The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. with Sunday, per year..... Sunday, per year 2 00
The Weekly, per year 1 50
The Weekly, 8 months 50
To City Subscribers—
Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c
Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 256
Butter street; F. W. Pitta, 1008 Market street;
J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near tifePalace Hotel; Poster & Orear, Ferry news
stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N.
Wheatley, 812 Meason street.

Manufey, Sil Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner,
250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Halnes,
250 South Spring street.

For sale in Kansas City, Me., by Ricksecker
Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 armam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street.
For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey &

TODAY'S WEATHER - Increasing cloudiness, with showers; cooler; southwesterly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 80; minimum temperature, 58; precinttation, none.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.

If President Mellen has any serious thought of constructing a new bridge across the Williamette River at the upper end of Swan Island or any other place below the four bridges already in operation, he may as well give it up. No bridge should be built there. No bridge can be built there except in direct antagonism to the interests of Portland, and this is not to be thought

The most charitable construction pos sible of application to Mr. Mellen's proposai is that it is a bluff, pure and simple, designed to wrest favorable terms from the O. R. & N. for use of the steel bridge. It is idle to suppose that access to Portland cannot be had over the O, R. & N.'s bridge, in view of the amicable arrangements that have been announced for Northern Pacific trains to come down the O. R. & N. tracks from Wallula to Portland. The bridge can accommodate the traffic between Portland and Puget Sound in addition to all trains coming and going on the Columbia River line.

Mr. Melien may also relieve himself of any idea that \$3,000,000 or any other sum spent to enter the city by way of a new bridge across the lower harbor will incline the people of Portland in the Northern Pacific's favor. There are bridges enough already. Such as they are, there are too many. The harbor has been damaged incalculably by their multiplication, and property-owners have paid heavily for the free-bridge twelve years ago. Such injury to uplower-river shipping as has been already sustained can be borne, but they must not be repeated or increased, and whoever proposes it is not making a wise

It is of some concern to the welfare of the Northern Pacific Rallway that pacity upon Portland's harbor be disowned as speedily as possible. Whatever the purpose, the effect could only be bad. Nothing more disadvantageous to the harbor could be proposed. These facts are so plain that they almost justify a question as to the intention behind the proposal. Has that intentlor any connection with Mr. Hammond's theory of advancing Portland by drying up the river, or with the Northern Pacific's steadily pursued policy of strengthening Puget Sound's maritime position?

-

SECRETARY SHAW'S POSITION. The strength of the tariff-reform sen timent among Iowa Republicans is made manifest by the eagerness of Secretary Shaw to put himself in line with it in so far as his situation will permit, Shaw, with Secretary Wilson and Speaker Henderson, is at political enmity with the Dolliver-Roberts faction, by which the tariff-reform movement has been inaugurated. He was a member of the convention by which the reform resolutions were adopted, and while he did not, like his friend Speaker Henderson, lose his head and speak out in bitter and unreasoning opposition, his views in opposition were clearly understood. But Mr. Shaw is not willing to go down with the wreck of a disgruntled majority; he proposes to keep himself "in line" with the party at home; and so he takes the first occasion to say things which, while they bind him to nothing in his National relatione, will tend to maintain his home fences. He has been in politics long enough to know that there can be no greater tactical mistake for a public man than to get at outs with the domi-

nating sentiment of his own state. But it is questionable if Mr. Shaw's temper of the Iowa reformers. He is changes "whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedules," etc.; he is fearful of "paralyzing business for a season"; he feels "some doubt about the wisdom" of going ahead in a way that will cause "protracted debate" with its business dangers; he defends the protective tariff against the charge of being the "mother of trusts," at the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine," etc.; he is for nothing in the way of tariff reform which cannot be done "without a three months' acrimonious debate."

All of which, when boiled down, means that Mr. Shaw is not for tariff reform in the epirit and upon the terms of his Iowa fellow-citizens. He belongs to that | not captured. class of tariff-reformers whose sentiments are all right, but whose courage is not equal to the work. His policy is like that of the cautious mother who | Sherman, Sheridan and Secretary of | when he was on the police force, and | guns are made for.

to swim before going in the water. Hair-splitting like this is not calculated to conclliste sentiment in a region like Iowa, where political feeling is still of the robust type, where they have unfailingly the courage to match conviction, and where they despise a dodger. Mr. Shaw did for rise to a position of commanding public respect by the methods of hair-splitting, and we suspect that if he is to retain his place in public consideration he will have to put a The tariff-reformers of Iowa are not Foreign rates double.

[a was or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian," and the changes they are choring for are impossible. The buga of business disturbance will not restricted by the company of business disturbance will not one phrace, while in the next it is declares that the changes they are clamoring for are impossible. The bugaboo of business disturbance will not restrain men who are as deeply in earnest as those who urged and voted for the tar-

WHY THEY CAN'T WIN.

