# The Oregonian.

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### ted States, Canada and Mexico to 16-page paper.... to 28-page paper.... Foreign rates double.

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Curtis streets.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with northerly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 61; mir temperature, 48; pre cipitation, none

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

## IRRECONCILABLE TARIFF SCHOOLS When Republicans get to revising the tariff we suspect that the coal and lumber indus-tries will be among the first to go.-Minneapolia

Probably not. A common error with Republicans and Democrats alike is the idea that tariff reform by Republicans is to approximate the Democratic theory of the tariff. Nothing is more fallacious or mischievous-failacious because it ignores the basic antagonism of a century-old conflict, and mischievous because it affrights Republicans who ought to be helping tariff reform along.

The world of political economy is divided into two camps as irreconcilable as the poles. To one school protection is a blessing, to the other a crime. In the free-trade view there can be no abuse of protection. Its normal operation, free from corruption and special favoritism, is an abuse in itself. The more wise and just a protective tariff, the more indefensible it is in free-trade CYPA.

There is no room in Democratic the ory for the proposition that one given industry has outgrown the need of protection. As the need never existed, it can never pass away. There is no room in Democratic theory for the proposition that a given industry should be denied the farther benefit of protection, for protection is an injury wherever and whenever applied.

These illustrations suggest the two antagonistic attitudes toward the present beneficiaries of the tariff. The Republican will have in mind to conserve shall have a battle royal on the tariff that will do your heart good. And the lines can be drawn now with certainty. The Democrats will stand for free raw materials in exemplification of the freetrade theory.' The Republicans will stand for correction of tariff abuses, not to discredit protection, but to save it.

Support of the Republican policy from Eastern manufacturers, who have long besought free raw materials in connection with protected finished products, will not be easy to secure. Some of them may pass over to the Democratic camp. Certain it is that while Theodore Roosevelt is President they will not be supreme in Republican councils as they have been under the Hanna regime. The protected corporations of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio will be in no further danger of mistaking themselves for the Republican party. The tariff will contribute another interesting page to the story of the ascendance of the West.

#### THE PUBLIC MAY DEMAND IT. E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Broth rhood of Railroad Conductors, who was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the coal-strike commission, is reported, as saying that he will accept; that he "is a bellever in arbitration, but not in compulsory arbitration." At the recent meeting of the British Trade-Union Congress the resolution demanding the establishment of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes in the United Kingdom was beaten by vote of three to one. The figures show that the British trade unions are more firmly arrayed against compulsory arbitration than they were a year ago. The spokesman of the Miners' Federation declared against Judges as arbitrators. He was for freedom of contract and a strong trade union. With Mr. Clark, he said in substance that "arbitration was all very well, but it must

not be compulsory." It is not difficult to understand that abor would have no fault to find with compulsory arbitration if the Judges were sure to always rule in favor of labor's appeal, but there is another party more deeply interested in the en ctment of this mode of settlement than either striking coal miners or despotic coal operators, and that is the great general public, some 20,000,000 strong, who are consumers of anthracite. The public weal is the paramount consideration in the settlement of such a farreaching struggle between coal miners and coal operators, and if compulsory arbitration had been part of the laws of Pennsylvania it would not have been possible to make the coal-consuming public pay \$15 a ton for coal when the strike had lasted eighteen weeks. If both sides to the quarrel were obliged under the law to go before a court of arbitration, whose sole duty was to traverse all the facts and render a decision, there would follow an inquiry lasting perhaps three weeks, and then when the court delivered its judgment, the general public would sustain it and the losing party could not afford to disregard it. The men would not stop work until the hearing was concluded and judgment pronounced. It would be an economical, upright and conclusive mode of reaching a reasonably just decision at moderate expense to the state. In the meantime the public would not suffer by the failure to mine coal.

The present tribunal appointed by President Roosevelt will hear both sides and reach a decision which, when proclaimed, will doubtless be respected by both sides, but the chief force behind it lies in the fact that the coal operators could not afford to repudiate it, if unwelcome, in the face of public opinion, and the miners in the present instance are sure not to repudiate it. But suppose some day there is an other strike, followed by equal public distress, and the President does not happen to be a Roosevelt, and is not disposed to imitate his example. Why, then the public welfare would suffer greatly for lack of compulsory arbitration. Suppose there was another Roosevelt; there might not be another Mitchell. Suppose there were another Mitchell and another Roosevelt; there might be difficulty in persuading the operators to arbitrate, and matters might proceed to a grim extremity we have escaped. Labor and its employer may not want compulsery arbitration, but it looks as if the general public needed it.

just as he would if it were his own. "No, you won't," replied the merchant, "you will run it just as if it were mine." The trouble has been that the Legislatures have run the state too much as they would if it were their own, and they have made too many trades that the people do not like. The people have asserted the right to have the state run as if it were theirs, which must be con

ceded to be enitrely proper.

