NO CHANCE FOR BILL

Indian War Veterans' Measure Is Dead.

DESERVE PENSIONS, HOWEVER

Bad Precedent It Would Establish Main Opposition—McBride Excepts to Talk of Who Will Succeed to His Committee Places.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Already the members of the Oregon delegation have been pressed with petitions asking for, and sometimes demanding, the passage of the Indian War Veteran's bill at the present session of Congress. Some of these requests have come from old veterans, who would be benefited by the passage of such a bill, and others, and more particularly the demands, come from attorneys for old soldiers, who assume to dictate the course Congress will take in this matter. If the facts are to be known, and it seems best that they should, this bill has not the ghost of a chance of passing at this or any subsequent session. It is not a new measure, but has been introduced and reintroduced; it has been argued and debated, and as often has gone down to defeat. There is a very strong sentiment against this measure, a sentiment that does not decrease with advancing years, even though the plea is made that the old veterans who would be benefited by such a measure are dying off rapidly, and soon none will be left to receive any benefit from it. There is no doubt merit in this bill, but its passage would establish a precedent which members of Congress desire to avoid. This is what has killed the bill in the past, and what will operate against it in the future. It is not that the Western members of Congress are unwilling to recognize the services of the men who served so gallantly in the Indian wars of the early days, but that they must be the leaders who say that there is no possibility of pensioning one class without making like provision for the hundreds of other classes which would clamor for and demand recognition. The Indian war veteran bill is a dead issue, and it is beyond the power of the Oregon or other delegations to get it through.

Private Pension Legislation.

Along with the press for the Indian war veteran bill is a pressure for private pension legislation. In the vast majority of cases, claimants who resort to Congressional action in order to secure a pension have no just claim for such allowance, and must seek some means of avoiding the law. Probably nearly every one of them has at some time or other had a claim pending before the Pension Bureau, which was disallowed on some grounds. Failing in the regular way to secure recognition, they appeal to their Congressman, and sometimes succeed. Yet there are now before the pension committees of both House and Senate bills which have been introduced session after session, and never get as far as the House or Senate calendar. The claimants are persistent, and to quiet them the Congressman or Senator will introduce the bill, well knowing at the time that it can never pass. These claimants do not seem to learn by experience, but persist to their dying day, and many claims now pending will probably continue to be recorded with each succeeding Congress until the party named has ceased to breathe the atmosphere of mother earth. It must not be understood from this, however, that all private pension legislation is unworthy. There are hundreds of cases put through each Congress where the recipient of a pension is justly entitled to this recognition, but is shut off by the Pension Bureau, because of some peculiarity in his case. There are many bills pending now for the relief of various parties, some for Oregon men. A few of these will pass, probably those that were put on the calendar at the last session, but it is almost out of the question to secure the passage of new bills before adjournment next March, because the press of important public business.

River and Harbor Committee.

The course pursued by the rivers and harbors committee since the Monday preceding the opening of Congress has demonstrated one thing, that a member of that committee has more to do than ask for allowances for his state, and see that they are embodied in the river and harbor bill. As long as Representative Burton, of Ohio, is chairman of the committee, members of the committee, as well as other members, will have to work to gain recognition in river and harbor bills. His committee this year began early, holding two sessions a day prior to the convening of Congress, and since then has been holding two or more sessions a day. When Mr. Tongue reached here he found the committee holding a session in the morning, and another which was called early in the afternoon, while the House was yet in session. In case an important vote was to be taken, the committee would take a recess, but not for anything of lesser importance. This went on for over a week, until it became apparent that greater progress should be had with the forthcoming bill, and then the committee began by holding night sessions, after sitting practically all morning and the better part of the afternoon. And what was more, it was the full committee. There were no vacancies at the table. So close was every item, every estimate and every project scrutinized that members of the committee had to be on hand constantly in order to secure the best recognition possible for their own states. Nothing is being given away in this committee this year. Every concession that is made is made after a hard fight and a very good backing by the corps of engineers.

As to Committee Places.

An innocent paragraph in this correspondence regarding the possibility of committee changes seems to have been somewhat unsatisfactory to Senator McBride. I believe, as near as I can recall, that I remarked that in case Senator McBride was not re-elected his committee places would probably be divided between Senator Simon and whoever might be Senator McBride's successor. Mr. McBride is not the only Senator whose committee places may be divided up in the next Congress, and speculation as to such division is not out of place. I understand that an attempt has been made to show that it won't be possible for Senator Simon to succeed to McBride's place on commerce, the one place of prime importance to Oregon. As a matter of fact, this committee place is almost conceded to Oregon, but McBride would not have attained it six years ago had it not been for the influence exerted by his colleague, Senator Mitchell. At the same time, new Senators, Nelson of Minnesota, and Elkins of West Virginia, secured places on this committee. A Senator with more than two years' service, like Senator Simon, would certainly have a right to a place on commerce committee which was made vacant through the retirement of a man from his own state. This would probably be recognized by the Senate, as it usually has been. At the time the committees were made up six years ago Senator Mitchell had a right to Dolph's places, not only on commerce, but on foreign relations, and it was by surrendering the foreign relations place to Senator Cullom that Senator Cullom retired from commerce, making a place for McBride. McBride's place on public lands could, of course, be obtained by his successor, as Oregon's right in that committee is recognized. As to the Philippines and Nicaragua Canal committees, there is a possibility that Senator Simon and a new man might not secure them, because Senator Simon would be very well fixed should he land on commerce. Yet Senator Beveridge, a new Senator was accorded a place on Philippines, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that a new man from Oregon could be likewise recognized.

