Editorial Page of The Journal

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THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

What America Owes to a Free Press and Free Public Schools

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM

ATrinity of Events Which Would Make of Portland the Mightiest City of the Pacific Coast.

First-Deepen the Columbia river bar. Second-Open the Columbia river to unimpeded navigation at and above The Dalles. Third-Dig an Isthmian canal.

AN ENGLISH REPORT THAT INTERESTS PORTLAND.

LFRED MOSELEY, an Englishman of means, has of the shortcomings of the British manufacturers. They were manifestly falling behind in the race. while the American manufacturers were just as mani-festly forging ahead. In order to help him to a solution present day requirements, we must expect to fall, much the affairs of their government, but also helps them to manage to the best advantage the best advantage of the question he organized a commission composed entirely of practical men in all branches of the manufacturing trade and entirely at his own expense brought them to this country so that each one in his own line might make first-hand investigation and suggest such remedies and improvements as might conduce to a betterment of attain. British industrial conditions. This commission made a pretty thorough investigation which was subsequently followed by reports. Not all of them were enthusiastically fafundamental things-the superiority of the workingmen

themselves and the tools with which they worked. They reported that the American system was infinitely pref-

competitors.

The men did much more work in proportion than their English brethren and it was usually of a higher order because they were capable of acting on their own initiative. They are much more sober, and being better educated. they were more intelligent and more receptive to new

The first report attracted much merited attention or both sides of the water but Mr. Moseley was not entirely cated and more intelligent than his British brother, why The general result of its conclusions is that frequently incidental loss of human life. the superiority of the American is due to a free press and free public schools. They are newspaper readers, so

the free public schools place within the reach of everyone, however humble, the opportunity to acquire a fundamental education which may ofttimes be practically applied. The rare exception here is the native citizen who cannot read and write, therefore the universal standard of intelligence is high and higher results along the line

garten commencement of their education. It is not at all likely that they do this for any reason other than the belief that their children can be better educated at the private schools than at the public schools the belief, simply that two things the tree public schools solution for the belief, of America and the free public schools of America and the free public schools would not -were the causes of our eminence. the private schools than at the public schools. If this is be so rapid, then the public schools are falling short of what should reasonably be expected of them. If the pro-

JNO. F. CARROLL

public schools must be thrust into the background in every respect but the cost of maintaining them. It is not well to mince words about a matter of such fundamental knowledge they gain in the free schools. Importance as this. It is a matter which must be looked. The free press of America does not alsquarely in the fact, without prejudices for or against, but nevertheless with perfect honesty and frankness. Portland has now grown to be a very considerable city, but if the egregious folly of bogus aristocracy; is destined to grow much larger and that, too, in the course but the free press of America counts for

for several years been engaged in a practical study great, will, therefore, rapidly increase and the educational ican supremacy. standards set by other citles of equal consequence must be met, otherwise we do grave injustice to ourselves, our shorter of the requirements which the immediate future demands.

Whatever is to be done should, therefore, be done now, ment, army management, shipbuilding, for it is now the foundation must be laid for that standard trusts, crops, diseases, scientific disof excellence which we hope in the immediate future to

A FULL PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

vorable to the United States, but they argeed on two HERE IS some danger that the plans for a full paid fire department may be defeated through a species of petty politics which disgraces the city. For a city of this size it should be considered ridiculous erable to the British for the reason that it encouraged to be obliged to debate such a question. The present sysevery worker to think. Unlike in England, the American tem of part paid and part volunteer, the latter receiving manufacturer was open to suggestions from every source a nominal sum per month, is woefully short of what is defor improvement in machinery, in methods of handling manded. When a town is small, such an arrangement is and producing the product and in all the economies of the very best that can be made and it pretty fully meets When it came to the very latest and best the exigency, but in a city it is much like mixing oil and machinery, cost cut no figure with the American. He was water to get such a combination to work. Fire fighting always open to the reception of new ideas and there- then rises to the dignity of a science which requires men of fore he was always a little shead of the times and his courage, training and experience to cope with it.