## THE SETTLEMENT SAVES CONGRESS

The success of the President in ending the great strike will assure the election of a Republican Congress in November, if that event has been hitherto of doubtful issue. The elections in Ver-mont and Maine showed a larger vote and majorities than in the last off-year elections, but these states did not vote when the public excitement over the strike was most tense, and they are not great anthracite-concuming states, like New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut. But

for the disturbing existence of the coal strike, three months ago, the Republicans were confident of carrying the next House by a fair working majority of from twenty to thirty votes. During the last thirty days the increasing stress of the strike naturally caused great anxiety to the Republican leaders in Pennsylvania, New York, and even Ohio. Of course, it was easy to say that this tremendous industrial struggle was of business and not political origin; that President Baer and J. P. Morgan were both Democrats; but experience has shown that the party in power suffers if a great strike remains unsettled the year when National elections are Many voters of comparatively held. sympathy with striking labor, and ump to the conclusion that the party and murrain among cattle to labor

roubles and poor crops. It was this fact that David B. Hill had in mind when he inserted his "Government ownership and operation" coal plank in the New York Democratic platform. The Democratic craft needed all the breeze it could get to outsail the Republican ship. Hill knows that there a Social Democratic and a Social Labor vote of from 25,000 to 30,000 in New York State. He wanted that vote and he will probably get jt, but if the great strike had remained unsettled until November election day, the coal plank in the Democratic platform would have won over many thousands of Republican wageworkers in the Empire State. It was this ominous prospect that made Governor Odell naturally anxious to have the strike settled before It was too late to save the state to the Republicans. The strike is settled through the good offices of the President and his counselors, and in ample time to save Congress and to save the Empire State, if victory is there possible, which is still doubtful. There is no such thing as National unity among the Democrats. They will not hold a harmonious National convention in 1904, and they cannot possibly nominate a candidate that has any reasonable hope of election, but there is a reported unity in the Democratic party in New York today which makes a Republican victory in that state by no means certain. The Democrats of the City of New

their ability to obtain over 100,000 majority this year. If they do this, the Republican counties will need to "come to Harlem bridge" with a far larger

majority than they had in 1898, when Roosevelt was elected. The fact that men like John G. Carlisie, John A. Mcthat Hill's platform was adopted with-

of a not uncommon name to guide him in his foriorn quest, industrious mean while in a calling that puts up no bars against ignorance and the work of which is within the limit of a child's strength. Here, however, credit in this case stops, since clearly the father, so long recreant to duty, does not deserve commendation for his tardy acceptance of the care of his boy. If there is any excuse for even temporary neglect of

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, OUTOBER 18, 1992.

parental duty, justice and humanity fail to disclose it.

#### The people of Marion County are to be congratulated upon the verdict of the jury in the Markley murder case, tried at Salem the first three days of this week. A verdict of guilty, in view of the evidence, will do more to command respect for the law and the courts than anything else that could have resulted from the trial. There is a possibility that Markley is innocent of the murder of John D. Fain, but that possibility does not amount to a reasonable doubt when the evidence is considered. There were a series of .circumstances any one of which was sufficient to warrant the verdict of murder in the second degree which the jury rendered. The deathbed statement of Fain, declar-ing that Markley was his slayer, carries conviction to the unprejudiced The fact that Markley, while mind. professing to be a warm friend of Fain, remained for two hours within less than a hundred feet of the dying man without inquiring after his condition or offering to render assistance is a circum stance that points almost conclusively to his guilt. A heart so hard as that may readily be believed to have had murder in it. The testimony of Sheriff Colbath, who was entirely unprejudiced, limited political knowledge have strong that Markley told him before the autopsy had been performed that he could not find in his (Markley's) store any n power is responsible for every pub- shot like that which killed Fain showed lic calamity from foot-rot among sheep | that Markley knew what kind of shot was then buried in Fain's body. All this is not saying that Markley is guilty of the murder of John D. Fain at Cham-lf each county goes about the work of poeg last June. It is saying that the evidence produced at the trial was abundantly sufficient to warrant the verdict of the jury, and that a failure to convict would lower the courts and

juries in public respect. The certainty of conviction when a good case has been made is what commands respect for our criminal law. Miscarciage of justice is the excuse offered for lynchings.