But for one thing, the Democratic party would be the logical recipient of power at the hands of the American people in the coming November elec-That one thing is the demonstrated unsafe character of the dominant Democrats-Bryan and the Bryan

wing. A successful and mainly satisfactory. party can under favoring circumstances elect a comparatively unsafe man to the Presidency. Such an event came to pass in the first election of McKinley. But a discredited party cannot elect a man who is not felt to be safe. No man Co. 24 Third street South.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett
House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton &
Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan
& Jackson Book & Stattonery Co., 15th and
Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and
Curtis streets. is safe who accepted the Bryan doc-

standard. It was held up as the source of financial Ills and the obstacle to financial prosperity. Ingenious and persistent as are the attempts to misinterpret and confuse the matters contended for in that campaign, the knowledge that the battle was waged against the gold standard is deeply scated in all

bservant minds. The silver standard is the present bane of China's foreign relations, and information from Mexico is to the effect that owing to the depreciation of sfiver and the high gold premtum, work on some large contracts is being held back, and that sentiment in favor of the gold standard has been powerfully stimulated. There is no permanent relief for these ills but adoption of the question of time in both China and Mexico

But this recent discredit into which the silver standard has failen contributes nothing to and detracts nothing from the folly embraced by the Bryan-Ites in 1896. The evils of the silver standard and the necessity of the gold standard were abundantly established at that time. He who ran might read. Great Britain adopted the gold standard in 1816; Portugal in 1854; Germany in 1871; the United States in 1834 and 1873; Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 1873; Finland in 1877; Tunis in 1891; Austria-Hungary in 1892; India in 1893; Russia and Chile in 1895; Costa Rica in The contention for the silver standard was set at naught by all experience; yet that experience was flouted from every stump in the Democratic

campaign, It was a supreme error, and heavy need correction, but they can more easfly be borne than the dangers of control by a party with no more regard for truth and financial honor and stability than the Bryanized Democratic party craze that swept over this community showed in 1896. The country is measurably aroused on the tariff; but not to Rico now lives is not ideal, that it is river property and such damage to anything like the extent to which it was not in accord with American notions, aroused on the question of the standnot win this year. That is why everybody who is sincerely concerned for tariff reform directs his efforts at Republican sources of influence and power.

SAVAGES CANNOT EXPECT MERCY,

The Oregonian is in receipt of a copy

of the Manila Freedom of July 15, which publishes in full the remarkable speech made by Major Glenn, United States Army, in his own defense, and his subequent speech made in defense of Cap tain Ryan, United States Army, charged with administering the water cure Major Glenn has made military and civil law a subject of study for fifteen years; he is the author of a text-book on the subject of international law; he has been an officer in the regular Army for thirty years, and his address in de fense of Captain Ryan was a masterly argument. A most interesting portion of his address is his citation of historical proof that acts of exceptional barbarity on the part of a brutal enemy deprive that enemy of any right to the humanities of civilized warfare. Among other instances cited were the atrocities of Anderson's Confederate guerrillas, who in Missouri in September, 1864, murdered our men in cold blood, scalped the officers and mutilated their bodies most obscenely even before death. Under orders from General Clinton B. Fisk, a man of distinction after the war for his acts of philanthropy, these miscreants were pursued, and whenever captured were at once put to death without any form of trial.

Secretary Stanton wrote General William H. Seward, commanding at Martinsburg, Va., regarding guerrillas, "to employ any means in your power to de-stroy these robbers and murderers, and when persons guilty of such transactions come within your power, you may deal with them as their crimes merit, without making any report on the subject." General Grant, in July, 1862, ordered the most stringent measures against guerrillas, and General G. M. Dodge wired him from Trenton, Tenn., position, as outlined in his Vermont July 29, 1868, as follows: "The man who speech, is positive enough to suit the guided the rebels to the bridge burned was hung today. He had taken the onth. The houses of four others were burned to the ground." General Lawler, in Louisiana, ordered Colonel Davis that if he captured any of Quantrell's tionist. Considering the class that Devmen and troubled the commissary for rations for them, "I shall certainly quarrel with you." Quantrell was the author of the massacre of Lawrence. Kan -a fellow who would capture a hospital train of Federal wounded and shoot them to death in cold blood. Gensame time confessing that "it is the eral Sherman wrote General Watkins, October 29, 1864, asking if he could not "burn ten or twelve houses of wellknown secessionists in Fairmount and Adairsville, kill a few at random and let them know that it will be repeated every time a train is fired upon." General Sherman defined a guerrilla as "a wild beast," who should be destroyed,

> Major Glenn quotes ample official evidence from the Civil War records that our troops, with full approval of Grant,

creants who practiced savagery in warfare or treachery in shape of taking the Democracy, oath only to obtain residence and protection within our lines which was used

to benefit the Confederates. Passing from our records to those of ing the battle of Bazellies so enraged the Bayarians that they burned down going to be content with an attitude shot them without form of trial. Sevwhich assures them of sympathy in eral women who tortured the German wounded by pouring coal oil over them and burning them to death were indiscriminately slaughtered by the German Army. The franc-tireurs put German always ehot without trial on capture.

