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TODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 77; minimum temperature, 48; predistion

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TARIFF.

No one who knows the lifelong habit of Theodore Roosevelt will be surprised that in the very first speech he delivers on his Western tour he plunges into the heart of the tariff's relation to the trusts. Harma and Aldrich might advise him how he should speak, but they could not induce him to keep silent. The country knows what he thinks, and to his utterances every candid mind must give assent.

The President's contribution to the problem is one that has been slow of apprehension by the public, and even by so-called experts. It is that tariff reform is not to be guided by the facts of the trust eltuation, and that the trust problem is not to be settled by tariff reform. As the matter was stated in these columns some time ago:

Tariff reform touches the trust problem only incidentally. There are many trusts that re-ceive no "protection." There are others that would be enabled by free trade in their productions to drive independent competitors to the wall. There are other lines of production, again, potably sugar, where free trade is forbidden by considerations of revenue; and there are still other departments of industry where total withdrawal of tariffs would subject inde-pendent producers to foreign competition to which they cannot as yet be subjected with To crush the trusts in these lines

Justice. To crush the trusts in these lines would be to crush the whole industry. The trust problem touches tariff reform but facidonially. The tariff is in many places in-folutionship and burdenaomely high, and the cor-rection of it must be conducted with primary reference to the need and the encumbrances and the injustices, and only secondarily with refer-tion to the presence of trusts in any particular field. To put trust-made articles on the free To put trust-made articles on the free list will not solve the trust problem, nor will it meet the demand for tariff reform. Unjust tariffs must be removed, however the removal may help or hurt a trust. Every discrimination in the laws that gives undue power to the trusts must be withdrawn, but tariff discrimi-

showing interest in the registration and the colored registration is large in some places. In Lynchburg, for in stance, in a large white ward, 105 negroes registered and less than 100 whites." The "understanding clause," The "understanding clause," as it is called, frightens many white men away, while colored men with even a small education are ambitious to take the test. The clause requires that all citizens in registering shall explain a part of the constitution selected by the registrars. They select difficult passages for colored men and easy passages for uneducated white men. Ye the white men hate to take the risk of being rejected as incompetent under the ordeal

dispatch says: "The white voters are

CUSHMAN TO HIS CRITICS.

It is the opinion of Mr. C. W. How ard, the Whatcom County member of the resolutions committee at the recent Tacoma convention, that when that committee voted to leave out the plank indorsing the Cuban policy of President Roosevelt, it performed a negligible act, and abated nothing of its purpose to indorse that policy, and im paired in no wise the convention's instructions to its Congressional nominees to support that pollcy in Congress. His view is shared by Mr. W. W. Robertson, the committeeman from Yakima County, whose letter, with Mr. Howard's, we printed September 15, and by Mr. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, whose letter we print this morning. These men hold that the platform's mention of the President's "foreign and domes tic policies" includes Cuban reciprocity, and that the convention's nominees are by this utterance bound to that policy. How correct is the view these gen tlemen hold of the effect of their action upon Representative Cushman, at least, appears from the telegram from the Congressman himself, which we print on another page, in connection with the letter of Mr. Cavanaugh. Mr. Cushman holds, and it seems to The Oregonian soundly, that when his friends achieved the death of the Cuban reciprocity plank they accomplished a result not barren or meaningless. If the convention had wished to commend Cuban reciprocity, he says, and instruct He nominees to support it, the thing could have been done by the simple utilization of two words. This was not done. and the result that would have followed the plank's insertion does not folow its excision.

Francis W. Cushman is to be commended to the people of his state as a man who knows his course and will keep it, who knows his rights and will maintain them. With some of his ideas. The Oregonian has no sympathy. It resented, and still resents, his attack upon the river and harbor bill in the Fifty-sixth Congress, and especially upon the Columbia River. It viewed, and still views, his attack upon the present organization and methods of the House as a cheap sensation, ill-considered and inimical to the expeditious discharge of public business. It regretted, and still regrets, the alliance which, at the Congressional session recently closed, he made with a group of conscienceless bandits to humiliate the President and, in the name of a great and prosperous nation, to visit a piece of petty spite in most ungenerous spirit upon the long-persecuted people and struggling industries of Cuba.

But The Oregonian would be false to its trust as a newspaper of inde-pendent mind if it did not hold up Represeatative Cushman to the people of his state as a man to be admired for his decision, steadfastness and vigor, congratulated upon his many successes. and honored for his fearlessness and ability. These are qualities which our public life needs, and which the discerning voter will be quick to recognise as fitting a man exceptionally well for efficient work in Congress Wash-

rooms to deadening walls, protecting water pipes from freezing and stuffing dolls.