### There is evidently at least one mis-

creant at Fort Stevens whose arrest and punishment is long overdue. Two attempts to burn some of the Government buildings at that place within two weeks call for police vigilance that should end in the capture and punishment of the incendiary. Next to the trainwrecker, the "firebug" is the most consciencelces of criminals. The man who, in order to gratify personal revenge, opens a railway switch or applies the torch to buildings which may or may not be occupied by persons asleep places himself beyond the pale of sympathy except in so far as it may insist, if necessary, upon a fair trial and the orderly infliction of punishment. "Catching is before hanging," and between the two civilization interposes the judgment of the court. It would be well for the law to be se amended that capital punishment would York express absolute confidence in 'follow the wanton placing of human life

#### in jeopardy by either of thece crimes, whether fatalities result from the act or not.

Siam's Crown Prince, now in New York City, has been educated wholly abroad, at Eton, Oxford and the Royal Call and E. M. Shepard were delegates; Military College of Sandhurst. He talks English perfectly, is a great out any protest on their part, shows Shakespearean scholar, possesses a pro-

### SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

### Seek and Ye Shall Find.

Eugene Register. President Hyde, of Bowdoln College, sees the devil in women. A man usuily sees what he is looking for, if he is per-sistent enough.

### Have Such Things at Home.

Albany Democrat. Albany Democrat. It is declared that the Seattle police force is rotten and that bribes are taken regularly. One doesn't have to go out-side of Oregon to find such a condition. It often doesn't take much of a straw to show which way the wind is blowing.

#### Might Have Saved a Sudden Shock Salem Statesman.

The authorities at Nome hanged a condemned man a short time ago in an loe-house. It is suggested that they might at least have chosen a warm place, and have made the transition of the unfortunate fellow to his next world less abrupt and startling.

#### Would Squelch Hazing. Salem Statesman.

It is reported that there has been huz-ing at the Oregon State University. The hazers ought to be expelled or thoroughly thrashed. This is an Eastern importation of brutality that ought not to be tolerated in Oregon, especially in an institution supported from the public funds.

#### Not So Fast, Good Anarchist. Walla Walls Statesman.

J. Pierpont Morgan is a bigger man than the President of the United States He is emphatically "it." He is now about to settle the coal strike after every other agency, business, political or Governagency, business, political or Govern-mental, has failed. Hoch der Kalser Wilhelm must come off his perch beside the Almighty and give way to Morgan. Vive le Emperor Morgan.

#### Stop Slip-Shod Roadmaking. Albany Herald.

The good roads convention in Portland this week ought to be productive of much good. Under the new system of denoting specified amount of the taxes paid in ash for making roads, good results are making good roads in a systematic, rational and up-to-date way. Stop the slip-shod methods, and profit by the experience of others by adopting scientific. modern plans of road-making

### Troubles of the Small Sheepmen.

Eugene Guard, The small sheepman in Grant County seems to be between the "devil and the deep sen." If the forest reserve is es-tabilshed, he must give place to the large stockraiser that his the pull, and if not he will have to face the owners of timber claims, who will want rent for their pasture that the small sheepmen cannot af-ford to pay. It takes several sections to range a bind of sheep in the mountains, and if the stockman has to pay rent for many 160-acre timber claims it come a drain on his exchequer he cannot stand.

### Apple the King of Fruits.

Lebanon Criterion. It might be well to suggest to fruitgrowers once more that good Winter apples bring a good price, and that they are always in demand. As Oregon's population increases the demand for app will increase, and it is about time't more new orchards were being planted. There is no crop that is cleaner or nicer to handle than big, red apples, besides the work is such that the farmer and his family can do without the expense of hired help, thereby keeping all of the profits. Prunes, plums, peaches and pears are all good fruit, but the apple is the king of all fruit.

### Senttle Idea in Operation. Tacoma Ledger.

When a ship leaves Portland with an 8090ton cargo. The Oregonian prints hig pictures of the vessel and uses haif a column of edito-rial in commenting on the incident. When a steamship loads 14.000 tons at a Seattle dock, steamship loads 14,000 tons at a Seattle dock, it is treated as a common local marine occur-rence.—Seattle Post-Inteiligencer.

from its owner. He was unable or un-willing to supply it. So they made it There has never been but one cargo that measured up to anything like 14,009 for themselves. They broke no law and tons dispatched from Puget Sound in its they infringed no principle of morality.