In the draft riots in New York City in 1863, President Acton, of the Police Board, said to his impectors and captains: "Don't take any prisoners until the mob is put down-kill, kill, kill!" And kill they did. Some 1500 persons were killed in the streets of New York by the policemen and the soldiers. They were tumbled from roofs of houses, pitched out of windows with the bayonetr, and served just as the maddened English soldiers did the Sepoy mutisters, whom they hunted from story to story of a great government building until they had killed 2000. A large portion of the victims were boys under age, and many of them were women, mob who had hanged inoffensive negroes from lamp-posts with the flesh and fingers cut off.

Major Glenn shows clearly that in all modern armies acts of shameful atrocity and gross treachery on part of an enemy forfelts their right to anything but the most terrible retaliation.

IMPERIALISM IN PRACTICE.

"Imperialism" may have its drawbacks, but it has, too, its advantageous side to the "oppressed." Take, for example, the case of Porto Rico. She was taxed in the last year of Spanish rule to the extent of \$2,852,425, of which 46 per cent was for Spain. Last year she was taxed \$1,976,892, every penny of which was applied to domestic purposes. In the last year of Spanish rule Porto Rico spent \$1,300,000 for military purposes; under American rule she spent not one dollar for military purposes. In the Spanish days Porto Rico spent gold standard, and the step is only a \$256,942 for police; under American rule she spent for the same purpose last year \$204,350. Under Spanish rule Porto Rico spent but \$84,543 annually upon charities and sanitation. Under American rule it is spending \$230,575. Spanish rule gave Porto Rico but \$72,117 in 1897-98 for schools,

American rule is spending nearly \$600,000 a year on schools. Spain: imposed on Porto Rico a tariff which oppressed insular industry for the benefit of Spanish industry, and took nearly half the public income. We have given Porto Rico free trade with the mainland and every cent of income from every source. Spain taxed poverty and let wealth escape. We have shifted the burden of taxation from poverty to wealth, and from the conumers of codfish and pork to the consumers of tobacco and rum. There are ships in this country until such time now 50,000 children in school in Porto as it shall be able to go alone. Rico. The insular treasury balance o will be its penalty. Tariff inequalities July 1 last was \$314,000, a gain of \$239, 000 for the year. Exports for the fiscal year were \$12,889,925, an increase of more than 50 per cent. There were 13,-

000 fewer deaths than the year before. It is admitted that the system of external authority under which Porto but it is far ahead of anything Porto ards. That is why the Democrats can- Rico ever knew before, and far ahead of anything she could have created or maintained for herself. Furthermore, it is not final; for is there an American who doubts that in the fullness of time and with the development of intelligence and the spirit of self-dependence and self-government Porto Rico will reach a system in perfect harmony with American principles? If there be such a man, he will do well to study the history of his country, with special attention to its treatment of the Northwest Territory, of the region which came to us by the Louisiana Purchase, of California, of Oregon, and even of Alaeka

A VULGAR DEMAGOGUE.

Ex-Police Superintendent Devery Is making a great coise in his campaign or election as Assemblyman in the Ninth district of New York City. Devery was a very corrupt member of the Tammany police force when Croker ruled New York City, and when he was forced off the police force by the election of Mayor Low and District Attorney Jerome, he retired with a large fortune which he had stolen by blackmail under Tammany. Now he is beome a noisy, blatant demagogue of the most commonplace description. He gives picnics, free vaudeville shows, buys shoes for barefooted boys ostentatiously, pays the coal bills of poor widows and gete up huge excursion for women and children.

