THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1903.

The Gypsy camp that has been estab

lished in the northeastern part of the city presents an aggregation of filth and squalor that is very seldom found

in proximity with decent civilized life

pensities of these nomadic creatures, they should be kept on the move. It is

lence for parents to be on the alert

Coan that "the average stature of men eminent for intellectual achievements

in modern times is 5 feet 10% inches" needs verification, and in our judgment

it cannot he substantiated. Some men

of supreme intellectual power, like Na-

poleon, were of very short stature, and

so few of the intellectual men of mod-

ern times have been tail men that the

claim of an average of 5 feet 10% inches

seems to us extravagant. Outside of

Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln,

men. John Adams, John Quincy Adams,

Hamilton, Burr, Van Buren, Stephen

A. Douglas, Stanton, Grant, John A.

and Webster, while a finely propor-

tioned man, did not exceed 5 feet 1014

in stature. In the Old World, Welling-

a weak voice and weak lungs.

wandering band.

The Oreaomian.

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Farnam street.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy to partly cloudy, with occasional squalls of rain, prob-ably part snow or sleet; variable winds, mostly

TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 54 deg.; minimum temperature, 57 deg.; precipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

A FORM OF MURRAIN.

The cattle disease known as "lumpy jaw." now affecting the herds of Baker County, is one of the forms of murrain. long known and so-called in modern times; in ancient times named variously, but always presenting the same general features or characteristics. This form of emurrain is usually known under the name of anthrax-literally, a coal, or burning coal, from the malignity of the tumor. A form of it affects horses, and is very fatal. It is analagous to the bubonic plague, socalled, that has always been a scourge of man; but perhaps not directly com-municable between man and beastthough this has been a subject of controversy. Anthrax probably is the same cattle plague mentioned in Exodus and certainly the same described in the Georgics of Virgil. It has been known in England from early Saxon times, and is believed to be a product largely of physical conditions of climate

and soil. Usually the progress of the disease i very rapid. In the animals affected the tumors have affinities for certain parts -in particular the lower jaw of the bovine species, though by no means confined to this locality. Almost as soon as attacked the tissues mortify; high fever accompanies the disease, and, of course, the distress during the invasion or progress is extreme. Often the ani: mal perishes in a few hours. If the flesh of animals infected be eaten by man there is grave danger. In various countries there are records of great mortality in the human race, ascribed with more or less confidence to this

interests connected with the Lewis and Clark Fair is drawn to the betterment of the city-is a good time to take the park question in earnest. By all ans, we ought to get Mr. Olmstead to make a careful study of our situation and conditions and give us a plan -tell us what to do. It is not neces-sary, indeed, it is not desirable, that we should go at the actual work of parkmaking after the wholesale method. But we ought to have a general scheme, a plan to work to-something to hang the swivel on, as Lish Applegate used to say. And if. Mr. Olmstead is the man he is reputed to be, he is just the

man for the work. The time must come-and soon, we -when opportunities for beautifying the city will not be so fortunate as they are now. Already the current price of \$2 per cord for firewood has robbed the hillsides to the west of half their beauty and distinction; and unless something shall be done to preserve what remains, we shall soon have lost for all time the forest trees which so glorify our landscape. It is, indeed, ne we should know what we want and what we must preserve in the way of natural features, time we had a fixed ideal in mind and a definite plan

to work to. THE GREAT PARADOX.

Senator Hoar observes the variety in Jefferson, but perceives not the contrariety. He calls him an oracle; he should call him a paradox. It is not that Jefferson's multitudinous outgiv-

ings supply materials for every political creed, after the fashion of Holy Writ, for this is a mere matter of form. Jefferson's contradictions are not of mere form, but of substance. His was not the infinite variety of the versatile; it was the incompatible divergence be-

of New England. tween East and West. Jefferson was our great American paradox. He was in practice an aristocrat, but mocratic in theories. He bought and

sold negroes, yet announced the equality of man. He interpreted the Constitution to forbid extension of the Union, yet he annexed Louisiana. His theory led to free trade, his practice to protection.