### THE AMERICAN WAY.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Every lover of poetry and books knows the romance of the first edition of Ed-ward Fitzgerald's version of the Rubal-

yat of Omar Khayyam-how Bernard Quaritch published the little book, but found no buyers, and how it finally went into the penny-box to be discovered by Dante Rossetti, who talked about it to into the his friends until there was at last de-mand enough to induce Quaritch to pubmand enough to induce Quariton to pas-lish a small second, edition, and then how the poem's fame slowly grew for years until it became a fashion, with devotees until it became a fashion, with devotees

merable The plain tale of the first American edition of Fitzgerald's Omar, told by F F. D. Albery in a recent issue of the Book Lover, is quite as romantic-in fact.

to which have ascribed to Frank Mayo, the actor, to John J. Plat, or to W. D. Howells, the poetic discernment and the zcal for literature which made this first

American edition exist. For this first American edition of Omar came not from Boston, nor any other widely recognized center of arts and letters, but from Columbus, O., then known to the great word merely as the polliteal capital of a Western State, and little distinguished from dozens of other prosperous American country towns. Nor was the book the product of commercial enterprise or literary connoisseurship in the ordinary sense, but of the practical talents of educated American young men, who desired a beautiful thing, and made

it for themselves. the year 1869-70 there lived in the

same house in Columbus two young law-yers and a minor state official. One of them happened to read a review of the second London edition of Fitzgerald's Omar, Fascinated with the beauty of the extracts from the poem, he talked about it to his friends of similar tastes. He and several others ordered copies of the poem from a New York importer, but could not obtain as many as they desired.

The edition, they were informed, was ex-hausted, and the demand was so small and scattering that the probabilities of a new issue in the near future were So they resolved among themselves to make what they were, through no fault of their own, unable to buy.

Nevins & Myers, local printers, were consulted and were found to have materials for a practical duplicate of the

London edition. Among those whom Mr. Albery remembers as consulted and as probably agreeing to meet the cost printing and binding were: Colonel James Watson, General W. A. Knapp, Dr. Star-ling Loving and Messrs, E. L. De Witt, Henry, C. Taylor, George J. Atkinson, William P. Little, F. F. Hoffman, and F. F. D. Albery. Colonel Watson, the Co-lumbus discoverer of Omar, gave the printers his copy to work from, and Mr

De Witt read the proof. So was produced the first American edition of Fitzgerald's Omar, a book which will now bring in any book mart in the world more dollars than it contains pages Not more than 100 copies were pr and probably not more than 75. Thos interested took the copies they had sub-

at grafting. It is a high crime in a widescribed for and distributed them among open town for the private graft to poach their friends. on the preserves of the public graft, A courteous letter of expinnation was sent to Mr. Quaritch, and the then un-

Now that the Washington pilots have known translator, stating that there pulled out, the Oregon Chair-Warming no intention to infringe upon either's legal Association of Ear Observers can settle or moral rights, and that the books were down to a steady season of Winter's play not for sale, but had been printed merely to supply the demand, which the author and run out occasionally between hands to ized publisher was unable or unwilling pick up a ship or two. President Roosevelt's action in the mat-There are now in existence, so far as ter of arbitration was like that of the

Mr. Albery can learn, only 15 copies of the Columbus Omar. These who produced frishman who was in charge of a strikit had no thought of their work be ing thresher-crew. He dilated on matters a thing for which collectors would ransack the earth and pay all sorts of prices The book was, as Mr. Albery says, "the simple device of reveral American genilethis aftherpoon it will be personal." He had no further trouble. men, uninspired by any thought of fame and uninfluenced by any prevailing fad, but full of appreciation of a beautiful President, and daughter of Abner Mc-

work of art, to get what they could not buy from old Bernard Quaritch." Kinley, is a clerk in the National Bank These young men of Columbus, O., in 1870 saw a beautiful thing and desired it at Okiahoma 'City, and has made a small

They were ready and willing to buy it

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Drop a nickel in the slot and get pulled. Mr. Morgan has proved himself a good Baer tamer.

The city rockpile has just opened for the Winter term.

Governor-elect Chamberlain continues to regard himself as twins.

Editor Bryan will refer to it as the "apparent settlement of the strike."

Parliament seems to need the services of a referee and bottle-holdera

Mr. Lord is trying to ring in the telephone companies. Line busy, Call again.

The cigar dealers are keeping their eyes open for the coming of the angels of Lord.

The Good Roads movement is not indorsed by the laborers on the city rockplle.

The gambiers and the saloon-keepers are singing the chorus to "Good Old Summer Time."