This has always been the method of corruptionists of the worst municipal type in this country. It was the method by which "Boss" Tweed retained power. He robbed the city treasury right and left, and then subscribed \$50,000 to the fund for furnishing the poor with coal in the Winter. He is described in Coleridge's lines on the devil, of whom the poet says, "He gave to the poor what he stole from the rich." The same method was practiced by "Doc" Ames in Minneapolis and, to go further back, it is the same method that was practiced in ancient Rome, when ambitiou men treated the people to gladiatorial shows, to charlot races, and not seldom to large donations of corn, while the

soldiers were given money The free-lunch and free-beer politician is the cheapest, the most commonplace and the most ancient type of corrup ery appeals to, he may succeed, even as "Doc" Ames succeeded, but he is a amonplace, vulgar type of ruffian. Croker never stooped to such methods He had a robust brain and captured the influential men in the Tammany Democ racy by his energy and power of organ ization, but Devery is nothing but a foul-mouthed, burly ward politician, who stole himself rich by blackmailing vice under Tammany, and is now trying to buy a seat in the New York Assembly by offering free beer and free lunch to the mob, by ostentatious gifts to the noor, and kindred bribery, which is resorted to by cheap, vulgar brutes with more stolen money in their pockets than decent brains in their heads Devery is nothing but a big brute of

inelated that her little boy should learn | War Stanton made short work of mis- | who now has a vale ambition to become a political "boso" in the New York

The delightful welcome given the Boer Generals by King Edward has been attributed to the superior natural the Franco-German War of 1870-71, tact of King Edward, stimulated by his silly superstition the great multitude of make the people of that section appreciate Major Glenn recites the fact that the sagacious apprehension of national self-inhuman cruelties inflicted upon the interest. Dr. William Everett, in his German wounded left in the houses dur- fine speech before the ailled British soclettes of Boston, says that when he wan a member of the University of Camlittle more positiveness in his views, the whole village, stood the captured bridge in 1861, among his fellow-stuinhabitants against the house walls and dents and personal acquaintances was the Prince of Wales, who had just entered Trinity College. The Prince was not quite 20 years of age, and he was distinguished then for a truly gracious and friendly desire to accord their due to all people, "to understand them, to soldiers to death with torture, and were know them, and to act accordingly." Dr. Everett believes that there has never been a King of England since the mighty Edward I who has been more anxious and more determined that "the right word shall be said and the right thing done to every man." And this fine attribute he inherited from his able and accomplished father, Prince Albert. We have no doubt that Dr. Everett has correctly measured the character of King Edward. This fine trait explains the steadily growing popularity that he has obtained among all classes of intelligent Englishmen. He is not a handsome man, like his father; he is not a man of superior powers of public speech; he does not pretend to brilliant versatile culture in art or literature, but he but they were members of a murderous is a man of democratic instincts, of genial temper, of social tact, and, above all, he is in full sympathy with the duty cut into ribbons and all of their toes of strict justice to your fellow-men, whether they be friends or foes, whether they belong to the aristocracy or the commons. This sense of justice in all thinge and to all men has given dignity to the character of the Prince of Wales before his people, and this it was which prompted him to urge that an early peace on generous terms be made with the Boers. This it was that inspired him to award so cordial and captivating a greeting to the gallant Boer Generals when they were introduced to his presence.

Advocates of subsidies will be very much depressed at the news of the organization of a shipbuilding trust. The Morgan shipping combination was a good deal of a blow to them, and this one is like unto it. The Maritime Review said of Mr. Morgan's operation: "It killed the shipping bill absolutely, so far as the present Congress is concerned." A recent dispatch from Elizaeth, N. J., announced the organization there of a combination which takes in the Crescent shipyards and Moore's foundry, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; the Bath Iron Works and the Hyde Windlass Works, of Maine; the yard of Harian & Hollingoworth and the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, of New London, Plenty of concerns are left outoide, apart from the Cramps and Newport News and Sparrows Point yards; there are the new ones at Quincy, Mass.; Camden, N. J., and Norfolk, Va. But still it is a pretty formidable combination, and, as the New York Journal of Commerce suggests. the fact of its existence will not facilitate the appropriation of money to support the infant industry of building

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, has evidently learned something since he got home. In a letter to his constitu-

In respect to the tariff and its revision by Congress, I will say to you that I am in hearty ord with the declaration of the Republicans of Minnesota as expressed in their recent plat-I will go farther and say that if elected work for a revision along the line of a re tion of duties, including a reduction of the duty on lumber, but will say to you that if the Re-publicans control the Fifty-eighth Congress there will be such a revision of the tariff.

Minnesota is evidently abreast of Iowa. Mr. Tawney's course in connection with the "insurgent" opposition to President Roosevelt's policy has resulted in opposition to his renomination. He has found out, apparently, his weak spot, and seeks to strengthen it. The popularity of the protected trusts is not such that any intelligent member of either house of Congress should be deceived by impressions of its greatness.

Judge Shiras, of the United States Sureme Court, reached the age of 70 on January 26, 1902, and will be eligible for retirement October 10, 1902, at which time he will have completed ten years of service, and, being 70, can retire, if he chooses. Chief Justice Fuller will be 79 February 11, 1903; Judge Harlan will be 70 June 1, 1908. Judge Brewer is 65, Judge Brown is 66, Judge Peckham is 64, Judge White 4s 57, and Judge Mc-Kenna is 59. Judge Holmes will be nearly 62 before he can take his scatolder than any of his associates were at the time of their appointment. The famous Judge Storey, when appointed to the supreme bench from Massachusetts, was only 32, and served thirtyfour years.