Though Jefferson was gifted with insight as to the political importance of Louisiana and Oregon, he had no conception of the inevitable development of our industrial civilization. The United States of the twentieth century

was to him a Nation of planters. He conceive no emergency that could would require the services of a policeman. He saw the froth upon the stream of time, its bubbles of political and social dreams, but the current of economics, as history revealed it, was

to him a closed book To this day it is a question whether Jefferson contributed to his country more good than harm. He was our greatest expansionist, yet he was the father of secession and the author of the Civil War. Abolition took its texts from his writings, yet in 1861 the seceders offered no other justification, pretended no other, than his Kentucky resolutions. Greatest of expansionists he was; yet on his principles no nation could hold together.

THE TROLLEY A MEANS OF GRACE.

The application of steam to railway and water transportation revolution ized the social and business life of the nineteenth century, and the astonishing spread of the electric trolley car promise to be only second to steam in the working of social changes in our life today. We do not a preciate the enormous influence of the extension of electric railway travel in Oregon, for outside of Portland the object lessons are few, but in the small, thickly pop ulated states of the North Atlantic seaboard, the electric trolley has becom so largely extended that it has seriously reduced the business of the steam standard of ce rison that is at one ert that any man is "indi a reproach and an inspiration to a lethargic community hitherto wedded let certainly it was remarkable fortun hat placed Lincoln at the head of the country and kept him there during the that placed Lin to the idols of the indolent Ephralms of rustic life. seriod of the Civil War.

This social revolution that is being wrought by the trolley all over New England, the Middle States and the West is not yet visible in our great state of magnificent distances to any great extent outside of Portland and its vicinity, but it is sure to come. Within fifty years the troiley lines will be greatly multiplied in Oregon. If it pays to invade the little, dull hill of New England with trolley lines, it will pay at no very distant day to tap our small towns that are ote from the great steam railroa and the wretched character of our country roads will hasten the extension of the trolley.

In fact, the rapid extension of the trolley has greatly retarded the im-provement of the public highways throughout the country. The farmer who can send his milk, his fruit and light produce to market by the trolley is less disposed to move strongly for the construction of improved high-ways, and by the trolley much that the farmer buys in the city can be deliv-ered. The wretched condition of the country roads in Winter in our climate will promote the extension of the trolley to the small towns at present inaccessible to the steam railways. When our half million of population has become a million, we shall see the rapid extension of the trolley cars, and when this takes place we shall see the same social changes that are evident at the East and Middle West. The trolley car will be as effective a Christian mis sionary and industrial reformer to our

BRYAN TO THE SOUTH.

dull little towns as it has been to those

It is with something of a shock and no little pain that we observe in Mr. Bryan's Jeffersonian remarks at Washngton a most pointed rebuke to a section of the country which has been most loyal and devoted in his support. His undisguised reference to negro dis franchisement is as follows:

Jefferson recognized that the Christian re ligion rested upon love, and that love is the very antithesis of brute force. It is well re-membered that the Declaration of Independence membered that the Declaration of Independence lizelf rests upon the same foundation which supports our religion, hove, and those who deny the doctrine of human brotherhood are not apt to respect the creed of inelienable rights and natural equality embedded in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

At the outset the culogist is apparent. ly thinking of lynchings. He lands ef-fectively on the time-honored instituion of stake-burning in his invocation of the Christian religion and his un-qualified censure of brute force. He clearly leaves us to infer that negro massacres, with such accompaniments as kerosene oil and fights for relics, are incompatible with either our religious or our political ideals. His remarks are unobjectionable, perhaps, in the ab-stract, but in the South, where these things are taken seriously and personally, they are certain to raise a storm of protes

But Mr. Bryan's chief concern is not so much humanity as politics; and on the general subject of political equality he emits no uncertain sound. "Those who deny the doctrine of human brotherhood" (an obvious euphemism for "white supremacy" and "nigger rule"), he says, "are not apt to respect the creed of inalienable rights and natural equality embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." The expression "inalienable rights," of course, can only refer to the elective franchise, which has been taken from the negro by force and fraud throughout the South. As for the reference to the Constitution, we understand Mr. Bryan to refer to the

fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. to whose enforcement he thus unflinch-

VIEWS OF TARIFF REVISION.

An Indefinite Postponement. Peoria Journal. Recretary Root is getting worse and worse. He says that the tariff should be revised only by a Congress that is not playing politics. This would be putting off revision until the arrival of the millentum, and that is a little faither than any one also has some has gone.

Let-Alone Better Than Revision.