The by-products of the slaughter house swell enormously the profits of the great packing industry. It is not too much to say that not one particle of the animal-hair, tiesue, horn, hoof or bone-to wasted. Manufacture and umerce reap a harvest small in detail but of ample proportions in aggregate from what was once the offai of the slaughter-pen, and in so doing increase immeasurably the convenience and comforts of civilization. There is not in all of this the pitiful

parsimony that ruled the New England kitchen in a former generation. / It is economy of resources in a widened sense made possible by growth and an increased population with increasing needs and wants that are never satisfied. It is the mainspring of great indiwealth, the foundation upon vidual which some of the largest fortunes in the country are based. It is, so to speak, modern commercial chemistry

working upon the principle of old-fashloned economy. OREGON CHILDREN ARE NOT ILLIT-

ERATE. Oregon has cause for rejolcing in th low percentage of illiteracy among her children, as shown by statistics gathered by the United States Census Bureau. Of all the states of the Union Oregon made the greatest advancement in the decade 1890-1900. In complling illiteracy statistics, one table was prepared showing the percentage of the population of the several states able to read and write among persons from 10 to 14, this being the age when school children would show actual results from their primary training. It is a matter worthy of note that in every state and territory, save Arizona and Nevada, there has been a marked increase in this percentage since 1890. According to these figures, 99.58 pe

cent of the children of Oregon between 10 and 14 years of age were able to read and write in the past census year. This remarkably high percentage makes Oregon the third state in the Union in the efficiency of its school system, Nebraska being first, with a percentage of 99.66, and Iowa second, with 99.63. Where Oregon is now the third state, in 1890 it was away down in the elev-

onth place, its percentage then being but 98.20. The State of Washington is now in the eleventh place, its percentage being 99.30, while in 1890 it held the seventeenth place, with a percentage of 97.75. Idaho is now twenty-second, the percentage being 98.77, being an advance from the twenty-sixth place, with a percentage of 96.18 in the decade. This information, while hidden away in an obscure table, yet constitutes a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the school system of Oregon and the other Northwestern States. It indicates be youd question that the schools are reaching out and getting in touch with the people; that the adults, many of whom were dealed an early education, are determined that their children shall be better equipped. When, too, it is considered that no small portion of the children of school age in Western States are Indians, the total returns, especially from Oregon, are little short of marvelous

As is to be expected, the greatest illiteracy among children, as among adults, is found in the South, Louisiana being at the foot of the list, and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Kentucky and others hovering thereaboute. But it is to be observed that there has been material improve ment in those states, Louisiana having nearly 10 per cent less illiterates in 1900 than in 1890, having risen in the decade from 57.26 to 67.12.

tain range. The whole Blue Mountain region, as one writer has put it, will be

skinned to the rim-rock, and its rich pastures reduced to barren dust-heaps. And then what will happen? The whole of Northeastern Oregon, for which the Blue Mountains stand as a reservoir, will find that it has lost a great water-conserving and distributng resource. Streams will dry up before their time, and faithful wells will cease to bear water. Torrents will rush from the bare mountain sides in Winter and Spring, and there will be drouth in Summer. And then men will wonder-if, indeed, they do not curseat the recklessness which permitted a few timber men and stockmen to gain fortunes at the permanent cost of the ountry, and of those who will inhabit it for generations to come.

The forest reserve system does not, a it has been charged, withdraw the natural resources of the country from development and hold them to idlences. It simply does not permit the resources of the territory which it covers to be ruthlessly wasted. It makes, as yet, no provision for the use of timber under rules assuring forest preservation, but It permits such use of the range as is possible without destroying it. It preserves as a permanent resource, under reasonable usage, that which, under abuse, must soon wholly be destroyed. But its best result is the safeguard which it puts upon the water resource of the country. By preserving the timber and the general superficial conditions which conserve moisture, it holds forested and mountainous regions to the character which nature has been centuries in creating-namely, as repervoirs from which the lower regions may draw in the drier seasons. The bounty of nature has given to Northeastern Oregon the great reservoir of the Blue Mountaine, which send down streams in every direction for the refreshment and enrichment of the land. The Interior Department, with wise forethought, seeks, under the machinery of a forest reserve, to maintain the conditions which will make this blessing a permanent one. This purpose is sup-

ness; it is opposed only by the temporary interests of private selfishness. A reminder of old elavery days,

