohibitionists have multiplied, especially in the South, the Pro-hibitionists have stood still. Practicall all of the Prohibitionists in the South

fliction as does the Democratic party. There are more Democrats than there ever were before, but the one thing above else that they positively refuse to is to be Democrats. Most of the mocrats vote the Republican ticket, while Mr. Bryan scurries up and down he earth seeking balt to lure them into the party which uses their name.

# What Democrats Should Do.

Baltimore News.

Indeed, the Democratic party's position seems guite clear to us, is such as to de mand a complete cutting away from the entanglements and the memories of the past dozen years. Not even the noming tion of a man like Gray, even assuming that Mr. Bryan should regard his nom nation with friendly eyes, would serve to patch up the deep-scated trouble that paralyzes the party. If anything can do it, it would be the nomination of a man like Governor Johnson, of Minnesota-man who is not associated in the publ mind with any of the party's troubles who represents personal vigor, force and ability, but is not expressly identified with any aspect of the party's National record. In other words, what the Demo-cratle party needs, in order to cut itself adrift from the melancholy story of the last 12 or 14 years, is to select for its not a man with a past, but a man with a future.

# Man Sleeps Through Four Months

quirer. Mertis Wright, who before his "sleeping sickness" weighed '175 pounds, now weighs less than 100. He is 32 years old and has been asleep since July 10. ing will arouse him-shouting, shaking, dashing cold water in his face and pricking him with pins having no effect. is sustained by forcing two quarts of milk down his throat daily, a tube being used for this purpose.

Wright can be raised in bed, and will sit in an upright position for hours without support. He is fast losing flesh and will soon be a mere skeleton. A trephining operation will shortly be performed upon him by Dr. William S. Turner, and it is thought will give him relief.

it is thought will give him relief, Dr. Turner is being called upon by many eminent physicians for a description of the case, which is considered mos

English Rival to the American Hon

Philadelphia Record. Of course it was one of the new coins A consignment of 1327 cases of eggs from England-the first in modern ping history-arrived in New York by the White Star liner Majestic. What! Will nothing but a return to fair prices save the poor cold storage warehousemen from ulnous competition? The conscientious American hen nearly broke their corner by her too great industry, and now the blasted British fowl breaks the blockade with the fruit of her pauper labor, defy-ing the barriers of a high tariff and

> Delaware Chickens Dine on Watches Philadelphia Record. A brass key an inch and a quarter that Yale praye long was found in the gizzard of a chicken killed by Mrs. Henry Wilson, of Georgetown, Del. Georgetown chickens which so is have been known to swallow rings and at New Haven.

Only three short weeks to the next gold watches. Blind Man's Laundry-at-Home

washtub.

#### THE BRYAN-DANIELS INCIDENT. QUEER WAYS OF BRITISH COURTS. Won't Exhume a Dead Body, Thus Setfling Druce-Portland Case.

Chicago Journal. The Druce case in England, which inrolves the ownership of the Duke of Portland's estate, differs from the Tichborne case, which excited the country so greatly 30 years ago, in the fact that it rests upon one alleged fact, which could be determined in an hour.

The claimants, descendants of T. C. Druce, owner of the Baker-Street Baxaar in London, insist that Druce in reality was the fifth Duke of Portland, who dled in 1879. The Duke was a very centric person, who lived the life of a recluse and was not often seen by mem-bers of his own household. One of his vagaries was to build subterranean apartments underneath his house. On these he spent not less than \$15,000,000, and fitted them up most gorgeously. From them, it is said, a pas sage runs underground to the Baker-Street Bazaar; and, if that is so, some

color is lent to the Druce contention.

However, the main feature of the claim is that Druce's reported death in 1864 was not death at all, but only the means chosen by the Duke to get rid of his double personality. The claimant charges that the Druce coffin was filled with lead, and then buried with honors and a tombstone crected with Druce's name upon it. But now mark the strange character of British justice. The courts will not permit the Druce coffin to be exhumed and examined, though that would settle the matter one way or the other for good and all, if lead was found within it, the Druce claimant would be sustained. If human remains were found, the Duke of Portland would be made secure in his property. Yet this effective method of ending the whole disoute cannot be undertaken, for the ourts will not allow it.

British law may be superior to that of he United States in some respects, but if a similar case were to occur in this country the whole matter would be settled out of hand. The methods of the Circumlecution office are evidently not yet out of date in Great Britain.