It is, besides, big with the possibilities of crime and shadowed by vice of the Let-Alense Better Than Revision. Louisville Courier-Journal. The second rule laid down by Mr. Root is that the tariff must be revised by its friends. By that he means the friends of trusts and monopolies. The counity has already had far too much of this sort of revision, which always means another turn of the screw in the direction of shel-ter for monopolies. If would be a great deal better for the tariff to be left as it is than to have it revised by the sort of friends represented by Mr. Root. They would be certain to make it worze. most disgusting order. It presents company of human animals-men women and children-of allen race and language, densely ignorant, of vagrant habits and wolfish appetites, unclean, superstitious, impudent and unqu tionably thievish propensities. Being so utterly repulsive to every sense of decency, the creatures of this camp would be as harmless as any other equal number of vagrants but for a subtle curiosity that they excite and

Prosident Is All Right.

Philadelphia P-ass It is plain from his discussion that the to which they pander in the role of "fortune-tellers." Strange as it may It is plain from his discussion that the President has come to the view that a general revision of the tariff before the Presidential election is inadvisable. He would not precipitate the uncertainty which such a movement would create. He would not let the tariff become the foot-ball of a political contest. But he would make the American people feel that they can rely on the friends of the tariff to make such modifications as may be shown to be wise and required in the general interests. His speech outlines a policy on which his party can agree, and on which it can asfeity enter on the Presidential campaign. seem, there are those in every community who believe in the pre-posterous pretensions of these malodorous vagrants, place in the dirty palms outstretched the magic plece of silver and listen to preposterous prophecies. It is impos-sible to protect foolish people from indulging in folly of this type as long as the temptation is within reach. In the interest of such persons, therefore, as well as for the protection of the community from the predatory pro-Presidential campaign.

Be Honest, at Any Rate.

Chicago Record-Herald. But the party and Administration to which Secretary Root belongs are com-mitted to a revision of the tariff scheduler not neighborly, perhaps, to push them on, but it is in accordance with selfish-ness, the ruling instinct in human namitted to a revision of the tariff schedules to adapt them to present industrial and economic conditions. The "lows idea" was triumphant in the Western and Northwestern States in the last Con-gressional election. The people are dis-posed to take the party at its word in characterising the tariff as a business and economic proposition, to be changed ac-cording to the needs of our changing in-dustrial conditions. Do the Republican leaders mean to abandon this position? Are the apprehensions of Secretary Root as voiced before the Home Market Glub to be taken as an intimation that the ture, and in such cases a protective instinct as well. In the meantime, since they are said to be holding large receptions, with children as their curious guests, it would be a matter of pru perchance mischief may follow not only the presence, but the departure, of this The statement of Dr. Titus Munso

to be taken as an intimation that the to be taken as an inclination that the present administration does not favor a business-like readjustment of the tariff achedule? If so, the party should be hon-est with the people in its fortheoming National platform.

President and Secretary.

New York Evening Post. In the same breath with his intimation hat he means to make a very polite and Indy-like use of the weapon against trusts which Congress gave him. Mr. Roosevelt announces that he will not touch the really deadly weapon of tariff revision. As far as he is concerned, the few of our public men eminent for high tariff-protected trusts may continue to hide behind the Dingley law and utilize its aid in preying upon the consumer. The President is not willing to go even as far ntellectual achievements have been tall Andrew and Sheridan were short men, sible

President is not willing to go even as far as Secretary Root, and admit the pos-sible need of legislation to prevent the tariff from being abused by trusts, and to compel them to sell their goods at home as cheaply as abroad-or, at any rate, at a "fair" price. Mr. Roosevelt pushes all this away, with schoolboy cock-sureness, as a plan for "putting an end to the prosperity of the country." As for Mr. Root, he assumes the prophetic air in tariff matters with singular II grace. Con-gress threw back his Cuban tariff bill in his face, and mangled his Philippine schedules out of all recognition. Hid he followed his own teachings, he would have realized that the immutability of the Dingley schedules is hard fact, and would have as wed his official shins. ton was, like Napoleon, of low stature; so were Nelson, Voltaire, Gibbon, Burke, Grattan and Curran. William III, Luxemburg, Frederick the Great, Conde, Prince Eugene, Alexander Farnese, Suwarrow, Turenne, Clive and Moltke were of short stature and inconspicuous for superior bodily develop-ment. Peel, Fox, Gladstone, Macaulay and Thiers were all short men. Washington was tall and muscular, but had

Dr. The Forgotten Tariff Commission.