> At the very basis must be organization and discipline Neither is possible under any loose-jointed arrangement command the assistance, but the time of the men. They should always be at his disposal. In this way and in no other can they get the preliminary training which they require and which means so much when there is actual vork to be done.

The insurance risk is high in Portland-exorbantly high. Yet there is justification for it so long as our fire satisfied. If the American workingman was better edu- department in organization and equipment falls so far short of the prevailing standards. If it costs more to since been denied in Great Britain. The mission came to this country under Mr. Moseley's rates and it will cost very much less in fire losses and the

In the consideration of such a question as this, there is no place for petty politics and those who introduce it their education is continued after they leave school and should be marked for vigorous public reprobation.

NOW FOR ADJOURNMENT TONIGHT.

T IS QUITE APPARENT that all the time required to do the legitimate work of the special legislative ses- preme court of Pennsylvania, if carried sion will be the three days originally suggested by The Journal when the necessity for a special session was

From the San Francisco Examiner. casons for America's greatness and her umns of their papers that might give commercial, educational and mechanical any displeasure to his majesty. upremacy. What do you suppose he reported to his fellow countrymen? Not particularly cater to what in England as Carlyle did, that our physical re-

zones of temperate climate were to be credited with our amazing progress, but "The free press of America," says Mr. Moseley, "makes the people long for education for themselves and their chil-

cess is permitted to continue for a few years longer, the dren, and the free schools satisfy that longing and more. The free press of America sets the people thinking and supplements the ways meet with the ardent approval of those Americans who would like to raise up class distinction, because it shows

of a few brief years. The responsibility which is already Moseley, in that which makes for Amernore than half, in the opinion of Mr. The free press of this country not only enlightens the people about the af-fairs of their government, but also helps

The boys and girls of America read

the newspapers. They read about astronomy, electricity, municipal governcoveries, political economy and every other question that the human mind can consider. Such reading cannot fail to arouse a desire for knowledge. The to-do people to send their children to greatest country in the world for the schools attended by the poorer classes, sale of dictionaries and encyclopedias is the United States, and all over the world the proportion of text books sold as poor people's children, as a rule, leave to the population is in the exact ratio of the proportion of newspapers sold. The boys who read about the management or mismanagement of public af-fairs are very apt to determine to do omething to improve matters when they grow older and have a vote. The boys with the mechanical turn of mind read about inventions are certain to in- class distinction. The English workman vestigate the question further. The boys and girls who read abso-

lutely free discussions on every subject to has no hope of seeing his son in a are certain to demand the right of free discussion themselves. Boys and girls that his child will act as a servitor to who sit side by side in the public his master's child. Should, however, his schools are not likely to permit an as-

sumption of superiority on the part of sition in the class above him, his chief the wealthy and favored class. Men pride in the achievement would be that who are accustomed to read the critisuch as exists here. The chief should not only be able to cism of the free press on those who nothing would induce him to think that have been intrusted temporarily with he was his own boy's equal. the management of public affairs can be trusted to see that wrongdoers are put The free press and free schools i

out of office an good time. England possesses neither free public schools nor a free press. Some Englishmen like to talk about their free-dom, and, in a fashion, the safeguards

thrown around what the Englishman calls his rights are marvelous; but freedom of speech in the press has long was this so and how was the result attained? Hence an- maintain such a department, it will cost less in insurance libel laws of the country are designed frequently well rewarded. for the protection of swindlers and men in high places. All the important news- the old machinery do.

LIVELY REYSTONE POLITICS.

Governor Fennypacker's Candidacy for Supreme Court and Its Effects.