ported by every motive of reasonable-

wherein negroes were not allowed to learn to read and write, was presented in a Pittsburg court a short time ago. A negro who reached Pennsylvania as a, fugitive slave in 1862 sued his emover for a residue of wages and exhibited in court two curiously notched sticks, which represented his system of keeping accounts. On one of these were, peculiar notches representing 25 cents and recording the payment of that sum by his employer; other notches were 50cent and \$1 indicators. On the other stick the record of his work was kept in notches showing days and half days. The simple, primitive method excited the curiosity of the spectators, and perhaps the compassion of some of them. Against it the employer presented his account, which tallied with that of the negro in the number of days' work performed, but which showed that the latter had been paid in full for his services. The balance claimed was \$95, quite a considerable difference between the two statements. The decision of the court

was not given, but it is not improbable that the laborious, painstaking method of ignorance striving to look after its own appealed strongly to the judicial sense and caused at least a part of the claim to be allowed. Method and painstaking amount to a great deal in the estimation of careful people. As against the haphazard way in which relatively welleducated persons frequently transact business, the "notched stick" of simplicity as exhibited in this case does not make a bad showing. The desire to

The return to his home port in Nor-

gallant vessel Fram, after four years'

detention in the ice of Jones' Sound,

attempt to reach the North pole. The

temporaneous in the time of their start-

The troubled life of Marie Henriette,

the unhappy Queen of the Belgians, has

at length come to a close. Her name

for a third of a century and more has

been a synonym of neglect, suffering

and sorrow. The patient, loyal wife of

a reprobate husband; a mother grief-

of her children; a woman whose wom-

anly pride was wounded by the public

discussion of her domestic wore, the

afflicted Queen has long looked to death

as the only release from her sufferings.

without ado the message that secured

Presidential tours are, of course, more

ommon today, when the whole country

is webbed with railways, than they

were in the old days of the stage and

the canal and the ferry-boat, but Wash-

ington, Monroe and Jackson all visited

fice. Washington went as far as New

A Suggestion for the Italian,

Chicago Post. After the organ-grinder has been w

done with him."

He

And death at the last was kind.

matters.

be honest and exact; the purpose of Ugh! industry to get what it earns, and the

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS A Horrible Suggestion.

Newberg Graphic. In refuting the charge that Furnish spent thousands of dollars to secure his election as Governor, the Eugene Regis-ter says that it has yet to find a single paper that received from him, directly or indirectly a single dollar for supporting his candidacy. Perhaps that is where Mr. Furnish made his mistake. There's a great art in knowing how to place money conducive to largest returns.

Motives Pointedly Attributed. Spokane Spokesman-Review. Wilson and his Seattle paper oppose

commission because, as creature and mouthplace of the railroad interests, they are more concerned in relieving the common carriers of all restraints than in protecting the rights of the people. The idea never occurs to them, or if it does, it never finds expression, that the public stands in need of protection against the dangerous powers that are undoubtedly possessed and wielded by the railroads.

Coppers Our Jonathan. Baker City Democrat.

"Jack" Bourne, after whom the town of Bourne at Cracker Creek, this county, was named, and who is the principal owner of the E. & E. mines, is a candidate for United States Senator from Oregon. Bourne had a big following in the Republican ranks a few years ago, but of late he seemed to have dropped out of the political arena. He may make a stagger towards rallying some strength, but it is not likely he can come within any respectable distance of the coveted prize

Limits on Convention's Authority.

the west. He insulted the Senite by writing a gratuitous open letter prac-tically calling its members cowards in connection with the Forto Rican legisla-tion. He betrayed unstatesmanilke pre-judices and a lack of tact by going to Yakima Washingtonian. What authority is vested in a state conention to instruct the legislators in the inferent counties as to their duties in the President McKinley and the Secretary of War and personally expressing his dis-approval of the bill to promote General Ifferent co Legislature? Is it not true that the convention is limited in its instructions to the vention is limited in its instructions to the creatures of the convention, namely, state and National officers, nominated by the convention? In other words, a delegated convention is not greater than the power of the people who Miles and General Corbin, but the measure was passed in spite of his unrelenting opposition as Speaker. In his treatment of the chairmen of various committeer and individual members he has seemed sent the delegates to do a specific thing, and none other. Another thing, if the va-rious counties repudiate the action of a to forget that he had been elected by them as a presiding officer. He has been trascible and dictatorial. Although chosstate convention that stood practically even on the commission business, and in-struct their legislators to let the matter en twice without opposition, his unpopu-larity in the last session grew to such pro-portions that he foresaw a fight for a drop, what are Governor McBride and his confreres going to do about it? third term. Mr. Henderson's exalted plea that he

Heredity Not Omnipotent.

Lebanon Criterion.

