# Editorial Page of The Journal

# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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#### WHY SHOULD THE FAIR BE CLOSED?

TATE ARE IN RECEIPT of what we cannot help calling a very peculiar communication in favor of closing the Lewis and Clark fair on Sundays. It favors Sunday closing because that should literally be a day of rest to men who work. We want to give our visitors, it says, the very best impression of our civic rightcousness. We could never hope to do this if we maintained hawking and trafficking at the fair on Sundays, hence not only to maintain our standing with visitors, but to most largely benefit our own workers who cannot have their days of rest abridged, the fair should be kept closed. Suppose we closed the fair on Sundays and suppose we

pointed this out to our visitors with pride and satisfaction as evidence of our civic righteousness and then suppose our visitors should turn upon us and say, "All of this is very good as far as it goes and demonstrates precisely what you say, but are you not really straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? We were down in your city this morning at a time when many of your citizens were hurrying to church and we saw the saloons wide open for business. We were even told that the gambling houses were running in full blast. We likewise noticed in the afternoon that matinees were in progress in the theatres and that crowds were fairly thronging about the entrances. We observed, too, that the theatres were in full blast in the evening. It then occurred to us to ask wherein you could claim a high degree of civic righteousness when you allowed without protest the saloons, gambling houses and theatres to keep open on Sundays while you insisted that the exposition be closed? We were also tempted to ask whether or not you have a sort of sliding scale of civic morality in this town, whether you imagine that opening the fair on Sundays is more immoral than opening the saloons, gambling and theatres? If you did we were inclined to ask for specifications. For ourselves we believe your fair to be the very greatest educative influence that the Northwest has ever seen. We do not believe in a Sunday midway, neither do we care to see any hawking or buckstering going on in the fair. But we are here under big expense. Every day counts with us and as such chances for education come to us but seldom, we want to see as much as we can in the time at our disposal. We believe that you belittle the whole enterprise when you say that it is immoral, that its great works of art and skill and industry are such as would contaminate the people on that one particular day of the week. This is particularly true while you maintain saloons, gambling houses and theatres in full operation and offer these to visitors and residents as attractive and elevating ways in which to spend their Sundays, while you close the exposition where, in our judgment, they could much more profitably and morally spend the day."

Who can say that there would be no justification for this sharp distinction and the reproof which went with it? So far as the workers of the city go, they find their rest in recreation and change of scene and duty rather than in loafing without occupation. There is not one of them who would not be benefited by a day at the fair. It is well enough to say there is not an employer in the city who would begrudge a day off to his employe to see the fair, But Sunday is the employe's day and not the employer's. On that day he is his own man. He takes the day at no loss to himself. It is a day when he could take his whole family to the fair at very little cost and see it to the greatest advantage. He would have 20 such days at his disbranch of study, he could get in that time more information than in a year's time spent under any other ordinary conditions. In this matter The Journal speaks for and represents the masses of the people who have the fewest opportunities and who must make the very best of those which come their way. People such as these cannot afford to lose many days for the mere pleasure of sightseeing. It their days of enforced idleness were added to the list of fair days there is not a man in the city who could not with his family see the fair to the very best advantage and profit The general benefit that would accrue is practically beyond

## RUSSIA'S UNENVIABLE POSITION.

USSIA claims that Japan is seeking to impose heavy sacrifices upon Russia, deprive her of her "position in China and cut off Korea from her en-

As a matter of fact the original proposition of Japan was the very reasonable and just one that Russia and Japan should take the mutual obligation to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and China. Secondly, that Japan would undertake to recognize the would recognize the special interests of Japan in Korea. Thirdly, Japan would bind herself not to infringe the commercial rights and immunities in China.

In reply Russia refused under any circumstances to discuss Manchuria with Japan, or to recognize the special interests of Japan in Korea, save as regards the peninsular portion of the country, reserving for itself practically the whole of the continental zone of Korea.

Japan has set an example of fair minded generosity and of honesty in her dealings with other nations, beside which though it is possible that some may be shown to bear a Russia's dark and devious ways look darker still.