Philadelphia Correspondence New 1914 Sun. The candidacy of Gov, Samuel W. Pen-nypacker for a judgeship of the su-nypacker for a judgeship of the su-nypacker for a Bannyivania, if carried forward to a nomination by the Repub-Bellyar-Silver-Bolly Brazil-Gold-Franc

From the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Alfred Moseley is an Englishman who has been making a careful investi-gation with a view to determining the

The English newspapers which are described as "the lower classes" are sources were the cause of our success; so hampered by the outrageous doctrine not as De Witte decided, that our many laid down by an English judge that "the greater the truth the more libelous is the publication" that they dare not express themselves freely on any subject pertaining to the government. cently the editor of the most important weekly newspaper in England was heavily fined by a judge because his paper published the fact that a person accused of a crime had previously been consid-ered mentally unbalanced. The man had been an inmate of an asylum for the cure of mental diseases. He made no complaint about the publication referred to, but the judicial Dogberry who fined the editor declared that the publication of anything which might throw light upon the character of a litigant or a per son on trial was an affront to the dignity of his court. A man attempted to col-lect money from poor people on a "getrich-quick" scheme. A newspaper pointed out the fact that he had served rich-quick" 14 years of his life in various jails for various kinds of swindles, and was found guilty of libel for so doing, the judge

could holding that a newspaper protect the public from swindlers of that character at its peril. There are no free schools in England in the American sense. There are board schools of such inferior character that

they practically mean a denial of proper education to the children of the poor that attend them. Educational bodies declare that it is impossible to get wellto-do people to send their children to as the better do not wish their children to mix with the lower classes, and that school at an early age, it is not worth while to prepare them for a first-class education. The consequence of this is the poor man's children 'are denied the advantage of a decent education and the rich man's child is denied the great advantage of such association with other children as would teach him the folly of who touches his hat to his master and says "Thank you" every time he is spoken

position of authority, and quite expects child be so fortunate as to reach

he had a son in the upper class, and

America make the American mechanic dissatisfied with his tools and his knowledge, and they teach him to search for better implements or more information. As a member of Mr. Moseley's commission expresesd it: In the American workshop there are 1,000 men helping the boss by seeking short cuts to production. Any suggestion they may have to make are most gratefully received and In an English shop the chief aim seems to be to make

VALUES OF POREIGN COINS.

The following are the customho values in United States gold of foreign coins for the quarter beginning October I, as proclaimed by the secretary of the

,193 ,408 ,546

Thousands Leaving Italy Every Week, Yet the Country **Is Prosperous**

and is gradually developing in every di-rection. Manufacturing has increased

sorts are engaging the attention of the factories and refineries, producing 73,800 metric tons. This is about as rapid as the development of the same industry in

the United States, and suggests an interesting and serious problem as to what will become of the sugar of the West Indies when the beetgrowers of Spain, Italy and the other European nations, as well as those of the United States, supply their own home markets.

in Italy. The latest census shows that more than 500,000 people are engaged in skilled factory operatives are engaged in the manufacture of silk. This con-firms what Secretary Wilson has been saying for several years, that the wives and daughters of our farmers ought to raise silk worms, like those of other countries, because it costs very little labor-no more than raising chickens or keeping bees-and the profits are much larger. The silk manufacturers of the United States now supply almost the entire demand of the market in our country, except for the finest fabrics. We are now making our own dress goods both silk, satin and velvet, our own plushes and other varieties of fabrics but we have to send to China and Janan for our raw silk. Italy does not make any more silk goods than we do, but her imports of raw silk are very much smaller because of the home production, and her exports of raw silk now amount to nearly \$75,000,000 a year.