Congressional Reapportionment.

Every time there is a reapportionment bill in Congress the states which are falling behind the procession in the matter of population make great efforts to prevent an apportionment of members which will lose votes for them. Ten years ago it was recognized that the House of Representatives, then about 330, was sufficiently large. Yet the fact was that if the number had not been increased to 356 the State of Maine would have lost one member, and some other states would not have gained as they thought they should in membership. The same condition arises now, and the State of Maine and other states which will lose in representation unless the number of members of the House is largely increased, are making a tremendous effort to secure increased membership. This increased membership, means an increase in the electoral vote and also an increase in the delegates at each National convention, as well as enlarging the House far beyond its capacity, which is now crowded to the utmost. Maine was successful 10 years ago because of its strong delegation, consisting of Reed, the Speaker, Dingley, Boutelle and Millikin. These men were all-powerful, and the Speaker, of course, the most powerful of all, and was able to prevent any bill passing which would reduce the representation from Maine. The Maine delegation in the present House, as well as the delegations from other states which are likely to lose in membership unless the House is largely increased, are lobbying with a great deal of vigor to prevent any bill passing which will not allow their present representation to stand. Just how successful they will be is hard to say. There is no probability of any bill passing which will reduce Southern representation because of the restriction of the colored vote.

Senator Foster Cut Out for Diplomat.

Friends of Senator Foster are beginning to believe that he is cut out for a diplomat and may, if he perseveres in his new line, succeed to a position once held and filled most creditably by a world-renowned namesake. Senator Foster's entrance into diplomatic circles was on a small scale, but his success was none the less complete on that account. To the people of Tacoma his case will appeal as an old chestnut, but the fact that it has been culminated may be received with satisfaction. Several years ago, it will be recalled, a German sailor by the name of Dietrich Ciecke was taken to the Fannie Paddock Hospital, at Tacoma, from a German merchant vessel which had dropped anchor in Tacoma harbor. This sailor appeared to be alone in the world, with no means of support other than his salary, which was cut off when he left his ship. The hospital authorities, after a time, put in a claim against the German Government for caring for its citizen, thinking, of course, that Germany, like the United States, cares for her sailors when taken sick in a foreign port. It developed, however, that the German Government has no such practice, and the claim was rejected. The matter has been pending for a long while before the State Department, Senator Foster taking it up about six months ago. At last, after much hammering and the use of considerable diplomacy, even though hammering and diplomacy are not usually intermixed, the Senator won his case, and the German Government has consented, inasmuch as Viecke was sick when he entered Tacoma harbor, to bear the expense of his care and treatment, and will further pay his expenses as long as he may remain at the hospital. Great diplomats have made beginnings in smaller cases than this, and Senator Foster has no cause to be ashamed of his entrance into the world of polite language and impolite thoughts.

Cushman Shows Up.

Even though greatly spent, after a protracted illness, Representative Cushman returned to Washington in his old-time good spirits and with his customary levity. As he approached the door of the House on the first day of his return, he was greeted on every hand by fellow-members, newspaper men and the doorkeepers. Each had a pleasant word, and exhibited unrestrained pleasure at seeing him once more in his old place. A number of the newspaper men who know him well had just about agreed among themselves to write him up as the "long-lost statesman," but his appearance on the scene cut them out of that bit of levity. Mr. Cushman is a very close observer, and all last session watched the way in which members were continually being called out of the House by constituents and correspondents. He himself was among the often called, and used to remark that he thought seriously of moving his seat out to the front door, alongside the doorkeepers. When he returned, the sight of that group of House employes seemed to recall his experience, for he turned to the doorkeepers and said: "My job, with its running and all, is bad enough, but I wouldn't trade places with you fellows for anything. Talk about being on the firing line, it don't compare to being on the main door of the House."

Never Too Busy to Take Holiday.

Congress is never too busy to indulge in a holiday recess. Only once in the last 10 years has there ever been an attempt to remain in session during the holidays, and that was an absolute failure as there was not a stroke of work done, nor any legislation passed during the usual time that the adjournment is taken. The fact is that the holiday recess is used by members of Congress to some advantage. The first three weeks of the session usually develop the trend of business, and it gives members an opportunity to become informed upon the subjects that will likely come up during the remainder of the session. Some of the committees can work during the recess, or more particularly those members of both Senate and House which decide upon programmes can reach conclusions as to what business shall be put forward when Congress reassembles after the recess. Most of the members make arrangements to go home during the holidays. Very few of them bring their families here before the recess, and it is found almost impossible to keep a quorum of either body in Washington at that time. Senatorial contests give Senators interested a desire to return home and visit members of their Legislature who are about to assemble on or near the first of January. Members of the House also go home and get nearer view of the desires of their constituents as to legislation which has been up and is still pending. The holiday adjournment is not particularly disadvantageous to important legislation.