Some people wonder how it is that Henry Watterson, Jr., con of the great Henry Watterson , editor of the Louisville reciprocity bill at first, and that he came around very gracefully when he heard from Iowa. It is, therefore, amusing, to Courier-Journal, could turn rascal as he has and do such a thing as forge an Army say the least, to note his boast of friend-ship for Cuba, and his professed inability to adapt himself to the sentiment of his payroll and draw several months' salary second time. True if is a wonder that party. The adaptability required of Mr. Hena boy, coming of good family and trained up as he doubtless has been should turn out a rascal and a forger, but it is not derson in making the Congressional race was not extreme. Iowa adopted a very strange. We have boys right here in elastic tariff plank-significant, but capa Linn County and possibly right here in ble of varying constructions-as witness the innocent meaning extracted by Sec-Lebanon, that, although blessed with a good home and honest parents, are not, figuratively speaking, worth the powder retary Shaw. One would suppose from Mr. Henderson's letter of explanation that his state had declared for free trade, it would take to blow them up. Just why a degenerate son will look clear over when, as a matter of fact, at most it was and beyond the example of an exemplary only for a modified revision of those tar-iffs that give shelter to monopoly, with mother and a good father to some Tracy or possibly to some less desperate but more trifling fellow, has long been a question that great minds have failed to the extreme and unfortunate probability that even this limited policy would not be applied by the Republican party in the solve. It is no credit to such a son that he has abused his privileges and failed near future he has abused his privileges and failed to hearken to the warnings of his parents.

Did He Deserve This? Spokane Chronicle.

I am proud to preside over a convention, gen-lemen, which stands by the teachings of Jeffer-son and Abraham Lincoln (applause): which has kept its faith unimpaired and in which the tope of the Nation is centered. A convention nope of the Nation is centered. A convention which stands fast by the principles adopted at Kanasa City and Chicago (spplause); which stands absolutely unabashed by that prince of men, William Jennings Bryan. (Applause.)--Choice extract from the speech of Chairman Cardedict at More than the speech of Chairman Canfield at the Democratic state convention. Sounds pretty, doesn't it? "A convention, gentlemen, which stands

by the teachings of Jefferson and Abra-ham Lincoln"!

When did Abraham Lincoln teach his

MORE VIEWS OF HENDERSON. Kansas City Star. The withdrawal of Speaker David B. Henderson from the Congressional race of the Third Iowa District is a surprise, but it is not a mystery. He had two political contests shead of him and was liable to defect in each. The alement of denser

defeat in each. The element of danger was within his own party. Henderson is

the type of man who can stand up in a political fight that is conducted along straight party lines, but is spt to manifest

pique whenever opposition comes from within the party ranks. Having had his

own way so long in his district, he could

not brook the assertion of popular senti-ment against his extreme protectionism.

He did not even stop to consider that this

opposition was not so much against him as against a wholly unjustifiable survival of high protection as applied in many in-

The nomination of Mr. Horace Boles by the Democrats of his district aggravated

popularity in his party in general rather

than in his district. His rulings have been arbitrary. At most he has taken counsel

with but a few leaders of his party, and

they have been conspicuously of the "old crowd," against which there is a sort of

revolution in the House. His dogged op-position to the appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition hurt him, especially in

the West. He insulted the Senate by

cannot run because he is not in harmony

with the sentiment of his state is not wholly in keeping with his record. It will

be remembered that he opposed the Cuban

stances.

Take Your Own Medicine.

The doctor looked his patient o'er And gravely shook his head. "You mustn't carry so much steam; You need a rest," he said. To burn the candle at both ends Will wreck your system culte; And now I must be off, you know,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

I'm driven day and night. "The law's unconstitutional," The lawyer sternly saith, "And my advice is positive To fight it to the death. No man of spirit would submit

To such unjust attacks-and now I must go up and pay My occupation tax."

"And, fourthly, my beloved friends," The pastor said, "observe The greatest in the gospel band Are they who humbly serve. Are they was number serve. Accept our creed of faith and love, All else are heretics.

The law should give some one the power To wring their craven necks.

the situation. While the Republican lead-ers deciared confidently that Henderson would be re-elected, they betrayed their lack of confidence through the extraordi-mary programme laid out for the canvass of his district. Republicans who had no "Throw it away!" the editor Exclaimed in language strong; "All compositions should be brief, And this one is too long. reason to confuse or misrepresent the sit-uation believed from the time of the nomination of Boles that Henderson was All articles must be condensed, Description, news, optinion." And then he selzed a pen and wrote Two thousand words of minion. almost certain to be defeated. In his course as Speaker, Henderson lost

And so in every walk of life,

r

Familiarity Doth make each man repudiate

His own philosophy. The cobbler's shoes are full of holes, The tailor's coat is torn: Upon the milliner's fair head A last year's hat is worn.