Coan needs to print a list of his men The Forgetten Tariff Commission. New York Times. If Mr. Roosevelt's proposition of last year had been adopted in good faith, and if there were in session today a commis-sion of competent investigators who should take up the question of exact smount paid for the labor in a yard of cloth, a ton of ore, a pound of metal, a pound of hides, or in any usual unit of commodities that are taxed when import-ed, there is not a particle of reason to of modern times eminent for intellect-If Mrt Roosevelt's proposition of last year had been adopted in good faith, and if there were in session today a commis-sion of competant investigators who should take up the question of exact about of hides, or in any usual unit of cloth, a ton of ore, a pound of metal, a pound of hides, or in any usual unit of commodifies that are taxed when import-ed, there is not a particle of reason to suppose that this amount would not be found in the great body of instances lower in this country than in any from which we import. Had he carried out the sensible notion he brought forward last ual achievement before the intelligent reading public will believe that their average stature was 5 feet 101/2 inches The indictment for malfeasance in office against Mayor Humes, of Seattle, as lodged, after infinite labor and pains, by the grand jury, has been deciared worthless by Superior Judge Bell. The order for a call of the grand

THE LESSON OF SELFISHNESS.

Reflections on the Manner in Which Hermann's Opponents Threw Their Opportunity Away.

Salem Journal. Judge Eddy, of Tillamook County, reiced a great truth in his speech with-frawing the five votes of Tillamook County from the majority that was in centrol of the Eugene Republican Con-tressional convention.

ressional convention. He said that owing to too great sel-dahness, the various candidates had been unable to agree on any one of their number as the candidate to be nomin-ated in place of Binger Hermann. For three hours Hermann lacked ten votes of enough to nominate, The field contained three candidates, any one of whom would have been a splendid rep-resentative of the Republican party as the nominee of the convention. he nominee of the convention

The convention wanted a new man for Congress. The majority did not want Hermann, but were compelled to take alim because there was not enough un-willahness in the field to harmonize the

Eather Marion, Linn or Jackson could nd should have had that nomination for Congress, and there is no good rea-son why they did not got it, but the central cause of failure was, as Jadgo Eddy said, unreasonable selfahnoss of the

asptrants. This is a hard thing to say, and The Journal would not say it but for the pur-pose of impressing our younger poli-ticians with the lesson for their benefit and improvement on future occasions. The result of the convention showed that when Mr. Hermann was defeated even his own supporters jumped in and became candidates. Harris, Eddy and Brownell entered the field, and divided his support. aspirants.

support. But as the selfishness of the various aspirants kept them from winning the golden prize, the astute managers of the old politician (probably wisely di-rected by his own experience and politi-cal acumen), revived his failen hopes, and snatched victory that belonged to others out of the very jaws of defect.

A Kansas Wall.

Atchison Globe "There are some shoppers in this town who think they know it all, But they never buy in Atchison-O. no! this town's too small. They shop, and shop, and shop. never outy in Atchnon-O, and shop, and shop, and on clerks here shop, and shop, and shop, and on clerks here have no pity. But when they have a cent to spend, they go to Kansas City. In Atchison they're treated the most respectful way. While down in Kansas City the clerks all call them 'Say' And to each other, when they're gone, in most sarcastic manner. Romark. 'There goes a farmer-Fill bet her name is Han-ner.' But human nature's much the same no matter where you go. And while our dear friends here think our stores so very slow, In Kansas City, her sister or cousin, to say the least, Can't find a thing to suit her there, and so goes farther East. In Chicago, that big city that is roled by men from Cork, Her sister's sister fails to find anything this side New York. While in New York another sister-can't there are many more than three-Can't

While in New York another stater-and there are many more than three-Can't find a thing to suit her there, and she goes across the sea. In London and in Paris, where still other sinters dwell. I really don't know where they go. I hope they, go to h-L"-Original poem by an Atchison drygoods merchant, who was warm under the collar.

The Parker Legend.