The Elba would stay here and help bolish crimping, if it were not that the delay would cost her owners roundly. But until some such encrifices will be borne, crimping will go on. It is folly for owners, agents or Consuls to assert that this work must be done, and then to permit the chief sufferers by the practice and the main factors in its potential correction to go their way, leaving the burden on others. Crimping will never be done away until the owners and exporters combine to do it. This is the truth of the matter. Every thing else is idle and foolish.

The apple-growers of half a dozen Western States, including Nebraska, have formed a trust "to regulate the price of that fruit." Thus falls at one fell stroke one of the most moving appeals of Bryan in the last campaign. "The poor apple-grower" and his hard ot compared to the trust magnate ornamented the fervid supplication of the Nebraskan for his own election. The 'paramounts" are suffering from a eavy mortality.

Bishop Potter speaks out in favor of the miners and in reprobation of the perators, like the brave man he is. Unfortunately, little if any effect is to e looked for from his or any other utterance. The operators are already in hopeless defiance of public opinion.

The convict who in his peregrination about the penitentiaries of the country selects the one in Kentucky for a murderous escape deserves no sympathy for his inevitable backset. Men of the a fellow, who was a municipal bandit Dark and Bloody Ground know what

PROPHECY AND SUPERSTITION.

New York Times. It would be interesting to know, if there were any way of finding out, to what extent the recent coronation of King Edward has tended to emancipate from people who, because of an alleged prophecy by a gypsy charlatan or fake witch, to the effect that he would reign but never be crowned, have regarded it as impossible for him to experience what has just happened to him. When his sud-den and critical illness necessitated the postponement of the coronation cerenonies in June every one of this multitude shook his or her head and cald to his or her neighbor: "See, it could not be otherwise because it was prophesied. He will never be crowned, because if he is, the prophecy would be faisified, and that would be impossible." The

But the prophecy, if ever made, has been falsified. What will the hag-ridden victims of superstition say now? presimistic oracle shot her prophetic arrow into the air, but it missed its mark. Such arrows frequently do; but the fact that guecees of this character are occasionally right and are remembered for generations when, through what is probably a purely accidental coincidence, they seem to be vindicated, tends to keep alive superstitions which should have died a atural death when it was discovered that witchcraft was chiefly hysteria, and spells and charms, like curses and blessings, ex-hausted themselves in their reflex action upon the persons primarily in interest. A suggestion which the clever soothsayer or necromancer succeeded in implanting in the mind of one susceptible to such in-fluences through fear of the "supernatural," usually developed into a morbid impulse, in consequence of which the person whose future was blighted by a curse or an adverse prophecy, frequently did all in his power—unconsciously, perhaps—to bring about the conditions which would seem to be a fulfillment of the respective and unenterprising though the prophecy of which he was the vic-tim. In some circumstances prophecy was very easy. Given a knowledge of temperament, character and habits, and it was not difficult in a primitive state of society to tell with a close approximation to accuracy what would sooner or later happen to a man. The fulfillment of prophecies could be recognized through a pretty wide range of happenings, as they were usually vague enough to mean whatever might chance in the general line of their accepted significance.

How deep a hold superstition still has upon generally intelligent people is indi-cated by the very general belief in England concerning the gypsy prognosis above referred to, that there was "something in it." Obviously there was nothing in it. Will these same people go on cherishing the sayings of irresponsible old vagabonds and vagrants as sacred oracles? Probably. Superstition dies hard, even in the 20th century.

Mexico's Silver Menace.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a chance that Mexico, too, will soon give up the silver standard. gap between silver and gold at the regular coinage ratio and the fluctuation in the market price of silver argiving Mexico a good deal of trouble. These things would give any country trouble in which the silver currency bu sis prevailed. Many industries in Mexico are now held up by the uncertainty as to which direction silver prices will go in the near future. Silver's price has a direct bearing on the cost of materials, labor and everything else entering into industry, and the fluctuations now under way have blighted enterprise in Mexico

The chances are that Mexico will not consent to the itself much longer to a system which has been abandoned by all the other progressive countries in the world, and which is clung to by no other great country of the present day except China. Mexico has many educated, alert and enterprising men. They are abreast of the world's thought in all fields. All views make converts slowly in Mexico. That country has had the sliver standard through practically all of its great days, and a change to the gold basis would unsettle many things for a time and cause-much embarrassment.