The plumber's house is full of gas, The builder's full of smoke: The barber's classic head is baid, The medium is broke.

When I get wealth and time enough I'll found a school to teach The inconsistent sons of men To practice what they preach.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Indian Summer is mild and gentle.

If you want to do a good deed, buy a box for the fire-sufferers' penefit.

It was unkind for Mr. Soper to offer to turn the hose on the fire subscription.

If the bar had any pride it would feel insulted at the way everybody talks about it and remove itself.

From the number of "quiet" weddings reported, one would be justified in imagining that absence of pistol practice and war-whoops are sufficiently rare to deserve mention.

Is it better to have a Sunday law that can't be enforced or to repeal it and incur the attainder of immorality? Our purpose is merely to state the question. The answer is not yet on earth.

The man who ran the cigar stand in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York has been arrested for evading the payment of internal revenue. It should be impossible for a rude person with a warrant to invade the sacred precincts of the Waldorf-Astoria.

There is a newspaper published at Jacksonville, Ill., by lunatics and for lunatics, and for a starter it declares that "a fool never goes crazy or gets bald headed." It ought to appeal to the folk with thin hair as well as to those with

When William J. Bryan was in Rich-

mond, Mo., on a recent trip somebody

asked him how many acres his famous

farm contains. "I farm 35 acres and over-

see 3000 acres," was the Nebraskan's re-

ply. Then he added, in explanation, that

his place is on a hillside and overlooka

seeing" consists in looking over his neign-

The forthcoming retirement from Par-

ament of W. E. H. Lecky, the historian,

is said to be due to heart weakness. He la

1000 acres of fine valley land. His "over-

bors' property.

No, Mr. Henderson's withdrawal is not a mystery. It is a case of fear and plque, thin brains.

Highly Favorable. San Francisco Call.

In declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the Dubuque district, Mr. Henderson voluntarily relinquishes the Speakership, to which he would have been re-elected for a third term without opposition. His reason is highly creditable to him, while his act is distressing to his party. He prefers to abide by his conviction that protection is an economic principle, and not a policy of expediency and as his party in Iowa holds an attitude on that subject that is out of line with his convictions, he prefers to disem-barrass it and himself by giving it a fair way in his district.

and causes despair to stenographers be-New York's Disgrace. urnal of Com mittee appointed by the Mayor to investi-gate the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Josephs that there is a systematic harrying of the Jews on the East Side, which at times becomes serious. Policemen and even police magistrates are said in the report to be in the habit of treating the Jews harshly, and this amounts occasionally to brutality from the policemen and a denial of justice from some magistrates. The charges are serious, and the disclosures being made Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge will find some way of removing the abuses, at least for a time. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of race prejudice, which not only affects the populace, but the police also, and even a good thing. You ought to have taken invades the bench of magistrates. In a locality where it is evidently a common thing to insult Jews, and a not uncommon thing to throw missiles at them, the Jews were insulted when they were escorting to its last resting place the remains of their chief rabbi. Not only were they insulted, but missiles were thrown at them, one of which narrowly missed the my father when I was quite young and hearse. Out of this not unnaturally re-sulted a riot, and when the police reserves arrived they clubbed right and left without any effort to discover the guilty par-ties, inspired, there is too much reason to fear, by the consideration that they were Jews whom they were clubbing. The re-port that the trouble began by an attack on the Hoe factory by the funeral pro-cession was absurd on its face, and noth ing is left of it by the report of the committee

the most fluent speaker in Parliament,

ation comes very far from covering the whole ald. The reason for tariff reform is its justice not its capacity to injure anybody or anything.

This is precisely what President Roosevelt says, though in different words, and the extract is reproduced at considerable length because the exact bearing of the trust and tariff problems cannot, we believe, be more accurately stated. The most that can be said for the occupation of any given industrial field by a trust, so far as tariff reform is concerned, is that such occupation offers prima facle evidence that the need of protection in that field has been outgrown; and a conclusion to that effect will be facilitated in every case where the trust is organized for export business and does actually sell a large surplus abroad in the teeth of foreign competition. We do not regard this working hypothesis as a safe and uniform guide; for the need of protection and the safety of its withdrawal constitute an economic problem by no means so simple as the more enactment of free trade.