Oleo Petitions Still Come.

Oleo petitions continue to pour in, but the tide seems to set in the direction of Senators, rather than members of Congress. Senator Foster is now being besieged by the friends of pure butter, and is receiving petitions favoring the adoption of the Grout bill at the rate of from 80 to 100 a day. His desk is now loaded down with between 1000 and 2000 of these stereotyped petitions, not to mention several hundred individual letters of the same nature. It is one of the business plans of the Senator to acknowledge every letter and communication received, and his clerk will have no small task when he undertakes to acknowledge this vast flood of oleo memorials.

Worker in Historical Societies.

Colonel J. Kennedy Stout, clerk to Senator Turner, is an active worker in historical societies, being connected with many of the local institutions in Washington State. During the recent Capital Centennial in Washington, which was entirely of a historical character, Colonel Stout was placed on one of the standing committees and took an active interest in the proceedings. He classified the celebration as a "neat, unpretentious affair, where everything went off smoothly, and all hands were pleased."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

WILL NOT BE DISTURBED.

Olympia Feels Safe About Remaining the State Capital.

Thomas Maloney, of Olympia, ex-chairman of the Washington State Democratic Central Committee, is at the Perkins. Mr. Maloney is also ex-secretary of the State Land Board, but is now out of office and deeply engrossed in the development of gold and copper mines at Lake Chelan.

In speaking of the agitation in regard to the removal of the state capital from Olympia, yesterday, Mr. Maloney said he had no fears of any change, as, according to the state constitution, it will take a two-thirds vote to get it away from Olympia, and the opposition to his town would be too badly divided. Many candidates would bob up, while Southwestern Washington would stand solidly by Olympia, which would also obtain good support from distant portions of the state.

He thinks the state capital question will settle down at the next meeting of the Legislature as Governor Rogers favors the purchase of the Thurston County Courthouse, in Olympia, and transforming it into a statehouse.

"This Courthouse," Mr. Maloney said, "is one of the finest on the Coast. It is built of sandstone, at a cost of $200,000, and the state can now purchase it for $125,000, including two blocks of land. Governor Rogers thinks the building, with a few additions, can be made to do for many years to come, while the foundation for the new statehouse, built by the McGraw administration at a cost of $100,000, can molder in decay as a monument to that regime. Thurston County can erect a neat new Courthouse at a moderate expense, and she will thus be considerably ahead on the deal, while the state at large will be set at rest in regard to the capital location.

"In the meantime, Olympia is all right. Her population is increasing daily, and she is already the great headquarters for sawlogs for the mills of Tacoma and Southern Puget Sound. Logs are hauled in from the woods of Chehalis, Thurston and Pacific Counties by the trainload and dumped into the water at Olympia, to be rafted over the smooth surface of the Sound in loosely constructed booms. Besides this, the oyster business is being built up rapidly around Olympia, and many of her residents are becoming well off as a result of it. The people of the town, therefore, have no uneasiness as to the future of the state capital, as there are many resources to help her become quite a prominent city."

Court Notes.

The District Attorney has filed an information against William Crowston, charging him with having feloniously killed a dog, the property of J. C. Beaver.

Samuel Boyce has filed suit in the State Circuit Court against Clara Boyce for a divorce. He alleges that his wife deserted him in December, 1897. They were married in October, 1893, at Vancouver, Wash.

Mary E. Hart has commenced suit in the State Circuit Court against R. A. Frame to recover $200. According to the complaint the plaintiff loaned $1500 to the defendant in 1893, which he afterwards agreed to repay in installments, and only partially did so.

A decree was rendered by Judge Cleland yesterday in the suit of Wells, Fargo & Co. against Charles W. Knowles for $59,342, and foreclosing a mortgage for a large number of lots at Arbor Lodge. The plaintiff holds the notes as the successor of the Commercial National Bank.

Margaret E. Cody has sued Frank J. Cody for a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. She alleges in her complaint that they were married in Portland in June, 1898, and that she was compelled to leave her husband on April 2, 1899, on account of his actions towards her.

An order of publication was made by Judge Cleland yesterday in the divorce suit of Emma W. McKenzie against George R. McKenzie, because the defendant is in San Francisco. The plaintiff charges the defendant with drunkenness, and says he left her in June last.

Judge Cleland decided yesterday that the restraining order in the case of J. A. Yerex and A. D. Bowen against H. Edsell, as to the disposition of $1000 of the money received from the sale of the Portland Tradesman, be continued in force until the case shall come to trial.

The will of William Church was filed for probate in the County Court yesterday. The instrument was dated April 2, 1897, when Mr. Church was 79 years of age. He bequeaths $1000 to a son, Robert G. Church, and to Eliza Church, a daughter, all of the household furniture in his house at 384 Front street. They all receive the rest and residue of the estate.

Best Debaters in Congress.