Funny thing, this reform. They are trying to keep the Columbia bar open seven days in the week.

President Roosevelt has decided not to visit ex-President Cleveland. He will miss lot of extra choice fish stories.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines being closed, the plugged nickel will seek the marts of trade via the contribution box.

"The attendance at the Roseburg Baptist convention." we are informed, "has reached high-water mark." 'They're that kind.

According to the up-river captains that Willamette is so low that it has to be raised with jackscrews before boats can

If all the people who go to the mathee got home in time for dinner, more sents would be filled at the evening performance.

Now that the bleycle rider has resumed the use of the cidewalks more people will believe in the need of street improvements,

Before proceeding further, Mr. Lord's

Law Enforcement League may have to

souse a moment to suppress Mr. Living-

Now we understand the unwonted tor-

pidity of the Washington campaign. Jim

Ham Lewis, the only living American

A Seattle policeman has been caught

ston's Law Enforcement League.

vitascope, has moved to Chicago.

the industry of the country by saving protective tariffs where they are needed and cast them away where they are not needed. The Democrat will address himself to the salvation of the country's industries by giving them the boon of free trade. He will strike at the tariff where it protects, for it is nowhere needed. But the Republican will try to save it in every case where the need of it cannot be shown to have lapsed.

Every discussion of the tariff question in the United States must be qualified by recognition of the fact that Democratic theory is perverted by unworthy exponents in practice, The Wilson bill was drawn on Democratic lines, but diverted by Gorman and others to Republican practice. It was a protective tariff when completed, and that is why President Cleveland denounced it. But as to the Democratic theory itself, in purpose and in operation, whenever it can have free course, there is no mistake whatever. Its base is free raw materials, because they are the basis of manufacture,

Free lumber and free coal are among the indispensables of Democratic tariff doctrine. Nobody has set this out with more clearness and authority than Mr. Cleveland himself.<sup>9</sup> For example:

No tariff measure can accord with Demo-cratic principles and promises, or bear a gen-uine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw material. re free raw material We have in our platforms and in every way We have in our platforms of the free importa-

possible declared in favor of the free imports tion of raw materials.

I cannot be mistaken as to the nece free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. When we give to our manufacturers free raw

materials, we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment to American labor.

Free raw materials, it is needless to remark, are not objects of Republican effort. They are inconsistent with the protective principle, especially in every field where raw materials under discus sion are of domestic production. A Republican might consent to free raw slik or free tropical fruits, but not to free wool, free hides, free coal and free lumber. As a matter of history, nearly every sort of raw material we do not produce is free under our Republican tariffe, and nobody has the temerity to propose abolition of the duties on grain, owever mirth-provoking they appear in Democratic eyes.

A flood of light may be thrown upon the impending tariff battle in the United States by considering the genesis of the present agitation. It takes not a particle of its rise in the historic citadel of tariff reform. The American Cobdenites, the New England Free-Trade League and the professors who were so busy with ridicule and invective a generation ago are not in evidence. Tariff reform in 1902 rages in protection Not in New England, but strongholds. in the great Northwest, is its habitat; not in the schools, but on the farms, are its promoters. These men do not ask for free raw materials. They ask for reduced tariffs on the manufactures that no longer need them.

If we can get rid of the Populism and corporate arrogance that encumber and repress our public thinking, we ised that he would run the business

3

### THAT LOADED AMENDMENT.

A correspondent who signs himself "Old Subscriber" writes to inquire whether the new initiative and referendum amendment makes any change in the time in which acts of the Legislature will take effect. The question must be answered in the affirmative, for all laws will now go into effect 90 days after the close of the session, whereas in the past many laws have been put in operation immediately by means of an emergency clause. This matter was effectively treated in yesterday's dispatches from Salem. The amendment provides that the people may have any measure referred to them (except laws for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), and that referendum petitions may be filed at any time within ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature. This in effect limits the emergency privilege to actual emergencies, and all other measures must wait the ninety days before going into effect.

This feature of the amendment will prove of some inconvenience to the Legislature, and perhaps to the state officlais. Appropriations for the maintenance of public institutions, and even for the payment of the compensation of the members of the Legislature, will not be available until the ninety days have expired. But while those who receive the money are waiting for it, the people will have an opportunity to scan all ap propriations and learn whether any of them are unsatisfactory. The people have a right to be heard, and they intend to be heard. This state is now a government "of the people, for the peohim? Did he suppose the boy was quiet ple and by the people," as it should be The Legislatures have been altogether too free in attaching emergency clauses to their acts, and have sometimes forgotten the welfare of the people in some of their appropriations. To place a check upon legislative action is the purpose of the amendment.