As to the tariff problem itself, the President's views leave much to be desired, but they are, on the whole, reassuring, chiefly from the manner of their expression. He refers without disparagement to "those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of our schedules, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties, which would result in enlarging our markets." In another place he adverts to the question "whether, on grounds totally unconnected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation or treaties designed to secure, as an offset, reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade." And all this betrays an understanding and appreciation of the tariff reform contention in the Republican tion. party, of which President McKinley's Buffalo speech was, perhaps, the most

felicitous expression yet formulated. The President's discussion of the tariff aspect of the trust problem is illuminative and irreproachable. It devolves upon him to make yet clearer his sympathy with the modifications desired in the Dingley rates from considerations of justice and commercial freedom. This he may yet do, for in doing so he need go no farther than President McKinley went at Buffalo. The immediate cause for satisfaction is that the President has so far cut loose from the Hanna and Aldrich school of political economy as to state the tariff revisionists' demands in the admirable phrases we have quoted. A great point has been gained for intellectual de cency when a Republican President openly refers to the tariff as a matter for practical consideration and possibl amendment. This will do for a beginning. Now, then, Mr. President, turn the page for the next lesson. Gently now, but firmly; oh, firmly, and straight nhendl

The colored people in Virginia are registering in unexpected numbers under the new constitution. Democratic politicians are alarmed. A Richmond

ington will never want for influence or voice at the National capital as long as it sends Cushman to represent it. His outspoken words and firm resolves cast a sickly light over the timorous politicians who meekly yielded at Tacoma to his superior shrewdness and

COMMERCIAL CHEMISTRY.

force of character.

If it is true that the wealth of the country does not so much consist in what is produced as in what is saved, then the rapid increase of wealth in our own country is not an accident of progress, but an incident of thrift. Modern commercial industry, says a recent writer on economics, "knows no such thing as dirt, in the old and simple sense; nowadays it is hardly cafe to say of any kind of residual product that a use may not conceivably be found for

Take smoke, for example, that pest of air, when liberated in large quantities, an unmitigated nuisance when allowed

to settle over cities. According to a report of the operations of a blast furnace in a Western state recently, as cited by this writer, it appears that by means of stills enough has been saved from the smoke to pay a large proportion of the running expenses of the fur nace. The figures show that a cord of wood makes 25,000 feet of smoke, and in the smoke of 100 cords there are 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime, twenty-five pounds of tar and 200 gallons of alcohol. It would take a mathematician of pronounced skill and unwearied patience to compute the number of tons and gallons of these substances that our burn. ing forests have given to the air in this section within the past two weeks. A tyro dare not hazard a guess, but must fall back upon the popular estimate that the amount is beyond computation

The by-products of corn, formerly wastage, are enormous. Without going into detail, it may be said that articles of commercial value are produced from every part of the corn plant and cereal. Stalks, husks, cobs and grain appear as articles of commerce more or less unrecognizable, but are marketable and useful.

Then there is the tin can, one of the hardest things to dispose of that issues from the kitchen or basement. Thousands of housekeepers have in recent years found cause to bless the economic ingenuity that takes the tops and bottoms of tin cans, melts them down and makes them into window weights; rolls the sides out flat and uses them to sheath large traveling trunks, and takes the solder from the seams and sells it to the plumber.

In some cities, notably in New York, the business of collecting and dispensing sawdust has grown into considerable proportions. There are something like 500 vendors of sawdust in the city and a capital of \$200,000 is invested in the industry, which combines supply and demand. In Germany it is compressed into bricks and sold for fuel. In this country it has many uses, from the familiar one of carpeting the floors In five years-or ten, at most-as mat-

BLUE MOUNTAIN RESERVE wish to support a claim for wages PROJECT. earned by a record of some kind, are

There are, of course, a few individuals who will suffer disturbance of their plans, and possibly some loss, if the forest reserve proposals of the Interior and carefully preserved. Department, as related to the Blue Mountains, shall be carried into effect.

There are a few homesteaders who have gone into the forested district in good faith to make and maintain homes there. There are, too, a considerable number of persons who have created logging and milling plants looking to the same length of time in Arctic lee a supply of raw material from the and snow. Captain Sverdrup did not ountain timber fields. There are others who, through some local advantage, "control" areas of mountain range the unknown wastes of North Green which they would feel aggrieved to give | land. This he did extensively; while up; and there are many who wish the mountain pastures to remain open. wholly regardless of what may follow after the timber has been cut off, the younger trees tramped to death and

the grass roots destroyed. These motives are trivial. They are wholly personal, and in their nature temporary. There is no problem in making good to the few bona fide settlers in the mountains what they will lose through the proposed reservation; and there will be no injustice if a gang of land speculators shall be despoiled of holdings gained through juggling with the land laws and held as an unfair vantage ground in the competitio for mountain range. And it is certainly no part of the public duty to assure, at infinite loss to itself and to genera tions to come, profits to the timber exploiters. The argument that the stricken by the death and misfortunes Blue Mountain forests should be surrendered to the loggers and millmen be cause they have at some cost made arrangements for their spoliation, is simply too ridiculous for serious considera-