Other branches of agriculture are equally prosperous, notwithstanding the enormous immigration from the country, which is still increasing at an alarming rate, and is attracting the attention of parliament and the political In 1896 307,482 Italians emigrated, in 1901 the total was 533,245, and in 1902 nearly 800,000. The total for the last four months has been 252. 255. which indicaces that the exodu for 1903 will be larger than ever be fore and reach nearly a million' The larger number go to the United States. During the last four months States. 195,479 sailed for New York, 31,930 to the Argentine Republic, and 22,988 to Brazil, Village after village in Southern Italy has been almost depopulated, and

the smaller cities and towns, by the last census, show an alarming decrease in population. Count Pecci, the nephew of Leo XIII, told me that at least a thousand farmers and laboring men had gone from his little town of Carpineto during the last two years, regardless of the ef-forts of the landowners and other employers of labor to check the movement. The commission has reported that more than 3,000,000 people have left the country during the last 10 years; 75 ommendation of the superintendent of per cent of them have gone to the United police, who explained that he could not States and the remainder to the Argen-tine republic and Brazil. It finds a lit-uous guest. This candor caused considtle consolation in the fact that they help the commerce of Italy by increasing her exports of wine, macaroni and other peculiar Italian products, and contribute to the wealth of the kingdom by sending home their savings for investment. It is also shown that 33 per cent of the emigrants return sooner or later to their old home, and the most of them bring back considerable, sums of money. Notwithstanding this enormous emigration there has been a gradual increase in the population of Italy, the to-tal for 1881 being 28,459,628, while in 1901 it was 32,475,253. The largest increase has been in the northern provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, Tus-cany, Venice and Liguria, where there is the prime minister, was tired and ill, and the least emigration and the highest created it in order to escape gracefully average of wealth. Still, in southern from his responsibilities, and the new Italy and Sicily, from which most of ministry, composed of practically the

Classos Will Agree.

From the New York World,

tice Grosscup's emphasis.

Can't Weigh Intellect.

William E. Curtis' Rome Letter in Chi-cago Record-Herald. The kingdom of Italy is prosperous 234,819 out of a population of \$2,000

in a remarkable manner; agriculture is producing an even greater degree of wealth, while new industries of various produces. Every egg, every chestnut, every melon and head of lettuce that people with profit. The sugar industry brought to market by the old women is the latest, most important and profit-able, which, like that of Spain, is due di-compelled to pay the government and mills of that island and in 1896 and 1897 reduced the crop to only a small percentage of the average. Italy was compelled to import beet sugar at great receipt. Nothing escapes the assessor, expense from Germany and France, and neither the books in the library, nor the expense from Germany and France, and it occurred to the enterprising farmers of the Piedmont country that they might produce their own sugar and realize the profit. In the year 1898 four factories were started, their total output during were started, their total output during were started, their total output during the succeeding year amouncing to 7,960 metric tons. For 1902 the reports of the department of agriculture show 43 and that there is comparatively little evasion.

As in all countries where universal suffrage prevails, there is a great deal of political agitation, and that might be better spent is wasted in politics. Demagogues are quite as num-frous as in France or the United States the political boss is omnipresent, and The silk industry is also flourishing there are frequent charges of corrup-tion, intimidation and fraud at the polls. Since the Camorra, the Tammany of Naples, was overthrown three years ago there has been considerable improvement, and the socialists, who are a large and powerful party here, are to be credited with much of the improvement in political morality.

The issues are suggested by the so-Government ownership cialists. public utilities is perhaps the most im portant, and its vitality has been stimulated by the circumstances that the concession for the operation of railway lines owned by the government is to expire in 1905. The socialist leaders in-sist that the government shall operate the roads itself after that date, but that is considered bad policy by the con vatives and a large majority of the lib-The uncertainty of the result erals. causes a good deal of inconvenience to the public because the present lessees of the railroads will make no improvements and will invest no more money in rolling stock until they know whether their concessions are to be re-newed. Hence the physical condition of the Italian railways is much below par. The trains are always overcrowded. People holding first-class tickets are often compelled to take seats in second class carriages, and sometimes are glad to find places in third-class cars; the trains are usually late, and there are other flagrant causes for dissatisfaction Complaints to the management are useless because the reason for the whole difficulty is a lack of rolling stock, which will not be corrected until some definite arrangement is made for the future. One might say that three fourths of the railways of Italy are in the same condition as the street-car lines of Chicago.