The Novy Krai, Admiral Alexieff's newspaper, is quoted reiterated promises which Russia has made to the con-Russian "without explaining by what process known to in- the theatres it is not without compensation.

ternational law that large portion of the dominions of the Son of Heaven have been transferred without that monarch's consent, to his friend and protector, the czar."

JNO. F. CARROLL

The Russia czar is immersed in the study of spiritualism. Ever since he was made to believe that he saw the spirit of his grandfather Alexander III, he has been a firm believer in and student of the manifestations of spiritualists. He counts for but little as he is weak and vacillating and is becoming the object of contempt to his more intelligent subjects as he has long been to those immediately surrounding him. It is significant that many of the leading provincial Russian journals oppose, openly and vigorously, the annexation of Manchuria and even demand that it should be restored to its rightful owners. This with, many other things, proves that Russia is not

There are labor riots, Jewish persecutions and bloody encounters just now rife in Armenia, the ever present, though for the time forcibly repressed rebellion of the Finns and Poles against Russianization; threatening murmurs among the people against Germans in Russia, and the Bulgarians always ready if given a chance to set the flame of war alight in the Balkans.

Add to these that Russia is too great a distance from the working base to sustain a prolonged conflict; that the scattered barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes which she has subdued on her way to Manchuria are willing to rise in rebellion at any time; and that she has no efficient and trustworthy coaling stations for Russian warships, whilst Japan is at home in reach of a plentiful supply, and you have plenty of reasons why Russia should be glad to temporize until she can gather herself for a more effective the churches claim for Sunday sacred-

But just here comes the natural revenges of her deceitful policy. No nation can or will accept the utterance of any Muscovite statesman. Promises are made to be broken. An international treaty with Russia is not worth the paper on which it is written to bind Russians. A truce is simply a prelude to encroachment. A delay is preliminary to an advance, and the advance is certain to be stealthy and utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of promises by which delay will be secured.

#### THE IROQUOIS THEATRE VERDICT.

EVER in the history of the theatrical business has such a combination of circumstances conspired to bring about a calamity as in the case of the Iroquois theatre fire in Chicago. Starting in at the very beginning the building was not what it pretended to be and it did not contain the character and quality of material it was rashly assumed to contain. Officially it damns the whole city administration. There was laxness from top to bottom, laxness not only so far as it applied to the Iroquois theatre, but to every other theatre in the city. There were laws on the statute book but no one ever enforced them. The aldermen closed their eyes because they accepted favors in the shape of passes from the theatres. The building inspectors were not out searching for trouble. They took what they were told as gospel truth and never sought to square it by the exact facts. The fire marshals took surface indications for realities and passed conditions which should have demanded their most indignant denunciation. The owners and managers apparently felt no responsibility whatever. It never seems to have occurred to them that a panic or fire was a possible even-Quality. They paid no heed to the exits except to close posal. In half of them he could not only see much and lock most of those which should have been open. They the original shows that the disciples arn much, but if he were following up some special were not on hand during the performances and betrayed no interest or concern except in the size of the box office to depart the next day, the meeting conreceipts. They made hardly any provision against putting out fires on the stage and such implements as were at hand scarcely anybody could locate and fewer still were able to operate. There had never been a fire drill and nobody had been instructed in the steps to take in case of an emergency. Most of the employes were cheap men who were not of the stamp to show up to advantage in the event of trouble.