Ainslee's Magazine.

The best debaters in the Senate are Chandler of New Hampshire and Spooner of Wisconsin. Chandler is the keener and more caustic of the two. Spooner has the advantage of the spectacular surprises of a running debate. Chandler is more feared as an opponent than any other man. He has a genius for discovering the vulnerable point in the enemy's armor, and he is merciless in sending his weapons home. Both he and Spooner are invariably good-natured. Neither of them was ever known to lose his temper in debate. The best debaters in the House are Cannon of Illinois and Moody of Massachusetts.

It needs a great nature to bear the weight of a great gratitude.—Ouida.

ONLY ONE PLACE FOR HIM.

Mrs. Smith—Where do you think you'll go this Xmas?
Mr. Smith—To the poorhouse, if many more bills come in like this.

ALL DEFEND THEIR PARTY

OREGON DEMOCRATS SAY IT IS ALL RIGHT.

The Talk of Reorganization, They Assert, Comes Only From Outside the Party.

To The Oregonian's inquiry, addressed to prominent Oregon Democrats, asking whether or not in their opinion their party needs reorganization, and what means should be adopted to bring about success in 1904, the following replies have been received:

IS NOT DISCOURAGED.

J. J. Whitney, of Albany, on Status of Democratic Party.

Your recent favor asking my views on the question of the reorganization of the Democratic party is at hand, and in answer I wish to state that the Democratic party is organized, and not in need of any reorganization.

The defeat of the candidates of a party does not necessarily disorganize the party. The principles enunciated in the platforms of the last two Democratic National Conventions are in accord with the principles laid down and indorsed by the leaders of the Democratic party, which mean "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

In answer to that portion of your letter which asks what means should be taken to select candidates who reside in the Middle States. The men nominated must be satisfactory to the common people and to all other business interests of the country. The platform should set forth the demands of the people in a conservative manner, discarding all questions that have been settled, advocating and laying down a policy that is just and fair to all classes. Much, however, depends upon how the Republican party manages the affairs of the Government during the interim.

I have not given any thought to the question of whether or not Oregon or either one of the Congressional districts can be carried in 1902. That will depend somewhat on the surrounding circumstances and the condition that the business interests are in at said time.

In answer to that portion of your letter which says, "Do you think that the defeat of 1900 could have been avoided," I answer, "No." The Democratic party in the last National convention was bound and did adopt a platform that was satisfactory to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was in the lead, and the Democrats, Populists and Free-Silver Republicans alike were all clamoring for his nomination. That portion of the Democratic party who supported Mr. Bryan, together with its allies, the Populists and Free-Silver Republicans, would not have been satisfied with any other candidate or any different platform, and consequently there was no other way that could have been adopted by said convention. If Mr. Bryan had been defeated in the convention that nominated him, for the time being, and during the following campaign, it would have had a tendency towards disorganizing the Democratic party and its allies, and the men nominated would have been defeated.

The inquiry naturally follows, "Could there have been a better vote secured for Mr. Bryan?" I answer, "Yes." Mr. Towne was very much stronger than Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Towne was satisfactory to the Peoples party and to the Free-Silver Republicans, while Mr. Stevenson was not satisfactory to either faction. Mr. Bryan's position on the Philippine war was unpopular, and his position on the business interests of the country aided the Republican party and lost him votes.

J. J. WHITNEY.

Albany, Or.

REFORM, NOT REORGANIZATION.

E. A. Boyd on Needs of Democratic Party.

Replying to your letter soliciting a brief statement of my views as to the questions propounded by you concerning the Democratic party, permit me to say that as the subject presents itself to me, no successful attempt can be made to reorganize it. In attempting such reorganization, it must be assumed either that the party is disorganized, or, however compact an organization it may now have, based upon the principles it has advocated, it is necessary to reorganize it upon other and different principles embodied in a platform at variance with that upon which it acted in the recent National campaign. It cannot be admitted that a party that cast over 7,000,000 votes at the recent election is disorganized; and therefore, upon that score, no reorganization could be attempted.

The party that recently polled so large a vote did so mainly in advocacy of the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform, and a different cast of principles would not appeal to its present constituency, but would lead simply to the abandonment of its existing organization, with its large following, and the attempt to organize the party under the same name, with other principles, with the hope that the old rank and file will desert the present and rally round a new standard, with sufficient new recruits to carry the day.

Could this be expected? Is it to be supposed that any such radical change would attract the support of those who recently fought under the Democratic banner, or a sufficient number to insure success? Such an attempt would hazard the very existence of the party, and would prove abortive. But suppose such reorganization were thought proper, who would reorganize it? Shall we be delivered over to the tender mercies of "our friends, the enemy"? Or shall we call upon those to shape our destiny who deserted us and went over to the Republicans, and, in fighting us, "out-Heroded Herod"? Those, heretofore prominent in the Democratic party, who owed all their public preferment to that old party, which is almost coexistent with the Nation, but who, proving ungrateful, deserted it simply because they could not dictate its policy, and, not satisfied with opposing us, denounced and traduced us, using their every endeavor to bring disaster upon our cause? Could these expect to command the confidence of those they deserted sufficiently to induce them to receive their dictation?