Indianapolis Journal. The only thing which makes Judge Parker, of New York, the most popular man for the Democratic nomination for Presi-dent is that he is supposed to have ded a wonderful capacity to attract He was elected Chief Justice of veloped a wonderful capacity to attract votes. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York in 1897. Being the only Democrat who has been elected on a state ticket for years, it has en assumed that he is a great Setter. He was elected in 1897, which was an off year, when the Chief Justice was the only candidate voted for. By some blunder the Low ticket for Mayor of New York that year contained no name for

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Did you make it in 15 seconds?

The Browns seem to be still in the hands of their friends.

Well, Jack Marshall can explain it all ight, anyhow, when he gets back.

Did the master painters sue Contractor Burns because he made warm remarks?

A firebug has struck Montgomery, Ala. Let us hope that he is "late of Portland."

The baseball efitors will soon be styling themselves as "special war correspondents at the front" (of the grandstand).

Bud-No, dear; pink tea is never served a brown study. --Pittsburg Dispatch. Yes, it might give one the blu

Will the Democrats celebrate William J. Bryan's birthday a hundred years from now as they did Jefferson's Monday?

The latest thing is the coffin trust. It seems we cannot get out of the clutches of the combinations, even after death.

The price of marriage licenses is to be raised. Most of us are thankful that we do not have to enjoy the luxury often

A big sea serpent 60 feet long, with a head like a horse, is the story from Vic-toria, B. C. That's nothing. Some prople see 'em worse than that right here in Portiand every day.

Those are excellent commercial maximu that the late Gustavus F. Swift left behind him-oven if they carry with them a somewhat selfish flavor. One of the lot, however, is quite good enough for general "The best a man ever did," he 1150. says, "shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life." In other words, never have so much respect for your own record that you are afraid to break it.

A Chicagoan, just returned from abroad, while touring in Wales came upon a pretty little village with a name whose portentous dimensions are ridiculously out of proportion to the size of the place. The Chicago man has made many attempts to propounce the name, but never succeeded in getting half-way through. It is as follows: Lanfairpwyligwyngyligogerychym-drobivil-Llantysiliogogoch. "However," says the Chicagoan, "the natives do not usually pronounce it in full. They call it Lianfairpwyllwyngyll for short. The British government charges 10 cents extra on telegrams bearing the complete name.

It is said by experts that the finest antique, colonial furniture in this country mes from the South, says the Hartford Times. Much of it has been discovered in the cabins of aged negroes who were ormerly slaves. When these rare, carved old pieces of mahogany were discarded by their masters they were often given to the negroes, not understanding the valua. tion of them that would come later. A richly carved mahogany sideboard was found recently in a chicken roost in one of the Southern States, The chickens roosted on it every night, and it was worn and battered. This was bought by a dealer for a small sum, and after it was estored sold to a customer for \$250.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph L. Bristow, who unearthed the frauds in the Postoffice Department leading to the suspension of Mr. Tyner, is an expert in such matters. It was Mr. Bristow who went to Cuba to report on the postal frauds there, and he is - usually chosen when there are any unpleasant investigations to be done. The excuse for giving him the assignment is the fact

a relation of the late Benjamin H. Bris tow, Secretary of the Treasury during General Grant's last term.

CRIME

It would be interesting to inquire what the physical conditions are in those localities in Baker County where this disease is prevalent. It has always been observed that in marshy districts, in basins with no drainage, where there are impervious subsolls, this murrain has been most common. This would carry the idea that the disease may be developed or generated from the physical conditions of particular localities; and yet observation seems to prove that if it is generated in such way, it is propagated only through contagion. The only sure way to check it is to kill and bury all animals affected with it, and completely to isolate the herd wherein it has appeared. At different periods of history, during many centuries, there has been prodigious mortality among cattle from this disease; and that its prevalence in Europe is now less than formerly is due wholly to the energetic measures employed to extirpate it wherever it may appear.

TIME TO ACT.

Mr. Olmstead's visit is suggestive of no very pleasing reflections upon the local situation and outlook as to park matters. In our half century and more occupation of one of the most beautiful natural sites in the whole world, we have almost nothing to show a visitor like Mr. Oimstead, excepting what we have done to mar the beauty of Nature. Our "City Park" on the hill is, indeed, fine in a way; but its way is too limited both as to size and to the extent of its development. The old "plaza blocks" are excellent as breathing spaces, but nothing has been done to beautify them excepting to plant a few rows of trees. Our so-called "park blocks" are more open tracts—"calf pastures," as they have been called with some point.