sooner or later, and the sooner the better. It is understood that the able Secretary of Finance, Don Jose Ives Limantour, is a gold standard man. Nobody who knows that official's character and record will doubt this. He is a modern man in the largest acception of that term. Whenever anybody points to the possibility of the death or retirement of President Diaz at an early day as an irremediable disaster to Mexico, the name of Secretary Liter to Mexico, the name of Secretary Li-mantour recurs to the mind. It has been said that the secretary is the choice of General Diaz for the higher office. The people of Mexico have been for several years past considering him as a probable successor to General Diaz. The secre-tary will furnish an additional reason for Mexico's and the world's confidence in him if he successed in himsily his course. him if he succeeds in bringing his country to the gold basis, as rumor says he

Alsaka's Development.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A bulletin issued by the Portland (Or.) Chamber of Commerce is an instructive showing of the rapid growth of commerce in Alaska. The big territory purchases now annually merchandise valued at \$15,now annually insertancine valued at \$15,000,000, and its importations since becoming a part of the United States are placed at \$100,000,000. Since \$867 Alaska has produced furs, fish and gold worth \$150,000,000, equally divided between the three items. American capital to the extent of \$25,000,000 has gone into the territory. Half the present population of 75,000 has been gained during the past five years. Alanka's sal-mon pack last year was valued at \$7.-600,000, and in quantity was eight times that of the Columbia River. Thirty companies operate 55 canneries in Alaska, employing a capital of \$22,000,000. Our big-gest territory is spreading out in business in a way characteristically American, According to the writer connected with the United States Agricultural Department. Alaska has resources to support

ulaton of 3,000,000. The Govern estimate is that Alaska contains 2,600,000 acres of land suitable for farming and pasturage. Finland, much the same geo-graphically, supports a population of 2. 600,000 on half the agricultural area of Alaska. Governor Brady recently enlarged on the agricultural attractions of the ter-ritory, but added: "What's the use of inviting people to come to Alaska to settle when Congress neglects to pave the way? As matters stand it is impossible for a man to take up a homestead claim, for the simple reason that there are no sur-veys, and the land office will not open the land for settlement until it is surveyed." No doubt, if Congress should act in this matter many of the Americans buying lands in Canada would choose Alaska instead as their future

Brooklyn Eagle

"He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor," according to universal authority. Mr. A. S. Ochs has made only one newspaper appear where two appeared before. In Philadelphia. The deduction de-pends on the point of view. It probably signifies that journalism should not muzzle the Ochs that treads out the corn—which the able owner of the consolidated Public Ledger and Philadelphia Daily Times would be the first to acknowledge. The Ledger needed juvenation. The Times needed an infusion of earnest purpose. The unified resultant shows that each got what it needed and lost what it could well do without. Such is the harmonious con-junction of need with opportunity in West ern world journalism under Ochsidental

A REPUBLICAN AGENT.

Denver Republican.

The best agent for the Republican party is Mr. Bryan on his speaking tour in the East. He is doing more than any other man in the country possibly could do to what the Democratic party as represented by him really in and knowledge of the true character of Bryanism is the surest

preventive against its poison. He appeals to the prejudice of the discontented and the dissatisfied, and tries to array them against the enterprising and the presperous. He preaches a doctrine of disorder closely akin to the anarchism which some of the discontented immigrants from Europe have brought to the United States. While he proclaims that the governing power in this country is the people themselves, he makes an im-proper use of that fundamental truth by trying to awaken a desire to tear down and destroy the work of those who have

achieved material success. A man in his position might do much to nduce people to improve their condition by developing the resources of the coun try, laying broad and deep foundations of prosperity, and exerting themselves in every ligitimate way to take advantage of the opportunities that lie before them. But in all his talk there is nothing that his talk there is nothing that inspires to greater or better effort. He has nothing but appeals to prejudice and hatred. He is the foremost representetive of pessimism, and whatever succeshe may achieve will be with men more envious of success in others than desirous of achieving it themselves

With such a spirit the mass of the peo ple are not in sympathy. Such dectrine find many listeners only in times of wide spread depression and business stagnation. The country is too prosperous to be led into the belief that the mass of the people

Conservative and unenterprising though the Democratic party usually is, it is not destructive and anarchiefic. The element in it to which Mr. Bryan appeals with most force is the Populistic The Demo cratic party has fallen helr to the isms the vagaries and the anarchistic tenden cies of Populism, and the more Mr. Bryan's Influence is exerted the more Populistic will Democracy become. But it will become so rather by driving out of its ranks the men who have faith in their country than by making converts to his system of freak doctrines and political dreams. Democrats who wish to improve their condition and that of the country will desert the Democracy rather than saying that he filled the office of Se join Mr. Bryan in wandering away from tary of War to the best of his ability. the paths of common sense.