This could not be. The veteran Democrat would turn to them and say, "Depart from us; if we had relied upon you, there would be no Democratic party today!" Such a proposition would be a mockery. A person, to retain influence in any organization, must remain with it and act with it. He cannot abandon and fight it, and yet expect to control it. By such, the party could not be reorganized. They have not been mindful that every platform is a compromise of views, and we would have no party organization if there were no such compromise. The same compromise is recognized in governmental policy. Nearly, if not quite half, of the population of the United States is averse to the principles, enunciated by the Republican party, which control our governmental policy. But they submit, yielding to the compromise of opinion, since there is no question that more good is accomplished by submitting and sustaining the integrity of the Government, than by abandoning and leaving the country.

In the same way, it must be admitted that to maintain party organization, its members must submit to compromise and remain with the party, and those who fail to recognize this lose their standing in the party. I myself did not think it was wise to embody in our National platform opposition to expansion. I believe in expansion, and I do not think that expansion necessarily means imperialism, as is shown by the history of the country, and this was one of my compromises of opinion in the recent campaign. There was so much else that I approved in the Democratic platform, including its noble stand against trusts, and so much that I disapproved in the Republican platform, that I gave our gallant standard-bearers my most earnest and hearty support.

I believe that the anti-expansion plank in the Democratic platform lost us many votes. Then I think the platform was too lengthy, and attempted too much. But the great reason of our overthrow was the apathy existing in the Democratic party itself, which was due to the fact that it did not have sufficient funds to pay the expenses of its campaign orators and send out the necessary literature to create the enthusiasm sufficient to induce its rank and file to turn out and vote. Then, again, it must be admitted that party discipline is much more observed in the Republican party than in the Democratic. The Republican party had sufficient means at its disposal to make an active campaign in nearly every district, and even hamlet, of the United States, while the Democratic party had so little means that, outside of a few "leaders," no canvass was made, and therefore the Democrats, hearing only the opposition in a large portion of the country, became discouraged, and evidently must have remained away from the polls. At least, they did not turn out and vote on election day, as did the Republicans.

This is shown by the vote. Take Umatilla County. We registered last Spring some 4600 votes, but voted this Fall only a little over 3600, being about 1000 less, and the bulk of these, I think it might have demonstrated, were largely Democratic. I hold that this is not a Republican County, where party lines are drawn and the voters turn out. The Republicans had only 150 majority of the votes cast, and lacked some 400 of having a majority of the votes registered and certified; and the State of Oregon polled about 20,000 votes less than its actual registered and certified vote. The Republicans did not get a majority of the voters of the state, lacking some 4000 votes. Twenty per cent of the voters did not vote, and this apathy seems to have been the rule all over the country, and evidently affected the Democratic party mostly. Further, there were many who were discouraged by our defeat in 1896, which caused the desertion of fair-weather friends. The party in power always has an advantage, in that it has so many that are immediately dependent upon its patronage all over the country, and, being mostly young and vigorous, they are active in seeking recruits.

These are mainly the cause of the defeat of the Democratic party in 1900. Now, if the party will take up and discuss all National issues practically, and not endeavor to cover too much ground in its platform, and striving for the greatest good to the Nation and people, effect a most thorough precinct organization, and through this means bring out its vote, we may look for success in 1902 and 1904; for, after all, as I predict, the result of the recent election may not prove to be what is to be desired by the country, and in that event the majority of the electors who have so ordered it will see that they have themselves to blame; and, although all must now gracefully submit, upon an appeal made to the people on a motion for review, they will be likely to reverse their present decision and place the Democratic party in power again.

E. D. BOYD.

Pendleton, Or.

DEMOCRACY IS ALL RIGHT.

Samuel White, of Baker City, Says "Let It Alone."

In response to your favor of recent date, asking for my views on the subject of the reorganization of the Democratic party, etc., I will say that I do not know what you mean by reorganization. If you mean to ask if I think it necessary to turn down Mr. Bryan and all the present leaders of the party at the behest of Don M. Dickinson, Cleveland, Whitney, Bynum and others of their ilk, who contributed toward the defeat of the Democratic party at the two Presidential elections, and made Mr. McKinley's election possible, I answer emphatically, "No."

There is, and can be no reason for a reorganization on such a basis, or for any such purpose, and the same would not be tolerated or considered for a moment by the rank and file of the Democratic party. God Almighty and the American people hate a traitor, and the masses composing the Democratic party will never reward traitors by following their leadership. These men and their following, if they be not satisfied with the present leadership and management of the party, had better remain in the Republican camp, where they have been for the past four years, if they wish to take an active part in party management. They certainly will never be taken into the Democratic party again, except upon the Methodist doctrine of probation. Under the leadership of such men the party degenerated from a party of principles into a party almost without principles, willing to advocate anything to get into power. They brought the party to that condition where every money speculator, tariff-grafter, and special-privilege parasite was as willing to contribute to the campaign committee of the Democratic party as he had ever been to the campaign committee of the Republican party. And it made but little difference to all such which party was successful at the polls, for, having contributed to both, they worked their graft on whichever one was in power. It was this same element that butchered the Wilson bill in the interest of tariff-grafters, and made Mr. McKinley repudiate "our plain duty" to Porto Rico, and in so doing caused him and a Republican Congress to violate the Constitution, give the lie to the Declaration of Independence and the contentions of that noble army of patriots who made it possible for us to enjoy the blessings of a republic, and thus made us appear, not only in our own eyes, but in the eyes of the world, as a nation so consumed by greed and avarice that we had ceased to be actuated by those purer and holier motives of justice, honor and right.