The Oregonian believes the Legisla ture will be more careful hereafter in its acts, and that there will be no occasion to ask that any measure be referred to the people. Public officers are in theory servants of the people, but the people have never before been in a position to command the acts of their servants. There is an old story of a merchant who, before going on a long journey, called his clerk and gave the store into his charge. The clerk prom-

ainly that this year the Democrats of New York State are more anxious to be victorious than to be consistent with their past. Mr. Carlisle, in his public career in Congress and in President Cleveland's Cabinet, always in speech denounced the National ownership of railroads, but he offered no opposition to the platform of Government ownership of coal mines. The fact that he and others like him made no opposition is strong assurance that the New York Democrats do not regard their platform as anything more than a crazy-quilt flag unfurled or great sail set to catch every bit of breeze that in blowing. The New York Democracy

needs to win the battle, is anxious to come into port victorious, and it is apparently prepared to vote solid on election day for the ticket, without any criticism or qualification of the plat-

form. In 1868, when Grant was the popular hero, when the Republican party was firmly united, the Democracy carried New York for Seymour for President by 10,000, and from that day to this New York has been a Democratic state at National elections save when it has been rent by factional quarrels. The Gold Democrats that have always been the strength of the campaign sack are returned to their old camps so content with the dropping of Bryanite finance that they are willing to swallow without hesitation state socialism, more radical than anything Bryan ever uttered.

A story suggestive of that strangest chapter or incident in human life-the apparently studied, persistent neglect of his or her children by an intelligent father during the "precious morning hours of life"-comes from Baker City, where, as it is related, a little bootblack

who knew him only by name found the father who had deserted him in his infancy in Denver twelve years before The father, according to the recital, is an industrious, well-respected man, but he had "lost track" of his little boy some years before, though it was always his purpose to hunt the child up when he had accumulated sufficient means to rear him in comfort. "To rear him!" What in the name of reason did the man think time was doing with his neglected infant while he was leisurely accumulating means wherewith to rear

ly awaiting in his cradle the tardy return of his parent with a pocketful of money for his rearing? Did no vision of a neglected boy running like a colt about the waste, or of a pathetic, grimy little lad trudging about with a bootblack's kit, earning a precarlous livelihood, vex his dreams or haunt his waking hours? It will probably occur to parents who do their earnest, conscien-

tious duty by their children during the formative period between infancy and 12 years of age, and find their hands full in so doing, that it is high time that this father took charge of his boy, dressed him comfortably and put him in school. It is to the boy's credit that through all these childish years of pa-

rental neglect and its consequent privation he kept steadily to the purpose to find his father, with only the ciew

found knowledge of all the Greek and Latin classics, and has written and published a very clever work on the intricate but rather romantic question of the Pollsh succession, which has been accepted as a standard work at most of the leading educational institutions in England, and is by his permission now being translated with a similar view into German and French. His manners are excellent, and he has spent the last nine months in visiting the various European courts, where he made hlingelf so agreeable as to be received as one of the family circle, especially at Copenhagen. At Vienna the old Emperor went in person to the railroad station to receive him, and gave a grand

review in his honor, and everywhere he has been received with similar distinction,

The details of the Molineux murder in New York have the sound of ancient literature .- A murder, a peculiarly atroclous and cold-blooded one, was committed in December, 1898, a woman being the victim, and this Dr. Molineux, to save whose life such strenuous efforts have been thus far successfully made, being the alleged murderer. The public, with its proverbial forgetfulness, has lost interest in the case, and only by a strained effort, that it does not care to make, recalls the circumstances which in its estimation fixed the crime upon the accused with a fair degree of certainty. The tenacity of English jus-

tice-as represented, for example, in the case of. Mrs. Maybrick-is unknown in this country. Events crowd so quickly upon the heels of events with us that the happenings of a few years ago excite little interest. The crime upon which the Molineux trial is based is nearly four years old. "Outdated," says public sentiment, and turns languidly away.