Socialism is growing and anarchism prevails to a greater extent in Italy now than in any other country. Nearly every anarchist that turns up in the European cities is an Italian or a Pole, and you know how numerous they are in the United States. The slums of Rome, Naples, Genca and other citles swarm with anarchists, and the proposed visit of the czar of Russia to Rome was abandoned only a few weeks ago on the reccomment, and the police were attacked in the most violent manner by newspapers of all parties, and particularly by the socialists, who construed the remark as a reflection upon themselves. That the king of Italy is considered in constant danger of the fate of his father is apparent from the guard that surrounds him whenever he leaves the pal-ace. He never goes into the street with-out being entirely surrounded by cav-alrymen, who ride two or three thick on both sides of him and before and behind his carirage. If he goes out on horseback he is practically concealed by the bodies of his guard, and when he rides in his automobile he is accompanied by an escort on bicycles. The recent political crisis in Italy was the emigrants go, there has also been an same men who served under his leaderincrease because of the large birth rate. ship, will not make any important More than 1,000,000 babies are born in changes in his policy. increase because of the large birth rate.

of industrial endeavor can be achieved.

made unavoidable by the decision of the supreme court.

The shrewdness as well as soundness of these con- Indeed the legislature has not only found time in a session clusions will be manifest to every one. The responsibility thus briefly limited to attend to the specific duty for whose which rests upon the public schools is therefore heavy and performance it was called together, but to take up the Pennsylvania for a term of four years, the question which each American community must ask slack in several other loose odds and ends of legislation beginning in January, 1903. During the itself is whether its schools reach the highest practical that seemed to require attention. Further than that it has month of October, 1903, Hon. J. Brewstandard, whether they are doing the greatest possible devoted some time, very properly too, to a consideration ster McCullum, a justice of the state amount of good and to the largest possible number of of the bill appropriating money for the Cellio canal right children. Measured by this standard, we fear the public of way.

school system of Portland must fall short. In any com- If its record is maintained and it adjourns within the munity in which the public schools fully meet the require- three days limit at midnight tonight, without attempting ments they have no competition in the grades up to the anything in the line of freaky or half-baked legislation, it high schools and sometimes not even then, for those who will have earned the praise of the public. It should addesire higher education go directly from the high schools journ at that time, thus making an enviable record for itinto college. In Portland many of those who can afford self, while at the same time rendering a double public ser-It send their children to private schools from the kinder- vice that will not escape appreciation.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

A Preacher's Characterization of Mim and Another's Pen Picture.

There is no difference in principle batween holding up a nation for \$1,000, 000 at the mouth of a pipe line and holding up an individual at the muzzle of a with abundance of driving power, with gun for what he has on his person. "The man who is looked on as the

most successful man in his country is, in the last analysis, a gambler or highway robber. He is not even a creator of a philosopher, of a poet, of an orator, of money, much less of manhood, but a highway bandit who has held up pro- head rather of a shrewd, sharp calcuducers and public for millions.

"The hero of boys used to be Napoleon. We have made little progress in Chriswhen the hero of the boys of to day is John D. Rockefeller, or J. Pierpont Morgan.

lator.

siderations.

This is what the Rev. Joseph E. Vance, course of a sermon on Chicago's reign of erim

"John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and men of their class in the financial world are really responsible for such a reign of crime as now exists in Chicago," said Dr. Vance.

"There exists in our day," he con "a supreme contempt for Why this is is quite apparent. A crim-inal will always have contempt for laws that go unenforced against him, and a mayor who pardons for political puil, a policeman whose hand is open for graft and a justice court that allows itself to he systematically worked by professional dsmen, have much more to do with unenforced laws than a paucity of po-

"There is a feeling abroad that money trols state and federal legislation, that some United States senators have been admitted to purchased seats, and that the money power today makes have to go deeper to explain an era of crime. An overvaluation of money and undervaluation of men is at the root of It.