If you mean, "Does the party need a reorganization of its principles?" I again answer, "No," as there is no need for a reorganization on such a basis. The principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and the principle of a government of, for and by the people, for which the Democratic party has ever stood, as contradistinguished from a government of, for and by a class, for which the Republican party now stands, will outlive any man or set of men; and, when the party has ceased to exist, these principles will endure and be contended for by the masses of the people as long as there is a semblance of the Republic left.

The Democratic party is founded on certain principles of government as enduring as time, and whatever position it may take on any question of governmental policy must and will be determined with reference to these fundamental principles. Therefore it is impossible at this time to say what the issues of the campaign of 1904 will be. There certainly will be no departure from the fundamental principles of the party in any position it may take on the questions of Government policy then before the people, and the party will pay but little heed to the criticism of all such old leaders heretofore repudiated by it.

In order to secure success in 1904, Democrats need but to adhere closely to the cardinal principles of Democracy as enunciated by Jefferson, and trust the Republican party to become so bold in its imperialistic departure from the principles of the Republic, so wild, reckless and extravagant in its administration of affairs, and so notoriously open in its surrender to the wolfish greed and avarice of the trusts and other tariff-created and favored classes, that a day of settlement of the Republican party's stewardship will surely come about at no very distant day. The Republican party has promised the people such a wonderful amount of prosperity from its trust-breeding tariff laws, its expansion policy on the imperial basis, its reckless and extravagant war in the Philippines, which is being conducted in the interest of the rich American exploiter (another favored class), that when the day of settlement does come, and it certainly will come within the next four years, Republicans will have trouble enough of their own without worrying about Democratic reorganization.

When the cheap labor from the Orient comes pouring through the Philippines to the Pacific Coast, and enters into competition with our laboring classes the frothy patriotism rampant in the land during the last election will quickly subside. The laboring men will then have an object-lesson which will appeal more powerfully to their stomachs than did the argument of the "full dinner-pail." They will then be able to see that the retention of the Philippines is in the interest of the rich exploiter and not in the interest of the laboring men of the Pacific Coast.

The defeat of 1900 could not have been avoided. The American people in that election were simply drunk on a false patriotism, and their eyes were blinded by the dazzling allurements of territorial acquisition. Abe Lincoln once said: "You can fool some of the people all the time, all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." The Democratic party has but to continue the battle on the old line of its fundamental principles, shaping its course upon the new questions as they arise in accordance therewith, leaving the Republican party in its folly to do the rest, and the triumph of Democracy will surely come, if there be any truth in old Abe's saying, and I for one believe there is.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Baker City, Or.

ETERNAL AS HEAVEN.

Stephen Jewell Says Democracy Is Immortal.

In regard to your question concerning reorganization of the Democratic party, permit me to say that the party was effectively reorganized at Chicago four years ago. Under the leadership of such men as Cleveland, Carlisle and Gage the party had become almost as disreputable as the party of Mark Hanna and William McKinley. But at the time when it seemed that we were without God, and without hope in the world, W. J. Bryan came to our rescue and succeeded in rallying to the old Democratic banner 7,000,000 of the truest and bravest men that ever lived in the world at any one time.

We are just as well organized as the conditions of the country will allow. If there are men in our ranks who believe that money is more precious than innocent blood and National character, they should go to the Republican party, where they belong. Our success in the future will depend on our ability to enlighten Northern Republicans. The people of the South are fully awake to the dangers that now threaten our American institutions. This is abundantly proven by the overwhelming majority given for Bryan in the recent election.

The South is the home of true Jeffersonian Democracy. The Southern people surpass any other people on the globe for intelligence, hospitality and patriotism. Yes, the democratic party is all right, the Kansas City platform is all right, and W. J. Bryan is all right. The principles of the Democratic party are as eternal as the throne of heaven. The doctrine of human equality will live when Republican carpetbagism shall have been forgotten.

STEPHEN JEWELL.

Grant's Pass, Or.

RISKED ALL FOR HIS VIOLIN

Story of Early Life of Lipton, the Famous English Yachtsman.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, who has again issued his challenge to American yachtsmen and will once more compete for the cup, is now an extremely wealthy man, but has had a varied career, relates the Saturday Evening Post. Years ago he was in America as a poor man, and was at one time a street-car driver in New Orleans. He hadn't a dollar to his name when he went to work for the street railroad company. He only drove his car one month. At the end of that time the employes went out on a strike. And Tom Lipton—he was known as plain Tom in those days—had to hunt a new job. A little after that he was going from house to house obtaining orders for a crayon portrait concern. In the evenings he generally amused himself by playing on his violin. He owned a pretty good violin—one he had brought over from Scotland with him—and he loved it above any of his few earthly possessions.