The Audubon Society of New York is out in its annual protest against the slaughter of birds for millinery purposes. Judging from the display on fashionable hats for the season of bird findings, from the tiny wings of erstwhile warblers, daintily folded, to great pathetic-looking gulls and terns perched in strained attitude atop of beaver hats, their glass eyes suggestive of a painful death, in which fright was a leading feature, the Audubon Society is no making much progress in this special line of effort. ----

The late Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, whose death took place on the 15th inst., was born at Boston, April 24, 1804, and was therefore in his 99th year. He entered the Navy as midshipman in 1818. or eighty-four years ago, and was retired so long ago as 1866, after having served more than forty-five years. The oldest officer borne on the British Navy list is Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who was born in 1809, and is therefore 93 years old, or five years younger than Admiral Selfridge,

And now we are to have a "candy trust." We now need only a diamond trust to complete the woes of the common people.

entire commercial history. That cargo was loaded on the American steamship Shawmut, 6195 tons net register-the largest steamship ever seen in these waters not at a Seattle dock, but at However, the Shawmut stopped at Seattle on her way to sea and took aboard m chandise valued at \$10,384, and the P.-I., if we are not greatly mistaken, made great ado over her coming and going.

#### Remove the Limit.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer st Friday a man was killed in Port land by falling through a defective bridge belonging to the city. A lawsuit will fol-low, in which the plaintiff will be the beirs to his estate and the defendant the City of Portland. By reason of an antiquated Oregon statute, the amount possible to recover will be \$5000. Had the man bee only injured, though still living, there would be no limit to the amount for which he could ask damages. However, sinch he is killed, and his family deprived of his earnings as well as his care and comfort they can recover no more than \$5090. This some will contend, is a just limit, since some will contend, is a just mint, since the burden of the judgment will fail upon the taxpayers. But that is a false It matters not who is responsible for the death-whether the taxpayers, through their agents (public officials) or some individual or corporation-the heirs of the deceased are entitled to the privilege to claim such damages as they have sustained by reason of his death.

This limit that is placed upon human life by the Oregon statutes is unjust and unreasonable. Too often it deprives heirs of what they are justly entitled to. On first acts of the Legislature that convenes next January should be to repeal the law placing a limit upon the damages that may be recovered for the damages accidental or intentional taking of a human life, or amending it so that the limit would not be less than \$20,000.

#### Remove the Tariff From Polities. Astoria Astorian.

The statement of ex-President Cleve land, published yesterday, with reference to the political situation is of interest to all Americans, regardless of party af-filiations. Mr. Cleveland is one of the soundest men of the Nation, and on any question of moment his advice, whether one agrees with it or not, must attract respectful attention. The former President urges tariff reform, which is not surpris-ing, when his life-long belief in the tarifffor-revenue principle is recalled. But what is most noteworthy in his expres the statement that the reform pro posal is above party lines. Cleveland is right. There has been altogether much politics in the United States. have played the political game to the detriment of our interests, one party as much as the other. That moderation of the existing tariff is needed is apparent. It is to be hoped that the H can sentiment in that direction, aiready strong, will result in something tangible Republicans and Democrats alike must pay more attention to the welfare of the people and less to their own political interests if we are to be prosperous. De-pressions and strikes are the result of unnatural conditions, and all that is need ed to avoid them is a wholesome desire to advance the interests of the people Tariff reform does not mean free trade any means, but rather protection to the American consumer. Many Republicans feel that moderation of party prin-ciples would be descrition of those policles which have built up the country forgetting that insues change with the times. The high protective tariff is no onger a benefit, so far as trust-manufatured articles are concerned, and the needed modufication ought, as Cleveland insists, be above party-politics.

They simply followed the American way "If you can't buy it, make it yourself," That is the American way.

#### The Cost of White House Business. World's Work.

Aside from the President's salary and the expense of keeping the White House in repair, it costs the Government only about \$65,000 a year to operate the estab-lishment. Of this emount \$50,000 is expended in the salaries of the 20 mer the executive payroll. These range from the secretary to the President, with a salary of \$5000 a year, down to messe

meet

and doorkeepers whose pay is in some instances perhaps one-lenth of that sum, This remaining \$15,000 defrays all expenses-the replacing of worn-out office furniture, typewriter sepairs, stationery and feed for the half dozen horses in White House stables. Of course the ex-ecutive office has the benefit of many economies beyond the reach of the thrifty merchant. For instance, all official mail saving approximately \$20 a Special telegraph and cable rates day. are also secured.

#### The Dangers of Idleness. Brooklyn Eagle.

As soon as your man of millions retires he begins to gather moss. It works into the crevices of his intellect, spreading them wider and letting in all sorts of littic vegetative ailments that grow ranker and ranker with time, taking to them selves more and more of the substance of their host, until, after a little, he is all

ments mostly. He has nothing to think about, except his corns and his lungs and his rheumatism, and the more you think works the more they creak. Nothing is left then but Christian Science or something to do Making Crime Respectable.