With a beautiful natural situation variety in elevation, native forest, water in abundance, a prolific soil and a climate which makes everything grow, we have no park system which loes not need to be apologized for. We have nothing-absolutely nothing-outside of a few private places, which speaks of taste and liberality. This, too, in the face of the most extraordihary opportunities. And it is not due to meanness or the lack of public spirit. There has never been a time when Portland has failed to put its hands into its pockets liberally in support of any meritorious public purpose when proper appeal has been made; and the reason we have no parks worthy the name is not because we are either poor or mean, as a stranger might well be-lieve, but because no digested, concrete and satisfactory plan for a park system has ever been proposed. There has been a lot of talk about parks from time to time-no end of talk-but it has for the most part been along negative lines, and its general effect has been rather to irritate the public mind than

to help it to the practical end of get-ting some good thing done. Now-while Mr. Officiated is here, and while the public mind, through the mishes the backward village with a

railways, and forced them to lower ingly adheres petition Opinions must necessarily differ as not a trolley line in the United States; ten years ago electric cars had not yet to the correctness of Mr. Bryan's views and as to the wisdom of their precipitareplaced the old city horse-car lines, by today thousands of miles of trolley tion into the already agitated mael-strom of the Southern question. With-out undertaking to declare positively racks traverse the hills and dales of the Eastern States. In Western Masfor or against either side in this somesachusetts alone there are more than what delicate controversy, we venture 600 miles of rails. The out-of-the-way hill towns have been invaded and waked out of their long sleep into new and vigorous life. Electric cars now carry milk and fruit into market. The City of Springfield, Mass., by means of

within a radius of fifteen miles.

has supplanted weekly papers in hun-

railroads, whose people now reach the

outside world with difficulty. There are residents of these small, quiet

towns who never rode on steam rail-ways, and the trolley will make these

seautiful, quiet hill towns the Summer

Mass., will be in operation by next

The trolley in the old states of the

upplanting the parcel delivery and

the regular passenger train. The cars are clean, there are no cinders, no

smoke, and the pleasant trip is through country inaccessible to the steam rail-

road. From Boston a ride of seventy-

It is impossible to exaggerate the so-

cial change that has been and will be

accomplished by the extension of the trolley. In Boston it has transplanted

the occupants of crowded, noisome lodging-houses to suburban cottage

mes, where the children see grass

and trees, and the parents have that privacy that is essential, not only to

domestic happiness, but to morality. Crowded tenement houses always pro-

mote quarrels and vicious habits, and

goes. The influence of the trolley upon

the mental, moral and industrial con-

dition of dull, isolated hill towns re-mote from the steam railway is awak-

ening, uplifting and energizing in every

respect. The dull, sleepy little towns, through this invasion of their isolation,

five miles can be taken by trolley.

year.

a few figures which may throw light upon the general bearing of the Ne-braskan's speech. It appears that the Democratic party is under present ob-ligation to the South about as follows: UNITED STATES SENATE. its trolley lines, has become the trad-ing center for 250,000 people living ocrats from the North ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Trolley excursions on Sunday and holidays form one of the strong supblicans scrats from the North...... ports of the trolley companies. The daily newspaper, through the trolley,

GOVERNORS. Democrats in the North. dreds of the small hill towns. Hundreds of people last Summer made the With all due regard for the peril in trip to Boston by electric lines from Springfield and Worcester. A ride of which Mr. Bryan places himself, there-fore, by offering to do without all but 160 to 170 miles is taken from Spring-field to Greenfield, via Worcester and thirteen of the electoral votes he received in 1900, we can but commend his general indictment of Southern politics. Fitchburg, and back again. Western Massachusetts will add to its present It is only there that the dread menace 600 miles of electric lines an additional of Bryanism acquires any seriousness. 250 miles, traversing a section of the state that is remote from the steam

WAS HE INDISPENSABLE?