There is no doubt as to what will came swiftly and without special warnhappen if the opposition to the Blue ing, and, finding her alone, delivered Mountain reservation shall prevail. Under one device or another, the whole her release. forested area of the mountain region will speedily pass into private hands, and the maw of the sawmill will soon swallow every tree large enough to be made into lumber. For the millman there will for a little while be very considerable profits, but the "settler will gain nothing, since the price of New England within their terms of oflumber is controlled by conditions elsewhere, and he will pay the commercial Hampshire and Monroe visited Vermont price, whether he buys from the local in company with La Fayette in 1825. mill or from the stock of the dealer who draws his supplies from the great timber fields nearer the coast. In five years-or ten, at most-the Blue Moun tains, under the hands of the speculator and the millman, will be stripped

bare of timber. And the mountain range will not fare better. Under the pressure of present conditions, it is being grazed to its destruction. Not merely is the season's grass harvest re moved, but the grass roots are being eaten out of the ground by swarms of

th and addressed him. "Tain't no use," she said. "You hungry sheep, and young trees are being destroyed by the teeth or the get no money for that, an' you don't de hoofs of the countless flocks which are driven to them for Summer pasture. of restaurants, butcher shops and bar- | ters are going, there will be no moun- livin'."

untrymen to abandon territory to reb els?

When did Abraham Lincoln teach the commendable traits that stand to the people of the United States to wrest from credit of an unlettered mind, even when colored Americans the rights which they presented by a stick laboriously notched possess?

When did Abraham Lincoln sneak as far as he dared in the direction of free trade, and teach the voters of this Nation to sneak after him?

way of Captain Otto Sverdrup, with his When did Abraham Lincoln do anything to justify the party which ridiculed him. abused him, lled about him, opposed him when alive in its present efforts to claim was identical in date with the return of him as its own nearly 40 years after the Lieutenant Peary after remaining about great patriot martyr's death?

Stands by the Coyote Bounty. Pendleton Tribune.

object of his expedition was to explore Western Oregon opposes the law be cause it has no coyotes and pays more taxes than does Eastern Oregon. It would take too much space to renew the old his vescel lay for three years impris-"scrap" with the people west of the Cas-cades who have everything else of a puboned in the ice "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The forces of lio nature that the state supports-cap-itol, "pen," asylum, all the schools, etc.-Nature at length came to his aid, and by means of a heavy south wind, the so we will merely say they are against the bounty law. But a sentiment has been born in a place or two in East-ern Oregon against it. It did not originbarriers of ice, against which explosives had been used in vain, were broken up and the vessel cet free. The notes of ate in the sheep camps, of course. It started with the man who is not well inthe two expeditions, almost exactly conformed on the subject. He does not know that the law protects the poultry and the pigs of the entire state and the life ing and return, will be interesting by comparison, to those interested in such of many a young calf is saved by it. The small farmer who depends on his eggs and chickens for a large part of his live-

lihood is protected. His hogs are also free from the danger of the prowling coyote. The benefits to this class of per ple are as great as to the sheepm important fact is perhaps often forgot-ten, which is that the sheepman pays a special tax per head into the bounty fund. He pays for the special protection he receives. The sentiment throughout East-ern Oregon should be unanimous for the continuance of the bounty bill, if not for an increased bounty. We recommend that the rate per scalp be raised.

Some Justification, but Not Much. Yakima Republic

The Oregonian is considerably worked up because the Republican state platform ignores the subject of Cuban reciprocity. In fairness, there is not much ground for The Oregonian's complaint; but there is some. In our opinion, the platform, which indorses the President's foreign and domestic policy and piedges the Congressional delegation to the support thereof, binds the Congressmen from this state to assist President Roosevelt here after to establish his Cuban policy. In the last session they voted against the Payne bill, which, though it was not sat-isfactory to the President, was urged by him. The excuses for the failure of the convention to adopt a more specific dec-laration on this point are several. An-Another, and an absorbing question, was be-fore the convention. In the settlement of

The Montgomery Advertiser explains the situation in Alabama as follows: the rallroad commission question, not only were important National questions lost "There are thousands of 'Bryan men' in Alabama who never believed in him and sight of, but candidates for Congress made and unmade. By the time the com-mittee on resolutions had the platform his policies, and there are thousands of others who did believe in him but are drafted, Cushman's nomination had been fixed, as a result of his combination with the Governor's forces. A specific indorsement of Cuban reciprocity was then taken from the draft of the platform, not be-cause the committee favored it, but being for about 10 minutes the woman sallied cause Cushman considered it a slap at Cushman's remonstrance was to the point. There was no sense in making a platform to embarrass a candidate whose nomination was certain. The com-markable collection of snakes." "That's right." mumbled the red-nosed man in the crowd. "First the bat and serve none. If you'd put as much of the same kind of work on a churn you wouldn't have no trouble makin' a good Congressmen from this stat

There Are Other Ideals.