The outlook for the Republicans in th ongressional elections has been greatly mproved as a result of Mr. Bryan's Eastern tour, and Republican leaders could ask nothing better than that he should continue to proclaim his Populistic doctrines through all the country east of higher evolution theory? the Mississippl.

RARE PARSI MANUSCRIPT. Columbia University Has Received a

Codex of the Zoroustrian Ritual. New York Mail and Express. About a year ago an announcement was made of a rich gift to Columbia Univer-

sity of manuscripts of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, presented to Columbla by several Parsis of India, through their high priest. Dastur Kaikhosru. Jamaspji, of Bombay.

The crowning gem of the collection has now arrived in the form of a sixth and most precious codex of the Zoroastrian sent through the same distinguished high priest, for Professor A. V. Williams Jackson to present to the li-

brary of the university. This newest accession is a manuscript that is remarkable in many ways. Yasna, or Liturgy, including also Zoroas-trian hymns that are still chanted by the white-robed priests of the Indian Parsis, of the world's thought in all fields. All as they were more than 35 centuries ago of these, of course, are in favor of the in the tableland of ancient Iran. As deadoption of the gold standard, but new scribed in the monumental edition of the Avestan texts, by Professor Goldner, of Berlin, this manuscript is known by the signatures, and it was some time the property of the Magian priest, M. Pauri. Besides its age and acknowledged merit it- is especially valuable because it con-But the change will have to come | tains in excellent form not only the origi. nal text of the liturgy in the sacred Zoroastrian language, but it is accompanied also by an old Sanskrit version of each sentence to aid in interpreting the

original. The great codex itself now comprises 160 follos, but three leaves have disappeared at the beginning, and they must have been missing generations ago. The manuscript is not bound, but consists lit-'erally of fugitive leaves, simply laid be-tween sheets of thin paper, and often damaged or patched. But each of its pages is precious because of the excelence, accuracy and independence of the reading.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

The King of Greece is expected this week, on a brief visit to King Edward.

King George is going to join Queen Oiga, at
St. Petersburg, for the marriags of their third
son, Prince Nicholas, and the Grand Duchess
Helena Vladimirovna, which is to take place
on Friday, August 29.

Heppl. 6 Almeras, hear markets a box and the

on Friday, August 29.

Henri d'Almeras has written a book full of anecdotes about Frenchmen of genius, their failures and successes. One thing they have all had in common; a capacity for hard work. He instances Fourget, who, as a young man, used to get up at 3 and work till 7. Ehen he gave lessons all day long, and in the evening he was at his derk again, writing till late at night.

Lord Brassey, who has an article on sidies to Shipping." In a current British periodical, and whose name has frequently appeared recently in discussion of the Morgan ahip combination, is well qualified by prolonged study of this question to give an opinion. In 1811 he delivered the first of a series of apreches on naval administration, advocating alliance between the naval and mercantile serv ices. The establishment of the second-class re-serve, which now numbers 10,000, was owing to the persistence of his advocacy in Parliament, and he also took a leading part in the founding of the Royal Naval Artillery Volun-teers. In 1885 he was a member of the com-mission on the defense of coaling stations. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, has recently completed his 69th year. Two years after leaving Cambridge he was attached to Earl Granville's special mis sion to Russia in 1856. The next year North Lancashire returned him to Parliament, and he moved the vote of no confidence that result-ed in the deteat of Lord Derby's government. He then became Under Secretary for War, soon afterwards Fostmaster-General, and in 1871 Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1875 Mr. Glad-stone retired, and the Marquis of Hartington,

the Liberal party in the House of Commons. In 1880 he was asked by the Queen to form an administration, but declined, and went to the War Office under Mr. Gladstone. The Mother's Dream

as the Duke was then known, became leader of

William Barnes.
I'd a dream tonight
As I fell asleep. Oh! the touching sight Makes me still to weep; Of my little lad, Gone to leave me sad, Aye, the child I had, out was not to keep

As in heaven high, I my child did seek, There, in train, came by Children fair and meek, Each in tily white, With a lamp alight: Each was clear to sight, But they did not speak.

Then, a little mad, Came my child in turn, But the lamp he had, Oh! it did not burn; He, to clear my doubted, half turn'd about, "Your tears put it out Your tears put it out, tother, never mourn,"

. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. McCusker may now pull down the circus posters.

More light is thrown on the Chicago murder mystery and the police see the

mystery quite plainly. Although nobody is going to build the Coos Bay railroad, that seems to be the

reason why it's going to be built. The boy who would period if required to carry water for his mother takes delight

in carrying water for the circus elephant, We are said to be in strained relations with the Porte. How much money have

we been trying to strain out of him this time? There comes a time at the end of vacation time when what the wild waves

are saying sounds very much like board bills Jim Hill advises the people to raise things. That's what they're trying to

roads. It makes a difference to a man when you tell him the site will be next to his property, and in the next breath say

do, to raise a disturbence with the rail-

you mean the oil tanks site. Since the Civic Improvement Association is out after nulsances, let us suggest the car platform hog and the man who refuses to pay his occupation tax.