Thus from top to bottom everything conspired to bring about the calamity. Everybody failed at every point to day, then surely it would not be fit for recognize his responsibility, to obey the law or to do his duty. With all the facts now before us the wonder is not that the awful holocaust occurred once the fire was started, but that anybody escaped after the alarm of fire was raised. Few calamities have ever so startled the country as this and from very few, we venture to hope and predict, will more good flow. It has given public officials a new sense of their responsibilities and a new respect for the ordinances. It will give, what is not a whit less important, to the theatre managers, an added sense of the personal responsibility which rests upon them for the welfare of the men, women and children in their audiences. They will be less inclined to leave the house in the hands of inferior employes once the last dolspecial interests of Russia in Manchuria, while Russia lar is taken in and counted. They will be more particular about exits, about fire apparatus, about dangerous collections of rubbish, and the men who surround them are commercial rights and immunities which, in virtue of likely to be better paid, better drilled and in every way existing treaties, Russia possesses in Korea, if Russia would more competent and responsible than they have been in enter into the same engagement in respect to Japan's the past. All of this is moving in the right direction and the work should not cease in a single city in the country

is possible to make it. It is not likely that the mayor of Chicago or many of the fair will last, just because the gates those indicted with him will be made to suffer at the hands are closed and a sign reads "Lord's day, of the law. Each one is but a link in the chain which led up to the calamity, each bearing a degree of moral guilt, well-defined degree of legal guilt as well. But whatever may be done in this respect, the object lesson has been one by the London Times as stating that Manchuria will never of such horror that it has made a deep and lasting imbe surrendered, ignoring entirely the clear and many times pression upon the people of the whole country and every theatre will be safer in consequence of it. The price paid trary. This paper emphatically states that Manchuria is was a frightful one, but in the respect of added safety to

# Me Will Not Be a Party to the Deification of Mr. Bryan.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Bryan lays down his ultimatum. forms of 1896 and 1900. Then it must select a nominee of Mr. Bryan's approving, if not his choosing, Mr. Bryan havblacklisted each and every Democrat who has shown any vitality or carried election the last four or five years. Finally the party must accept no money for its campaign expenses from the amon enemy," the common enemy being each and every one who has any ney to spare. This is the faith pure by public opinion, parties, being merely and disaster, while, with our eyes wide the expressions of the popular will, must open, we travel the same old road to on occasion to revise their lines, All parties have done this. The Demobeen the ought of Democratic platform of 1865 repeating the Demacratic platform of 1864, which declared the war "a failure?" platform of 1876, of that of 1880, re-

COLONEL WATTERSON DECLINES. platform of 1868? In like manner, after first place have been set up as the test of what must be the effect of the platformmakers of 1904 taking their inspiration and their cue rather from the platforms of 1896 and 1900, than from those-let The party must first re-enact the plat- us say-of 1892 and 1884, on which decisive victories were won?

Times change and men change with them. Issues change and voters change with them. The Democrat party needs votes. On the lines of 1896 and 1900 it those lines it has gained them. In spite of all these lessons, are we to continue to accept Mr. Bryan as our only Moses To take the word and the law solely out of his mouth, and under threat of In a free country, in a the abandonment of truth; to enact over country ruled, or supposed to be ruled, again the wretched chapter of accident

Is free silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, eratic party in particular has the only weapon with which Democracy often done it. What, for exammay smite plutocracy? Is populism, socialism, fusionism the only recourse the people against the money power Do absolute centralization and the man which declared the war "a failure?" on horseback—that is to say, the bronco-What would have been thought of the busting, would-be man on korseback involve no other issue than an incident ating the graenback declaration of the of currency, which should never in the

two successive, overwhelming defeats— any man's Democracy? And finally, lest the second even greater than the first— we be d——d must we fall down and worship Mr. Bryan, with all his manifest limitations and imperfections as the greatest general, the loftlest statesman and the purest patriot who has adorned American politics since the formation of parties?

To our mind, all this seems the very embodiment of political blasphemy, the very essence of worldly absurdity, and we refuse to be a party to it.

From the New York World. "I will read a statement made by Daniel Webster, Mr. President, of which I said Senator Lodge, in his spech today. "He approves!" said half a dozen senators on the other side of the chamber

"Good Lord, wouldn't Daniel be glad if he could but know!" Wheels Prevented It.