Rev. Thomas B. Gregory thus de scribes for the New York American the dramatic incident at the Fifth avenue

"Yesterday I sat for fully 20 minufes within five feet of the richest man in the world! It was in the audience ro the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, etc I had some to see John D. Rockefeller, Jr. For some reason the young man did not put in an appearance, bu when the Bible class meeting, conducted by the matter of the church, was about half over, in came John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Twho scated himself in the end seat of the pew just opposite me.

"The light fell full upon the old man's

head-and it was a head that was as the negro," was the burden of Andrew bald as a piece of polished marble. It Carnegie's song at the meeting of the is a head upon which there is not a soli- Armstrong: association in New tary hair, long or short.

"Our 9,000,000 negroes give us 11,000. 600 bales of cotton every year and this

ance of brain back of the ears-in the so-called 'animal' region. It is a head grit, resolution and dogged determination far beyond most heads that I have seen. The forehead is good, but by no means

HE WAS MAKING BOOKS.

"I noticed that on the top of his head there was a very marked indentation crosswise, which seemed to intercept

Nothing escapes it.

"It is a cold, hard, relentless eye, that of a hawk looking for its prey-a sharp, quick, business-like eye, with no pity in mediately inquired after Stewart. it, no pathos, no compassion.

"The nose I especially studied. It is a Roman nose, a nose such as Scipio Africanus might have had; a nose such as might have stood out on the face of Cacaar-a fighting, conquering nose.

"And the mouth! It was a mouth such as one does not often see in this world. It was a closed mouth.

"The phen‡menally long upper lip omes down, giues itself to the lower one, and the two lips, as they tightly hug the teeth, seem to be saying, 'Silence! Silence!

and plan again, and in the meanwhile ried a second time. When she died the keep his own counsel.' keep his own counsel." "Through the service Mr. Rockefeller

ant bolt upright, in a business, not a event: lounging attitude.

right and now to the left, shaking hands Jones. She will be mourned by many now with this man and now with that, in the community." gradually found his way to the church

A door. "I could see no carriage awaiting him. and probably the richest man in the world walked home,"

on that Negroes the Matton's Protection.

"What a happy country this is to have handy to have around

York

"It is a head that is much above the makes the United States the most poweraverage in size, but with the preponderful nation in the world." Then he floated off into the realms of he shall have been elected, he appointed fancy and pictured a fleet of British to any civil office under the common-The president would only have to hold for the governor not taking office. up his hand, he said, for the negroes to

Stewart Edward White, the author of the communication between the front Trail," comes from Grand Rapids, and the communication between the front and rear portions of the brain; that is has, of course, many friends there who Mahlon N. Kline secretary, will unite This is what the Rev. Joseph E. Vance, pastor of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church. Chicago, told his audience in the centras of a sermon on Chicago's reign of the part and the part that simply has to do with pushing ahead, re-gardless of all religious or ethical con-hasn't been following Mr. White's line Samuel G. Thompson, Democrat, of Phil-

"The eye of the richest man in the world is a remarkable one. It is what White's instructor in athletics. Mike ley Quay and Samuel W. Pennypacker, may be called a searching eye. It sees has been elsewhere for a number of the fight could be carried into every aseverything that there is around it. years practicing his "profession," but a month or so ago dropped into Grand Rapids to see the old town and the old

does not easily moisten. It is the eye folks. He met Gilbert White, the artist, 397, while Pennypacker, with the pres Stewart's brother, on the street and im-"What's Stewart doing now?" asked

Milke. "Oh, he's making books," said Gilbert. "That's fine," returned the gentleman of the sporting world. "He's gettin' on -ain't he? Makin' books, is he?. On

what circuit?"