Notwithstanding the unassailable proof that the new charter does and does not need amendment, it remains that the charter does not and does need amendment.

Thousands of people will now read 'Huckleberry Finn," just to see where the immorality comes in. The directors of the Denver Library must be old

Schwab only needs a rest. He certainly does if he has been trying to earn his gulary. He finds it is not worth about all It cost.

Alger says if elected Senutor from Michigan, he will fill the office to the best of his ability. He wisely refrains from saying that he filled the office of Secre-

A prehistoric skeleton has been discovered in Kansas. The size of the cranfum is about equal to that of the present inhabitants. How long do people have to live in Kansae to bear out the

The Kaiser refuses to let the Crown Prince marry an American girl. If the Hohenzollerns would only admit some new blood into their dynasty, perhaps they would lose some of their pig-headedness and gain some brains.

There are under United States Government license 226 retail liquor dealers in Vermont, an average of 29 to a county. There are 282 licensed dealers in mait iquors and 14 wholesale dealers in malt Houors. Since 1852 Vermont has been a Prohibition state.

According to statistics furnished by real estate men from Kansas north to Winnipeg, land values have increased nearly 50 per cent in the last two years. It is estimated over 21,000 American farmnearly 500 years old and it contains the ers have settled in the Canadian Northwest in the first seven months of this year, and that before the year is over the number will be 30,000. American syndicates and farmers have purchased over-5,000,000 acres of land in the Canadian Northwest already this year,

> Of course, It sounds good in this democratic day to inflict the law upon all citizens alike, without distinction as to race color or previous condition. This is a popular theory, but it is none the less fallacious. The respected, well-known citizen carries a probability of innocence with him, which the hobe does not. Mr. Burrell is a respected citizen, and this fact should have weight in a court of justice. So are other men respected, but many of them are not generally known, and their worth, therefore, cannot carry general recognition.

Valuable relics of the kings of the first Egyptian dynasty are on the way to the University of California, The pride of the ancient sovereigns no longer shields against the vulgar gaze, and all is vanity. If the remains of any of the monarchy themselves are among the relics, fate after all is kind to them. "Imperial Caesar dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away." And in another vein muses Sir Thomas Browne: "Mizraim cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsam.

Captain Lewis basked in the Elysian sunshine. "Clark," said he, "do you remember when you went up the Willamette River?"

"To be sure I do." "How far up did you go?"

"Where Portland is." "Where they're going to have the fair

"Plenty, when I was there."

n our honor? "No, where they're trying to find a site for the fair." -"Aren't there any?

"Why didn't you pick one out?" "I knew there would be all kinds of kickers. It's like choosing a Queen for Eiks' Carnival; they all ought to be

And only the murmur of the zephyrs was heard as the Captains kept on basking.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Sign of Wealth. "Their wealth must be prodigious." "It is. They own two automo-biles." - Detroit Free Press. First English Lord-Did you propose to Miss Forkpacker? Second English Lord-No. Te-her father. I hate to have any business deal-ings with a woman-Life.

Mrs. Style-I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style. Shopman-Kindiy take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes; the fashion

is just changing .- Tit-Bits. Uncle George-Harry, I suppose you keep a cash secount? Harry-No, Uncle George, I haven't got so far as that; but I keep an exount.-Boston Transcript.

pense account. Boston Transcript.

Just Started. "Young man," said the evangelist, "do you not wish to be saved?" Not
yet," replied young Bakeley, "I'm only just
beginning to be lost."—Philadelphia Press.

West Document of the Press. Why is Mes. All is Vanity.—Mrs. Dorcas—Why is Mrs. Gadsby so glad she hasn't any children? Dorcas-It gives her more time to attend those mothers' meetings.-Judge.

Christian. - "My husband's health is wretched." "Why don't you try Christian science?" "Yes, the kind they teach at a first-class cooking school."-

Calling the Turn.—She (time, 11 P. M.)—Are you aware of the fact that I am a mindreader? He—No, indeed. But to put you to the test, tell me what I'm thinking of. She—You are thinking of starting for home immediately.

-Chicago Dally News.

Tourist (after unusually long stoppage at border station)—I say, guard, why aren't we going on? Anything wrong? Guard (who is peace-fully taking his lunch)—There's naething wrong, sir, but I canna whustle the noo; ma mouth's fu' g' biscuits,—Tit-Bita,