From the Albany Democrat. The Democrat man once heard George Francis Train boast that he would live to be 200 years old and now he has just dropped off at only 74. Too many it in evening scenes with the horns wheels in his head no doubt prevented turned downward instead of upward. just dropped off at only 74. Too many

Letters From the People

Wants the Pair Opened Sundays. Portland, Jan. 23 .- To the Editor of The Journal: Since the "Sunday question" in connection with the Lewis and Clark fair is agitating the minds of many (The Journal not excepted) I beg, as a subscriber to your newsy paper, space to look at the question in a deeper and more clear light than has hitherto been done, with the result that facts and reason will show that there is no excuse whatever for closing the Lewis and Clark fair on Sunday.

The editor will please excuse me for being positive and emphatic in my assertions, but what is the use of discussing so important a subject in a halfnearted and half-truth way?

We will first notice Mr. Lieper, the feld secretary of the "Sabbath association," as set forth in The Journal of January 22. This gentleman certainly has very little faith in the Bible authority on the subject and therefore asks all those who would have the fair closed on Sunday to write to their senator or congressman asking him to support the Hawley-Platt amendment, and e would have the bill before the senate which provides for an appropriation of \$2,250,000 to fail to pass unless the gates of the fair be closed on Sunday In other words, he opposes the greatest and best good for the Northwest all because he is afraid the fair will be crowded on Sunday and the churches will be empty. In time past the church people used to pray to God when they wanted some great blessing like saving the life of President McKinley or the late pope, but in this case he advises immediate request of our representatives.

leper's letter. He refers to Sunday as the "Sabbath" and as the "Lord's day, when he certainly knows better, since there are no such references made to it in the New Testament. Now what do ness? This, viz., that Jesus rose from the grave on Sunday and also ascended to Heaven on the same day, and the custom of the disciples to "lay by money on the first day for the needful brethren, and the passage in Rev. 1:10, where John says, "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." Now the latter refers to a day yet future, a day of ,000 years, or the millenium, and is in many places referred to as such. He was conveyed away mentally to ane future Lord's day, which Paul in mind was conveyed to and saw things of glory that they could not describe, as may be seen from Rev. 4:2, 2d Cor. 12;1-4, Acts 22:17. The duty of the disciples to set aside a certain amount of money as the first obligation of the beginning of a new week could not possibly have any connection with the common practice of This practice of the disciples was to re lieve famine-stricken brethren at Jerucalem and was not a part of the Holy day obligation.

Again, it cannot be proven from the New Testament that Jesus rose from the grave on Sunday. The nearest to it is that his friends went to the tomb early on Sunday morning and some as early as Saturday evening, but Jesus was already gone, and of course if he did not rise on Sunday, neither did he scend to Heaven on Easter Sunday to rise on Sunday if he was killed and buried on the previous Friday, for his own words preclude such an idea.

Because it is impossible for three days and three nights to take place from Friday at 6 p. m. to Sunday a. m., we think we can prove Jesus was crucified on Wednesday and rose on Saturday evening. But to our subject. There is one other passage, Acts 20:7, but since were aiready gathered on the Sabbath seventh day) and tinued until the next day, all through the night, with no thought of Sunday holiness

Now, since it is only a human practice to regard Sunday as sacred, and since there is no New Testament authority for such, and as one man's opinion is as good as another, then should not he who wishes to attend the fair on Sunday be do by attending? If he and his family's morals will be hurt at the fair on Sunanyone to attend on a week day, and if there be a Sunday law and it is brought about to close the fair on Sunday, then why not close every place of amusement orf Sunday, and especially low dives This Sunday law, as well as the gambling law, is purely human, and there is absolutely no sense in the ministers shouting "close the fair on Sunday." It is up to the state or the mayor to see to the enforcement of state and city laws. The minister's duty is fully set forth in the statement and determination of Paul, "for I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ, and hi mcrucified," 1st Cor., 2:2, and if the clergy of the Northwest will attend strictly to that they will have enough to do without straining at gnats and swallowing camels. Now in conclusion I would think that

any man or woman or family that was respectful on any other day of the week will surely be so on Sunday, even if they should visit the fair, and if the fair is to be an unfit place to visit on Sunday, then we had better have no fair, and any and all who are not in a habit of going to church on Sunday are not likely to do so on the few Sundays that church meetings at so and such places."