Montreal Star. What has often surprised the Chinese and other Easterns is that the Western world should profess a religion which is the absolute negation of their whole tone of mind and manner of life. They glorify force; their religion tells them not to glorify force. They make the gaining of wealth their principal and absorbing pur-sult; their religion tells them that the love of money is the root of all evil, and that the rich man has the scantlest pos-sible chance of entering the kingdom of heaven. Goethe has said that a man's philosophy is often the supplement of his character; in other words, all that he cannot put into his life he puts into his philosophy. Something of the same kind philosophy. Something of the same kind would seem to be true of the Western nations and their religion. The sum of

the matter seems to be that, where we thought we had everything to teach and nothing to learn, we find that we have much to learn-perhaps quite as much as we have to teach. We have a civilization of our own, but it is not a universal civllization; it is a steam-engine civiliza-tion. We have yet to learn the civilization that deals primarily with the heart and intellect, the civilization that truly, not only professedly and conventionally, esteems the life as more than meat and the body as more than raiment.

Logical Sequence.

Chicago Tribune. "This, ladies and gentlemen," the dime-museum lecturer continued. "is the celebrated vampire bat, of which all of you have read. It fastens itself upon its sleep-ing victims and sucks the life blood from their bodies. You will observe its fe-

rocious expression of countenance as it hangs suspended, head downward, think-ing, doubtless, of the many bloody feasts It has had in the past, and longing in vain for equally bloody feasts in the future. Passing on now to the cage on the right,

then the anakes!"

No doubt is left by the report of a com- tinnous stream of most elegant but difficult language, with never a pause or break, the result being that when he destres an accurate report he is forced to supply it himself.

> 'A resident of Washington thought of what he considered a funny thing and went into the office of George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, to put his idea into practice. "Mr. Roberts," he said, "I visited the mint in Philadelphia the other day and had a julep." There was a laugh. which was heartily received when Roberts a good thing. You ought to have taken a silver fizz, too."

> Emile Zola was asked the other day by a French journalist to give his idea regarding education. He replied: "I was educated at the Municipal College at Aix and the Lycee St. Louis in Paris. I lost as my mother was very weak in her attitude toward me I was able to develop in my own way. I did not learn to read until I was 8 years old. I may say that I educated myself, and I think that is the best way. I do not believe in school education.'

There is an odd character at Atlantic City, who is called the Mayor of the Boardwalk. He is always on the boardwalk from early morning until dark, carrying a cane with a flat, wide blade at the end, with which he pushes through the cracks between the planks all the scrapp of paper and other flotsam and jetsam that the tens of thousands of promenaders drop as they stroll up and down. The "mayor" does not receive any wages. He has a benefit performance at one of the pler theaters every season, which usually brings him in several hundred dollars, and business men whose shops front upon the walk raise a purse

for him twice a year.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Say, Governor, when is the best time to go nto the stock market? "On Sundays and holidays."-Detroit Free Press.

"Do you enjoy walking?" "Immensely." "Good. Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my automobile."-Washington Star. "What kind of a stove did the prehistoric man use?" asked little Ostend. "Probably he used a mountain range."-Philadelphia Record. "They say he spends all he makes." **Oh. it's worse than that. Why, he spends a good part of what his father makes."-Chicago Evening Post

Beryl-Well, all I've got to say is that Ethel is a two-faced creature. Sibyl-Yes, and she'd look better if she'd use the other face instead of the present one!-Baltimore Herald.

"Aren't you afraid to trust your little boy with that automobile?" "Oh, no. We always give him as many checks for various amounts as he is likely to need before he starts out."--Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Newlywed-How dare you object to my bills? Papa pays them all. Mr. Newlywed-Yes, hang it! But I haven't the nerve to ask him to pay any of mine when you are touching him up all the time .- Judge.

"What was the cause of the delay ?" asked the only passenger that had not left the car as the looked up from the newspaper he was busily reading. "Coal wagon just ahead ran over an obstruction and spilled a bushel or two of an-thractic on the tracks," replied the other passen-gers, climbing aboard the car again with bulging pockets.-Chicago Tribune