Minneapolis Times. In his defense of R. M. Snyder, one of he St. Louis bribers, Attorney Priest re ferred to bribery as a "conventional" crime, the inference being that it is se common as to have become almost lawful by custom. If lawyers have the audacity excuse bribery because it is so commo as to be a "conventional" crime, how long will it be till there are serious attempts

to bring about the acquittal of burglars and murderers on the same plea? Sev-eral varieties of felony are becoming quite too conventional for society's welfare.

### Politics and Judicial Office.

Indianapolis News. We have never been able to see why man's politics should be a controlling fac tor in his selection for the bench. What What the community wants is not good Repub-lican Judges or Democratic Judges, but good Judges. It ought to want the best Judges that it can get. Wise men, it seems to us, when they come to vote for the judicial candidates, should leave political considerations apart and vote for the men that are best qualified by experiknowledge and temperament for the work of the bench.

### His Fears Are Groundless.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Uncle Charley Grosvenor, according to a dispatch, says that "If the coal strike continues until the November election, it will cause not only financial and indu trial disaster, but the defeat of the Re publican party all over the country. He nesitates to begin his Congressional cam paign in which he will have to face 300 coal miners." Uncle Charley is too pessimistic. The country is not goin smash even if the coal miners should beat him for Congress.

estate operations by buying city lots for which she paid about \$125 apiece. The property was located in what later became a prominent business section, and the young woman's profits are said to have exceeded \$40,600.

for some time and ended as follows:

"What Ci've said this marning is gineral;

'Margaret McKinley, niece of the late

fortune in real estate speculation. Miss

McKinley has been in her present position

for several years. She began her real

It is not generally known that the Shah of Persla has four sons new in Europe receiving their education. They are mild and inoffensive, with hardly enough spirit between them to declare an opinion, such is their fear of their royal parent. The latter was not in favor with his father. Nerser ed Din, who was accessinated in 1895. Until his accession he was Governor of a distant province. The Princes until recently were confined in the harem with their father's numerous wives.

The simplicity of the ordinary life of the Danish royal family is nowhere more strongly Elustrated than at Bernstorff Castle, where they have been "holidaying" lately. The palace itself is not much larger than an English country seat, and the accommodation is limited. The jate Czar and the Czarina Dagmar did not mind being packed away in two little rooms. England's King always had a dislike for Bernstorff. Queen Alexandra, on the other hand, has a special love for the place, because she spent her youth there.

New York society is somewhat stirred up over the question of just how to treat the Crown Prince of Siam. The royal visitor's ckin in of proneunced dusky hue, and hitherto it has not been considered quite correct among the haut noblesse of Gotham to admit "niggers" to the inner circle. It seems to be overlooked that the young man is a university grad. uate and a successful author. One book he wrote, "The War of the Pollsh Succession," has attracted favorable notice. And, by the way, the author's name as . it appears on the title page is Mana Vajiravuda.

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Waggs-Young Doott is going the pace that tills. Jaggs-Ah! Drunk? Waggs-No. He's unhing an auto.-Chicago Daily News. kills

She (getting tired)-Speech is silver, but al-lence is golden. He-Well, if speech is only silver, one can better afford to waste it.-

"Can't always have what you want in this world." "No, but that doesn't prevent you from wanting what you haven't got."-Detroit Free Press.

Three hot literary suppers are scheduled to come off room. The literary committee is not in the swamp, hunting the 'possums for 'em-Atlanta Constitution.

Old Stager-I see this is your first campaign Candidate-It is. How did you guess it? Ok Stager-Tou are distributing real Havana cl gars.-Chicago Tribune.

Manhattan-Are the people of Pennsylvania in favor of calling an extra section of the State Legislature to sould the coal strike? Penn-Well, most of us think the coal strike itself is bed bad enough .- Puck.

"You sell ladles' hats here"" began the sour looking man. "Certainly," replied the milliner, repressing a smile. "You want to buy one for your wife?" "No.1 don't, but it looks as if I'd have to."-Philadelphia Press. looking man.

"I suppose you regird Eve as to blame for tempting Adam to cat the apple?" "Not at all." answered Miss Cayenne. "Eve was too generous to want the apple all for herself, and Adam was not gentleman enough to let her have it."-Washbacton Siza. have it."-Washington Star.

Rogers-You don't have much company at your house, do you? Elake-No, Should like to, but the thing is impossible. When our cook has ber day off, of course Mrs. Blake cannot have company, you know; and ao other days the cook objects to it.-Boston Transcript.