#### THE MATTER WITH THE ARMY. Adjutant-General Suggests Increase of Pay or Resort to Conscription.

New York Evening Sun.
he annual report of Adjutant-General
Ainsworth to the Secretary of War emphasizes the fact that the Army as a
trade, profession or calling has declined and is declining in popularity and that something will have to be done to offset the charm of civilian life if the depleted ompanies are to be brought up to thei

roper strength. The Adjutant-General takes a very gloomy view of the outlook, and indicates an alternative which will shock those in particular who have a healthy American antipathy to such institutions as the standing armies with compulsory service of certain of the European nations. He

The Government in its efforts to procur The Government in its efforts to procure men for the Army is now compeling everywhere with private employers who are able to offer men much greater inducements than the Government now offers, at least in the matter of pay. If present conditions continue, there will be nothing for the Government to do but to meet this competition by materially increasing the soldiers' pay or to evade the competition altogether by a reservice of converting.

Various explanations are offered of to 4522 descritions of last year. Among these are low pay, as compared with what may be earned in civil life; extra work on account of the posts being undermanned; frequent changes in company officers; a lack of capable and well-paid non-com-missioned officers, and a low order of intelligence in the recruits, many of whom cannot be made to understand that in en-Isting they become parties to a contract with the General Government, of which the latter has the right to enforce a per-

In common with virtually all the department commanders, the Adjutant-General deplores the abolition of the canteen as one of the most potent causes of the unpopularity of the service. It is to be feared, however, that the fanatics who brought about that change would rather see our military forces go to the dogs morally and physically, and the keepers of dives and low groggeries thrive great-ly, than yield to expert opinion and the dictates of common sense

It remains to be seen whether or not he members of Congress have the courage to undo the mischief which they wrought when they allowed themselves to be bullled into ignoring the best interests of the Army in this matter.

As for the pay, which is very much larger in our service than in any other, it is hard to see how it could be so inreased as to overcome the competition of ordinary business.
With regard to conscription, Americans

would prefer to rely on an extemporized Army in time of need rather than follow the example of foreign powers. Even in Germany the system of compulsory service is heartly detested

# Our Country and Its Activity.

\* New York Times. When Carl Schurz, who at the tir of his death was among the most emi-nent of American citizens, landed in New York, a lad of 23, he was aston-ished and dismayed by the impression he received of confusion and contrast Reviewing this impression 50 years later in his "Reminiscences," he relates how gradually be came to understand that the confusion and the contrast were due to universal activity, made possible and stimulated by the unprecedented degree of liberty that here prevailed. Because men were left unrestricted and largely undirected to do what they would and what they could, they did much that was not the best, as the educated see the best, but on the whole did very much more and more that was in the long run worth doing. Everywhere was the tremendous incitement of opportunity and the net result of the inc

# Lost \$10,000 a Month

Spokane Spokesman-Review. Colonel Alden J. Blethen candidly admits, in announcing the suspension of the Morning Times, that Scattle is not large enough to support two morning newspapers. Colonel Blethen confesses a loss of \$10,000 a month for eight months in his attempt to establish the Times as

in his attempt to establish the rimes as a morning paper.

This heavy loss is all the more significant from the fact, as Colonel Bletien points out, that the Morning Times was printed from the big and well-established plant of the Evening Times and was, therefore, under no charge for plant or therefore, under no charge for plant or herefore, under no charge for plant or

Every attempt to establish two morning papers of modern size has been ill-starred with failure, even in cities as large as St. Paul and Seattle.

# Prayer and Football.

Hartford Courant.
With unlimited respect and reverence we beg to enter a protest against the re-port in circulation that "Tad" Jones wor Harvard football game for Yale by the aid of prayer. We do not propose to question that the boy prayed, but is would be a matter of surprise, indeed, if be was the only one to pray in the bunch of two dozen or more in the game. have no doubt that some at least of the Harvard boys prayed hard before the struggle, and during it, too; to assume that Yale prayers are the kind that get answers and Harvard prayers come to nought is contrary to the spirit of mod-esty which so distinguishes the University

#### Affinities. Yonkers Statesman

Newark (N. J.) Dispatch.

James J. Carr, of Beverly, N. J., having lost his eyesight, advertised for laundry work, and is now making his living at affinity usually until long after he's married.



ditto LVAREZ, the great French tenor, is supposed to be the highestpriced singer at the French capital, yet the critic of a theatrical paper? the Comedia, recently had the temerity to say that Alvarez on a certain occasion sang out of tune. Not only that, but it was also arged that it was not advisable to renew Alvarez's contract

at the Paris opera! But Alverez has determined on r-r-revenge. Has he challenged the critic to a duel? No, he has planned a more lasting revenge, since fighters at French duels are rarely burt. Alvarez has sued the newspaper referred to for \$20,000 damages, on the ground that its criticisms are likely to injure him pecuniarity. Although Alvarez is quite a popular favorite as a singer he is only paid \$1600 a month in opera. If he sang over here he would probably earn more than that in less than a week.