By all means let us have the fair oper on Sunday, and if there be any likelihood of it closing, let us all write to our senators asking them to oppose the Hawley-Platt amendment, but forget to work hard for the \$2,250,000 appropriation, for since the fair is wordly matter in every sense, we may say the church is not in it and is entirely out of place in trying to retard it. If there be those who want it and ought to meet the approval of all closed and do not want to go, then let classes. them go to church, but let them grant

### ABOUT THE MOON.

Most superstitions relating to the moon have to do with the weather. Besides, there is the superstition that sleeping in the moonlight, especially if the moon be full, induces insanity. the word "lunacy" this belief is expressed. Farmers believe that the moon exercises a certain influence over vegetation, and that beans should be planted when the moon is light, and potatoes when it is dark. Many believe that a change in the weather will come about the time that there is a change in the moon. Professor Pickering points out that since the moon changes every 7% days, every change in the weather must come within four days of a change in the moon.

As seen by different persons, the size of the moon varies from that of a cart-wheel to a silver dollar. To many it about a foot in diameter, from which Professor Young concludes that to the average man the distance of the surface of the sky is about 110 feet. It is certain that artists represent the moon much too large in size in their paintings. Occasionally they represent

whereas they must always point away endar.

the same rights to others to do as they

Opposes Sunday Opening of the Pair. Portland, Jan. 25 .- To the Editor of The Journal-First let me commen your action in opening your columns for the pros and cons relative to the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition buildings on Sundays.

This is a question for serious thought before we open the gates too wide. If nothing but good would come by Sunday opening then no one could rearesult is admitted by all candid per-

The argument that the good will coun terbalance the evil is weak and will die unless very carefully nursed. It safely assumed that but few evil things have some good connected therewith. A thief steals and clothes himself with the proceeds. A murderer kills his fel-lowman and ends a life of contention and toil. A son slyly poisons a rich reldiate beneficaries, and so on through the whole decalogue of crime these things are put under the ban of the law because of their nature they are evil. A headed cane and gold eye-glasses are no justification for theft when the jury weighs the act in the light of the law Because neighbor A was not affable does

Because Mrs. Lightcheck is hard up does not clear her husband for the murder of his rich uncle. The whole business is condemned because in the light of good government one word is sufficient to cover it all—evil. The man who depends on his daily wages for the cessities and comforts of life may tend the fair on Sunday than any of the other six days of the week, but will he of his highest, keenest instincts of right and good judgment in doing so? I venture to say that no man can "do the fair" on Sunday and feel prepared to assume his duties on Monday.

If the laborer does his duty to his em ployer for six days in the week he will need all and each of the 20 Sundays of the exposition for his usual rest and quiet. It has been the standard of good American citizenship to keep intact a day for moral and physical betterment The exposition is not of that nature that one of the fundamental principles of our good government should be openly violated for its successful maintenance. If so let the fair out and let us maintain good government. There is not a laborer in this great city but who can get one or more days off from his employers in which to attend the exposi-The contention is useless and is a severe thrust at the vitals of a wholesome commonwealth. The chief benefit to be derived from the exposition is the future development of this great Northpleasure in viewing the exhibits or social contact while doing so. The one who sees no further than his day of pleasure on the exposition grounds for of money to be expended in perfecting the enterprise is cross-eyed and short-We want to show to the world the great resources of the country, the grand country traversed by these two noble and brave men in whose memory we celebrate.

While we are doing this we want show the world we have as high standard of citizenship maintained civic righteousness as can be found anywhere. We have good soil and much to spare. We have a climate safe and delightful. We have air as free and pure as heaven. We have water as clear as crystal and fresh as the morning dew.