He became acquainted with a merchant in New Orleans who was fond of music, and nearly every night Lipton went to the merchant's shop and played the old Scotch airs he so loved. One night when Lipton was on his way to the shop he heard the clanging of fire bells and saw the people running in the street. He turned the corner and discovered that his friend's shop was in flames. The violin was in the shop.

Lipton dashed through the fire lines and reached the place. The building was all in a blaze, but the front door was open. Without an instant's hesitation he rushed into the store, made his way through the stifling, blinding smoke to where his precious violin lay in its case at the back of the building, picked it up and staggered back to the door again. As he rushed out into the street a big policeman caught him by the collar.

"It's my property," gasped Lipton.

"Oh, it is? Well, you come along with me."

So Lipton was detained until the proprietor of the store could be found, but all the time he hung on tight to his violin.

When Lipton left New Orleans he had just $18. He went to New York and obtained employment on the Anchor Line steamer which was scheduled to sail the next day. On the trip across the Atlantic Lipton amused himself in off hours by playing his violin. He played so well that he attracted the attention of the passengers, and the big Scotchman was the principal performer one night at a concert in the saloon.

ENGLISH BANK CLERKS' WOE

Subject to Sumptuary Laws and Other Trying Restrictions.

London Express.

Bank clerks generally look so sleek and comfortable, and are almost invariably so well groomed, that their grievances rarely receive a patient hearing. One who was recently dismissed for the terrible crime of smoking a pipe in a city cafe during one of the hours sacred to what is called by city courtesy lunch, writes giving a list of restrictions which he declares are absurd.

No clerk is allowed to smoke a pipe in the streets during banking hours, or at lunch. The average clerk's salary is not so very high, but, nevertheless, he must wear a silk hat and come to the office dressed as one with double the salary. Wearing a cap to business is not to be thought of, as it is an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the bank officials. The salary of the average bank clerk ranges from about 36 shillings per week, but in many banks the salary is much lower, and the chances of promotion very small.

A clerk's money is greatly diminished by his having to subscribe to numerous funds, such as a "sports" fund, to keep the cricket or football ground in order, which he himself is never able to see. Saturday is no holiday for him, as he does not leave the office on those days until about 4 or 5 o'clock. It must not be supposed that the day's work of a bank clerk ends with the closing of the bank to customers; in fact, it only begins at that time.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

H E Beyrle, Seattle
H C March, Seattle
D Rivers, N Y
Florence A Smart, S F
Maude Thompson, S F
F W Libby, N Y
C E Langham, N Y
C H Markham
Dr C B Darrin, W W
S Ullmann, N Y
Henry Doyle & w, S F
Mrs P G Gates, Ark
H R Burke, S F
G D Stuart, Syracuse
Wm Wallace, U S A
C G Jacobs, Oregon C
Mr & Mrs E N Camp, Chicago
Ed Leszynsky, S F
H B Reynolds, S F
T Daniel Frawley
Miss Mary Van Buren
Miss Alice Johnson
D H McCartney
Gus Hoffstadt, Chgo
E N Doty
W A Wallis, Moro
J W Fox, Montana
J V Prosser, St Paul
A P Leonard & wife, South Bend, Wash
Mrs I C Jenks & chn, Skagway
C Walker, Ludlow
P McDonald, Chicago
P C Robertson, Mont
J S Kilst, San Fran
Geo B Maires, Phila
H E Pennell, San Fr
Wm R Bradshaw, Stl
F V T Lee, San Fran
B W Pope, U S A
F J Layer, Minnpls
George Schulmerick, Hillsboro
Miss Biethen, Seattl
Miss Marion Biethen, Seattle
John J Shaughnessy, San Francisco
Mrs A Kuhn, Colfax
W J Hotchkin, San Fr
Mrs Wm Ingles, Toronto
John Keigar, San Fran
J S Forrest, N Y
Geo Strachar, N Y
D Corimer, St Joe
C R Paul, Chicago
F D Newberry, Phila
Geo W Solomon, St L
E H Morrison
H S Reinstein, San Fr
G Coleman, Vancouver
D N McPherson, Sprague
F M Munger & wf, S F
C H Callender & wife, Knappton
Miss Frances Holden, Astoria
John W McDonald, Jr, San Francisco
C A Lindsley, Little Falls, Minn
E Mansfield, St Louis
M H Thomson, San Fr
A J Minard, Chicago
Miss Collins, Milwk
H B Hegarth & son
Robert Hewett
Wm Ingles, Toronto

THE PERKINS.