SHARY FRENCH. From Harper's Weekly.

A certain editor in a country town not far from New York is not as intimately acquainted with the French language as

"There, I said to myself, 'is a man be might be. A rich and benevolent who can keep a secret, who can plan widow living in the editor's town mar-

occasion to comment editorially on the

"The benediction was pronounced, and the modern Croesus, bowing now to the right and now to the left, shaking hands Jones. She will be mourned by many "All this talk about the difficulty o

Ready for Emergencies.

From the Washington Star Venezuela's importation of 10,000,000 curtridges may have been made merely government's theory of long

standing that such things are always

forward to a nomination lican state committee, will make the politics of this state interesting during the coming months. The facts, briefly, are as follows: Samuel W. Pennypacker mas nominated and elected governor of mas nominated and elected governor of salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso Salvadore-Silver-Peso supreme court, died, and about the last

week in November, 1903, the governor appointed Hon. Samuel Gustina son to fill the vacancy. Judge McCul-lum being a Democrat, the governor very properly appointed a Democrat as his successor. On December 7, 1903, in a carefully prepared letter, Governor Pennypacker, with three years of his term yet unexpired, announced himself as a candidate before the Republican state convention for justice of the supreme court, and the following day the premier of the Pennypacker administration, Israel W. Durham, announced that he would support Governor Pennypacker's candidacy. This guaranteed his nomination.

The constitution of Pennsylvania provides that "No senator or representa-tive shall, during the time for which

warships coming to conquer America, wealth." There is no such provision

The candidacy of Pennypacker for jus-The forehead is good, but by no means up his hand, he said, for the head to the degree to the supreme court, while exercise of a philosopher, of a poet, of an orator, would be won without the striking of ing the duties of governor, will give the independents of the state the opportunity. nity they desire to build up an organization that will enable them to make a winning fight against Senator Quay, The Citizens' association of Philadelphia, of "Conjuror's House" and "The Blazed which John H. Converse of the Baldwith the Citizen's association of Pitts-burg; and with one of Pittsburg's Reof work very closely. Mike is a profes- adelphia, for justice of the supreme court in opposition to Matthew Stan-

> sembly district in the state. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings was elected

governor in 1894 by a majority of 241,tige of a name honorably identified with the commonwealth even before it came a state of the union; with all the renown that came from 146 of the name

of Pennypacker having served in the war of the rebellion, and with a general belief that the state would honored by his election, obtained only 142,350 majority-just 99,047 less than

Hastings.

PRIVATE ALLEN'S LATEST.

From the New York World. Allen was baiting Governor Dockery of Missouri. "Dockery," he said, "I understand you were not very flerce en durin' of the wah.'

"Pshaw, John!" said a bystander. "Dockery was in the war." "I know," said Allen. "I understand

he joined a company of home guards. We note with regret," he writes, "the which solemnly vowed not to go out of

"All this talk about the difficulty of going on the water wagon and quitting drinking is foolish," said Private John

Allen of Mississippl, now a United States commissioner to the St. Louis fuir.

"Easiest thing in the world. I have quit drinking six times today, and will guit a couple of more times before I go to bed."

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reat Britain-Gold-Pound Sterling

chants' elub:

during the past six months.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press. Truth may rise though crushed to earth, but somehow lies don't get crushed.

It seems an awful lot worse to jump out and turn on the heat than to stay in bed and keep cold.

It makes a girl very fretful to have a fever blister when a nice young man is coming to call.

It is human nature to be dissatisfied because there is no swimming in Jan-uary and no skating in July.

The funniest of all is the near-sighted man who stops to look at the feet of a woman of sixty crossing the street.

A Splandid Tribute.

From the Astoria Astorian. The Thanksgiving copy of the Portland Journal was a most creditable num-ber and is a splendid tribute to the enterprise of the proprietors of that pa

Nothing to Kick About, Maybe,

The engineers didn't even mention Ya quins. Some people like to be mentioned, even if it is to be kicked. The engineer might at least have kicked.