These things are all attractive are inviting, but if, when the higher, better class of American citizens come among us and see we are violating the noblest principles of Christian America to show our goods, it will surely work a reaction against the very object we wish to obtain. The world's opinion of Portland and Oregon cannot but be held scene of hawking, of traffic, of business hurry and things wide open, when the instincts of a higher moral dictates there should be reverence, quiet and rest. There is such a thing as too much of good things. We expect the exposition to be a grand thing for this Northwest country. We want to make it the very best we can. We want it to be appreciated the very most possible. Nothing disgusts more than a continual crowding. A day's cessation each week of the great activities of the exposition will make appetite and add flavor to the thing that can be made ex-

tremely disgusting by overcrowding. The thousands of clerks, gatekeepers, employers and employes, railroad men, streetcar men and other servants of the public are surely worth a consideration In the matter. I see no direct good to evil must follow. If we want to attract the best class of people to our midst we must have a moral standard claimed to be his wife. that youchsafes to them and their children a certain moral security. If we want gamblers, comidence men, sharpers, libertines, drunkards and the like easy for them and we will have them have Senator Spooner look after the case, in great abundance.

Sunday opening or Sunday closing will have very much to do with impressing the world of Portland's moral standard. We who will remain here after the fair B. J. KELLY.

#### A Presidential Ticket. Portland, Jan. +26 .- To the Editor of

The Journal: As the naming of presidential tickets seems to be in order allow me to suggest a pair of winners: For president, Hon. W. R. Hearst of New York. For vice-president, Hor Carter Harrison, Chicago's great mayor. This ticket would be a sure winner,

A LINN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

from the sun. The true angular size of the moon is about half a degree, that it can always be concealed behind a lead pencil held at arm's length.

Probably even in prehistoric times men have noticed the face of the "man in the moon." Plutarch noticed it, and even wrote a whole book about the face in the moon. But besides this many other objects are supposed to be visible The dark markings on the surface are likened by the Chinese to a monke; pounding rice. In India they are said they seem like the earth's oceans and continents reflected as in a mirror.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Lobsters cannot be persuaded to grow up peaceably together. If a dozen newly-hatched specimens are put into an aquarium, within a few days there will be only one-a large, fat, and promising youngster. He has eaten all the

Out of Date. From the Philadelphia Record. Some people are just about as much

use in the world as a last year's cal-

#### And Still the Goblin Hanna Will Catch Him If He Don't Watch Out

From the New York World. Friends of the administration have suddenly decided to assume the aggressive in the fight for delegates to the national convention in Chicago. They be are going to combat the efforts which they are now convinced will be made to Northwest, prevent instructions for the president "The prewith a view of defeating him in conven tion by a stampede to some other republican. There is to be lively fighting, not only in Ohio, where Senator Foraker is laying his plans for a campaign, for the president and against Senator Hanna,

but in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, where the nomination idea seems to be gaining ground rapidly. The news from New York verifying the reports spread in Washington that New York would not instruct for the president caused a positive uneasiness among the advisers of Mr. Roosevelt What steps will be taken in New York s by no means clear as yet. But something must be done at the proper time to acquaint Senator Platt and Governor Odell with the belief of the administration that New York is either for or against the president, and that if it is for him it will instruct every delegate

The news from Kentucky that Representative Hunter was conducting a Hanna propaganda in the blue grass re gion caused such alarm that John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal rev enues and member for that state of the national committee, left for Louisville tonight to round up delegates for the administration. Mr. Yerkes has been writ ing letters to every Republican of prominence in the state urging him to support the president, but he felt the situation find it more to his convenience to at- was sufficiently serious to require his personal attention. He will have the support of former Governor Bradley, overnight by the president, but he will be compelled to combat a "Mr. Hanna has not refrained from not be made the worse by violating one but he will be compelled to combat a strong Hanna sentiment in the state.