B C Smith, Lewiston
Ben Mitchell, city
H Barnett, wf & two children, Tacoma
C H Hemstreet, Goble
Wm Warrington, N Y
Samuel Greene, Seattle
H P Burt, Chicago
Mrs Burt, Chicago
N W Kline, Dawson
G W Bishop, Monmth
B F Mulkey, Monmth
J Johnson, Kelso
Mrs Johnson, Kelso
Hortense Kimball, Salem, Or
O P Graham, Warrenton
Frank E Edwards, Corvallis
J A Benson, Casc Lks
Mrs W F Slaughter, St Helens, Or
E C Smith, Lewiston
C F Ainsworth, St Pl
D Fravel, San Fran
Mrs Fravel, San Fran
Master Fravel, San Fr
Mrs S A Gibson, S F
Arthur Gibson, S F
Wendell Hall, Honolulu
Mrs Lueddemann, Antelope
R E Jordan
Mrs R E Jordan
H M Swartz, Vancvr
Glenn Howell, Waldport
L B Stinson, Salem
P D Gilbert, Albany
L S Logan, Eugene
W H Moore, Moro
S French, Dalles
Mrs French, Dalles
Geo R Vernon, Jr, Grass Valley
J O Elrod, Moro
Henry Blackman, Heppner
Fred A Edwards, Eugene
S H Stewart, Salt Lk
J Jones, Spokane
Mrs Jones, Spokane
O F Savage, city
W J Hislop, Starbuck
D A Maguire, do
W T Leach, Wallula
Isaac Van Norton, Cleveland, Wash
Ted Baker, N Y
Thos F Baylis, Omaha
Mrs T F Baylis, do
H Losee, Neb
F C Dobler, Cornucopia
J B Wilson, Chicago
Mrs Wilson, Chicago
Wm Livingston, S F
Edgar L Beever, Elma
B F Baxter, San Fran
Mrs J H Botsford
M E McNally, Tacoma
A B Little, Houlton
Geo W Gale, Tacoma
Mrs P J Maggio, Lowell, Mass
G H Schafer, Dawson
W J Barnes, Seattle
S Nielson, Tacoma
J T Jett, Helena
F L Smith, Helena
Mrs C G Gilbert, Spok
John P Haley, Wallace
Mrs J P Thomson, Leadville
Geo Brown, Duluth
Geo W Hastop, N Y
J Doran & w, Seattle
Miss Nellie Hammond, Victoria
Mrs Fanny Hammond, Victoria
Sarah Miller, Victoria
F J Pye, U S E Dept, Fort Stevens
W S Chapman, do
Chas Redmond, Spokn
Mrs Drester & dtr, Vancouver
Mrs A W Carr, Tacoma
A W Carr, Tacoma
A D Crain, Junction Cy
Gertrude Smith, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C H Ball, Spokane
G F Brown, Corvallis
S Bicknell, Corvallis
John Rieriers, Amsterdam
B F Matlock, Eugene
E S Morgan, city
G C Millett, Junc City
W S Montgomery, Castle Rock
Mrs Montgomery, do
A H Stevens, St Paul
S E Willard, McMinn
C D Defferding, S F
Mrs Defferding, S F
E H Deer, St Louis
W L Dudley, Seattle
Master Dudley, do
L E Ensign, Yuba Cy
D A Asbury, McMinn
W L Bradshaw, Dalles
S Normile, Astoria
Mrs Normile, do
E D Connor, Astoria
Frank Bender, do
M O Lownsdale, La Fayette
Geo A Devine, Sumptr
C W Thompson, Victor, J G M Co
B A Allen, Los Angls
R N Gordon, Chicago
W A Hubbard, Minn
Geo W Lynde, city
J B Edwards, city
P Gabbert, Myrtle Crk
Miss Gabbert, do
Rev E Kerke, Libets
Otto J Wilson, Salem
Walter Lyon, Salem
Chas F Battelle, S F
J R Amory, N Y
G F Grambler, Denver
Miss Patterson, Huntington
Miss McMurren, Bak C
Miss Musageer, do
C F Van De Water, Walla Walla
C J Riley, Frawley Co
H C Cushman, do
Otto Gilstrop, S F
E H Morrison, Lafeld
D E Huntley, Ind
Mrs Huntley, Ind
Mrs H M Cushing, Salt Lake
Miss Cushing, do
Mrs A Clough, do
Miss Clough, do
W B Leland, N Y
Miss N Eax, Seattle
Miss Chambers, South Bend
Miss Starr, do
W L Broyce, Ft Stvns
Louis O Lester, do
J L Bergdaler, do
P C Hetzler, Seattle
W W Reed, Astoria
C D Gabrielson, Salem
W H Jackson, Sumptr
D W Yoder, Salem
Thos Armarell, Elma, Wash

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European; first-class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

A well-known authority on bacteriology says that all kinds of diseases may be traced to the eating of unwashed fruit, and particularly of unwashed grapes. After washing some grapes which had stood for a long time in a basket on a fruit stand, the man of science found that the water contained tubercle bacilli in sufficient quantities to kill a guinea pig in two days.

Artificial silks are made of wood fiber, dissolved to a glue-like consistency by acids, forced through holes in glass and drawn out into threads.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR ALASKA.

The company's steamships Cottage City, Senator and Al-Ki leave TACOMA 11 A. M., SEATTLE 9 P. M., Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Feb. 4. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. For further information obtain company's folder.

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