"Slandering" Missouri.

set the impression that he weighed about a ton, but Senator Hoar says his In releasing Ed Butler and giving him In releasing Ed Butter and giving him about 3 ton, but Benator Hoar says his are the purpose never, never to lend itself to the lessen the weight of his intellect. No beer in the hope of heading off the scales could weigh that,

SECURITIES AND INSECURITIES. STALL FOR LADY CONSTANCE.

Sane Proposition Upon Which All Amusing Blunder by Texas Ranchman

Who Arranged for Peerces' Arrival. Alice (Tex.) Special.

Did Justice Peter S. Grosscup of the The announcement that Lady Con-United States circuit court, than whom stance MacKenzie would arrive here on a higher authority upon corporate law a certain date has led to an amusing could hardly be cited, exaggerate the facts when he said to the Chicago Mermistake. A telegram informing R. J. Rieberge of Santa Gertrude ranch of Lady Constance's proposed arrival came chants' club: "In my opinion the men who have passed off bogus securities on the pub-lic have done more harm to American have been visiting. Mr. Kleberge was absent and the boss of the ranch re-

lic have done more harm to American institutions, to American spirit, unity, good feeling and prosperity than if they had deliberately spread over this land pestilence and fever." Examples of such "bogus securities" berge was sending to the ranch. He telephoned to J. B. Ragland, a livery-stable man at Alice, who attends to such business for the ranch, that Lady Macas Justice Grosscupt refers to are fresh in the public mind. There is the \$67, 600,000 of water in the \$79,000,000 Shipbuilding company, which Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab arranged with Harris, Kenzie would arrive on Friday night's train, and as she was a high-bred animal Gates & Co. to sell at \$55 and \$25 a and valuable, he would be expected to share, and which is now worth nothing; take special care of her until she could there is the \$800,000,000 or more of "flat be forwarded to the ranch. Mr. Ragvalues" attempted with such disastrous land put up a fine stall at the stable and results in the steel trust; there are the shares of the Northern Securities comnotified the railroad agent to have the car switched at a certain place, as he pany, which sought to add the capi was anxious to get her out of the car as tal of two great competing railroads, soon a making five out of two plus two, and train. soon as possible after the arrival of the

whose validity the supreme court is even now considering; there are Sugar In the meantime Frank Ayers of the Cosgrove hotel received a telegram say-ing that Lady Constance MacKenzie and Copper and Chewing-Gum; ice trust, asphalt trust and candy trust. And the total nominal capitalization of the "inwould arrive on that night's train, and she wanted accommodations at the hotel. A little before train-time Ragland and dustrials" alone, leaving out the vast Ayers met at the station, and both learned they were there for the purrailroad mergers, equals about \$100 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Truly a mass of "bogus pose of meeting an expected arrival named Lady Constance. There was no horse on the train, and Ragland admitsecurities" that may well justify Jus-Whether the existence of the trusts ted the ranch boss must have made a would still be contrary to public policy mistake.

Unsought Vacancies.

From the London Truth. There is an unsatisfactory dearth of greatly lessened if Justice Grussion as fantry regiments of the German army, suggestion of government supervision as fantry regiments of the German army, and there are at present vacancies for signorous as that of the national banks and there are at present vacancies for solutions are as a present vacancies for solutions are as a present vacancies for solutions. The cause of this reluctance to enter upon the military profes-sion is the enormously increased cost of living in the army. In the old days a German sub-lleutenant could live on From the Montgomery Ala.) Advertiser. German sub-lieutenant could live on his People who read about Daniel Webster pay, but this is now utterly impossible.

Megleot.

and interest if honestly capitalized is a question upon which men may differ. But there can be no question that the evils of monopolistic mergers would be greatly lessened if Justice Grosscup's From the Albany Democrat.