Senator Hanna was the first Repub lican politician who ever took Kentucky Republicans seriously, and he made an hind the president's back effort in 1896 which carried the state for the McKinley ticket. So long as Senator Hanna remains passive and give the impression that he does not want the nomination there is a chance that the Roosevelt. Detroit has begun to get state will go for Roosevelt, but it is believed here if Hanna should announce his candidacy he would get every dele-

The Tennessee situation is also to be grappled with by the administration. mation that has reached the practical H. Clay Evans, consul general at London, left for that state tonight, and it is port that the rich men of Chicago have said he will supplement the efforts notified Mr. Hanna that they will not which have been made by Colonel Brownlow, national committeeman from This has resulted in a peculiar situation. that state, to hurry the state committee It is booming Cleveland and Hanna side to call a state convention and have instructions adopted for the president.

to all their constituents of prominence states, however, has led to the con-urging them to get the local forces in clusion among national leaders that Inline for the president. This movement diana is surely Republican for either is general throughout the state, and is Roosevelt or Hanna. Ohio is counted deemed hecessary in view of the great for the Republican nominee since Tom boom Hanna has had there during the Johnson's disastrous campaign last aulast six weeks.

about the early convention in Massa-boom in Detroit has aroused in the ranks chusetts. Objection has been made by such heated talk about traitors that some of the men whose loyalty is sus-pected by friends of the administration to an early convention. They say there is no use pledging delegates thus early in order to insure their voting for the

sert they will do so whether they are instructed early or late.

There will also be great activity dur-ing the next few days among the presi-dent's friends in Illinois. They are pretional convention in Chicago. They be-paring to test the strength and extent lieve they have waited long enough, and of the Hanna sentiment in that state as well as in some of the others in the

Northwest.

"The president's friends are particularly indignant at the work which they say is being done by James J. Hill in the way of undermining him in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana."

The New York World prints a telegram from Albany, N. Y., stating that if "Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, can carry out his plans top 78

hall, can carry out his plans the 78 voters from New York in the Democratic national convention next July will be cast on the first ballot for Mayor George B McClellan for president."

In another column appears a Chident, which affirms that Mr. Murphy believes Mr. Cleveland can be elected, and adds that this sentiment is growing rapidly in the West, so that it is now said the ex-president could carry lift telegram adds While in Chicago 10 days ago Mr.

Hanna made no secret of his opposition to the president, He spoke openly to a large number of people on the subje saying that the business men of the country feared Mr. Roosevelt and had

"It is not so much the attacks upon trusts as the uncertainty as to which way the president's restless energies are going to shoot next, that have alarmed the Western rich men of the Hanna class. One of them said to the World correspondent that the industrial world wanted assurance when it went to sleep that it would not awake to find a financial or political revolution stirred up

joining in these sentiments. He has spoken them to Mr. Roosevelt, so that

"New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago are the centers of Hanna's strength. Indianapolis has suddenly surprising hostility to Mr. shown a A month ago the talk of lukewarm. Hanna was ridiculed in the Widdle West; today it is the leading topic of political

"The most important piece of inforpoliticians is the freely circulated recontribute to a Roosevelt campaign fund. by side. It has led one of the most powerful state leaders to declare: "We could carry Illinois for Mr. Cleveland The rampant Hanna sentiment in Indiana has led several members of con-Mr. Hanna."

"Investigation in the various middle tumn. Michigan is rabid for Roosevelt. It is said that there is some hitch and the recent appearance of the Hanna

president, and if they are going to de- would not satisfy them."

## SPOONER LIKES BASEBALL.

That Is Why Me Is Seven Mundred and From the Chicago Journal.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin is devoted to baseball, but there are few the same house where I am living with men who have turned a single ball game whom I am deeply in love. I have not to account to the tune of three-quarters told her so, but show to her in every way of a million dollars. But that's what that I love her, and she knows it. She he did once. As he tells it, he was sit- does not care very much about me, beat a low estimate should it view a ting on a fence, in the little New Eng- cause when I say anything about the land town where he spends his summers, subject she never answers me in such a watching a game, when fortune came to way as to give me an opportunity to him in the disguise of a shabby man tell her of my love for her. I take her with a hard luck story. Ordinarily the senator would not have had time to listen to the hard-luck plea, but as he could watch the game and listen simultan- girl that he loves her if he really means eously, he told the man to fire away.