"Who would think to look at George Frederick Handel's serious face and listen to his solemn, dignified ora-torios that he possessed rare tact?" asks a Boston correspondent. The Ger-man Prince of Hanover was very fond of Handel and received him as an hon-ored guest. Handel wished to see the world and the Prince permitted him to see London, on his promise to re-turn by a certain date. But Handel had such a fine time in England that he forgot all about his Hanover patron. The time came when the German Prince spoken of became King of England, and was so vexed at Handel that he declined to receive him at his London palace. Did Handel drown his sorrows in wine? Not he. One day, as King George was in the royal barge on the Thames river, Handel followed in a smaller boat playing some beautiful 'Water Music' that he had just written. The King was delighted and remarked, 'None but Handel could have written that? smart courier replied, 'Handel wrote that for your majesty and is following you.' The beautiful music won Hanpardon and he was taken into royal favor again."

A well-known basso, who is very bald, went to a barber shop in New York City and said to the head man: "Haircut."

"The gentleman does not require a haircut," said the knight of the razor, "What he ought to get is a shine."

There is a banker in Indianapolis, ind., who is a very competent musical critic, and he is noted for the honesty with which he expresses his opinions as to the excellence-or otherwise-of the performances of different artists. One of the latter became angry the other

evening at an adverse criticism of the banker, and went to see him. "Why did you interfere in a business you know nothing about? Why don't you stick to bonds and loans?" de-manded the singer, shaking with

wrath. stopped this morning at a bootblack's and got a shine," explained the banker-critic. "It was a good shine and I knew it to be so, although I am not a professional bootblack. I am treating you on the bootblack basts.' His visitor fled.

Charles Bowles, basso, recently gave a song recital at Los Angeles, Cal., and sang several old English ballads made memorable by the art of Francon memorable by the art of Francon Davies, among them being the old Cheshire ditty, "Fil Give You the Keys of Heaven." Miss Margaret Goetz read an interesting paper on the composers represented in the evening's programme. gramme.

London is still raving over the new operatic coprano, Louisa Tetrazzini, and she is being halled as "the new Says a London critic Tetrazzini is a Florentine. Her head is crowned with a mass of luxuriant, light red hair. The eyes, dark and lustrous, further accentuate the impres-sion one has of a 'signora' stepped from a Venetian canvas. She is tall and in the full ripeness of womanhood. Her features answer to her words, her voice is as expressive in speech as it is in song. It is easy to believe that she has taught herself all she knows of singing and acting; that what she gives us on the stage is herself, not something instilled into her by Professor This or That, 'Go,' said Porpora to Farinelli after seven years labor at a page of exercises, 'go; you are the greatest singer in Europe.' 'Go,' said Professor Ceccherini to little Signora Tetrazzini after six months of study; 'neither I nor any one else can teach you anything more.' It was the same with Caruso and with the two de Reszkesthemselves were their best, their only masters."

Victor Maurel, the distinguished singing artist, has joined the San Carlo opera company at Boston, Mass. will give a vocal recital at Je Hall in that city this afternoon.

Challapin, the grand opera basso who is stirring New York just now, is the hero of this story: "Challapin, who once had an odd adventure with Gorky, the Russian novelist, was born at Kazan in 1873 and began life as a cobbler's apprentice. He sang soprano in a church choir until 16 years old, when his voice changed. Twenty years ago on the Volga River, the director of a smail, inferior provincial opera company received two applicants for a job. He refused to accept one of them even as an ordinary chorus singer, on the ground that the fellow had no voice and no talent. The tramp who was accepted was Gorky, and the rejected one was Challapin. The great singer of today made his real debut as s basso at Tiflis, as plain Mephis-topheles in Gounod's "Faust" in 1893. His success led to his engagement at the Imperial theaters in Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 1991 Challapin be-same famous at La Scala in Milan in the title role of Boito's "Metistofele."

Madame Bloomfield-Zeisler, the eminent planiste, is troubled with ultrasensitiveness, and she is shy in meeting strangers. "I enjoy meeting great people, but I don't enjoy having my feelings wounded," she explains, "Brahmas, for instance, I had many chances to meet, but I always remem-bered the experience of a certain com-poser who wanted to do honor in his home city to Brahms when he visited docks together in a picturesque but very maledorous district. Turning to the composer and critically sniffing the air, Brahms said, is this where you get your inspiration? I always remembered that story, and in consequence never accepted any of the many opportunities that were given me to meet him. It seemed to me better to know and admire Brahms through his work than to meet him, and perhaps, through no fault of my own, be exposed to his caustic satire. . . . I

would suffer. It would hurt me to have unkind things said to me, and so I go on my way alone. Some great people I have met and loved, but many others I have not met for the that I have a horror of people hurting my feelings. I cannot forget it. for it causes me absolute physical pain."