The stranger said he was passing through town and wanted to interest the senator, in his capacity of lawyer, in the case of his sister, who was living in abject poverty in Boston with several his sister had married a barkeeper of that city, and that her husband had been very successful and had finally becom interested in a number of hotels and that he was a millionaire. With his change be derived from a Sunday opening, much of fortunes he had taken to dissipation and finally had abandoned his family and was living with another women who

Senator Spooner listened, but confessed he was not much impressed with the story. The stranger said neither he nor his sister had any money to pay a class all we have to do is to make it lawyer, but that they were anxious to lady nearly two years my junior. and urged that he take it on a contingent fee, which would be half of what he could get for the abandoned wife The senator remarked that he would see about it, and took the address of the woman in Boston, who was said to be

> Spooner was in Boston a short time after this, and, discovering that there was to be a good ball game in the af ternoon, decided to stay over until the This resulted in his day following. on his hands, and, remembering the address and the hard luck story, he de cided to satisfy his curiosity by a visit to the woman. He found her, in the greatest poverty as described, and saw evidences to confirm the allegations of

the stranger. On his way home he stopped in Chicago and enlisted the services of lawyer friend there to look up the husband, whom he now heard had recently died. In his interview with the wife she assured him that all she wanted was a bare living, enough to keep off want from herself and children. In a day or two he had a telegram from the Chicago attorney saying to come at once, that all the statements made were true, and that a settlement ought to be attempted at

A trip was made to Boston. Wife No. who had inherited the fortune, 2, who had inherited the fortune learned with amazement of the existence of a previous wife and her lawyers were equally astonished. But the evidence was plentiful and a brief investigation led to a settlement by which the \$3,000.- ridge, secretary of war, while my corps 000 estate—for that is what it scheduled was at Petersburg, that I had been made -was equally divided.

And Senator Spooner took as his fee \$750,000.

She Wouldn't Be Surprised.

From the Chicago News. When a bachelor tells a married woman how happy he is she wouldn't be surprised to see him go the way of Ananias.

# Advice to the Lovelorn

to the theatre and please her in every

A man should make a way to tell a it. If you see that the girl does not care about you I would advise you not to force your attentions on her.

Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young gentleman of 20 and have been keep children dependent on her and no means ing company with a young lady to for support. He went on to explain that months my junior. I loved that young lady very much, but I found out last week that she was secretly engaged. Kindly advise me whether I should ask her to come back to me, or shall I leave her to go on her own way? I would certainly ask her for an explanation. It seems very wrong of her to have encouraged you if she had any idea you cared for her in more than a friendly way.

Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young man 19 years old and am in love with a young I have asked her to marry me, but she insists upon waiting for a few years. and earning \$10 a month, while I am getting \$6 per week. Don't you think this is enough to get married on? The young lady is very wise, as you deserted, and thought little more about are both young. Perhaps if you wait a year or two your financial circumstances

> Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young lady, 18 years of age, in love with a young man 20 years of age. He loves me very much and I love him. He has had some trouble in the house with his folks and relatives, as they are against me, and he doesn't know what to do. He likes to please his mother and he likes to please

will improve. The salary you mention

is not a very large one to marry on.

I think the young man is the one to decide that question. Has his mother any particular reason to dislike you, or is it a mistaken idea on her part?

### GORDON'S BANK NOT IN DOUBT.

From the Atlanta Constitution Since the death of General Gordon his war record has been the theme of universal comment, which has given rise to a question as to just what his legal rank was at the fall of the Confederacy.

This question is answered by the lamented Gordon himself in a letter be wrote in 1899. This letter was as fol-Homer, Ill., Oct. 23, 1899 .- My Dear

Major: Yours of the 17th has been for-I was informed by General Breckena lieutenant-general.

Like a great many other cases at that period of the war, my commission never reached me. I was, however, accorded the rank and assignment, but was waiting for my commission to the last before signing officially as lieutenant-general

J. B. GORDON, Major S. A. Cunningham, Nashville, Tenn., Editor of Confederate Veteran.