This day thirty-eight years ago Abraham Lincoln died. He was a very great man, and through patience and tact, supported by moral faith, he did a very great work. Whether he was the one homes of city people. A trolley line from Hartford, Conn., to Worcester, man who could have carried the country safely through its great crisis has been debated. He did it, certainly, and certainly many another would have failed. But probably it is too much to East is taking the place of the public carriage and the bicycle, and is

say that he was the one-indispensable The North had superior resources, but the South had a tremendous energy. No people ever struck harder for inde-pendence. Lincoln's chief merit iny in the skill with which he kept the North practically united for the work. Herein is where many another man would have failed. Lincoln had a balance of judgment, between extremes, that never failed. He kept the moral aspects of the struggle at the front, yet did not fall into mere moral theories and set policies. Again, his inflexible public integrity was perhaps the source of his greatest support. Had he ever been suspected of selfish ambition or political duplicity or partisan trickery, there would have been a revolution at the North before the war had obtained three years of life. All the people of the trolley, like the steam railway, is a Christian missionary wherever it the North were not sure that Lincoln was a great statesman, but all were absolutely sure that he was an utterly unselfish, pure-minded patriot, who was incapable of using his position or his opportunity to play the part of an im-

perious dictator or a corrupt tyrant. So not only the Republicans, but the War Democrats, of the North trusted him-though there was much in his polloy that the latter did not approve. At no time, in no place, is it wise to

to investigate rumors al corruption was issued by the court that finds nothing in the returns. The charge upon which the indictment was based was the failure of Mayor Humes to perform his sworn duty in enforcing the laws against gambling and other vices that ran riot in the city. Thus ends another farce in municipal reform. The spasms of assumed virtue are usually violent while they last, but they are seldom fatal to the vice which inspires them or to the political regime inder which they take place. The Seattle reform programme has been long drawn out. The taxpayers will pay, first and last, a pretty sum for its pre-sentment. No doubt, however, they

will be relieved to find that municipal

their beloved city, and that "gambling and other vices" have only existed there in the minds of would-be reformers, certain official busybodies and mu nicipal and conscienceless scandalmongers. Having been properly rebuked, these persons will now hide their diminished heads. On with the dance!

The wretched creature, John de Falco, who committed a most brutal crime in this city some weeks ago, and was upon trial sent up for life for man-slaughter, succeeded, with the aid of a duil knife, in making his term of imprisonment exceedingly short. Utterly bereft of responsibility, and of suicidal as well as homicidal bent, he would have made an end to his own life when he killed his wife, had not a well-meaning but mistaken person rescued him for trial, conviction and subsequent self-murder. There is little cause for regret in the death of such a man, though the manner of it may be shock-When any human being reduces ing.

life to a mere condition of existence dominated by vicious impulses, the ooner he abandons the pretense of living the better for all concerned.

What sort of tipple do they brew on Bamfield Creek, in the vicinity of Bar-ley Sound? Nothing "that fables yet have feigned or fear conceived, gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire." have surpassed in horror of imagination the sea serpent with "the head of a horse and a body sixty feet long." which is said to disport in the waters of that region. Even the flerce fire-water of civilization, distilled and mixed for the purposes of trade with the Indians of Barley Sound, and drunk to excess, could scarcely conjure from out the deep so incredible, a monster. The officers of the Bamfield cable sta-tion should be induced at once to change their tipple.

When a debt of \$17,500 on a church building in this city can be wiped out with an Easter contribution as the rewith an Easter contribution as the re-sult of a quiet canvass of ten days, no further evidence of the return of pros-perity is needed. Contributions of this kind are not made when people are in financial straits.

sensible notion he brought forward last year he could easily have tested the mat-ter in the most convincing manner. That would have involved no surrender of the would have involved no surrender of the "principle" he lays down as the funda-mental ground of the protective tariff. On the contrary it would have secured its bonest application or the proof of what its bonest application required. Why did he not carry out that idea? Why is he this year talking with tedious emphasis about the danger of disturbing the tar-if? The way to avoid a violent disturb iff? The way to avoid a violent disturt ance of the tariff is to reform it gradu ally and in time. This he saw a year ago and he wished to do it. Why is he now of the echoing the foolish sophistries of the petted monopolists? Is it that the conven-

tion of next year casts its baleful shadow before, dims his intellect, cools his cour-age, and turns a wise, intrepid, faithful corruption has not found lodgment in statesman into an anxious aspirant for a nomination?

Bearing on the Trusts. New York Journal of Commerce. Excessive duties which exclude thance of foreign competition unquesti ably make inordinate prices possible in the domestic markets if combinations are formed to keep them up by suppressing domestic competition. That is exactly what "trusts" are created for, and it is

what "trusts" are created for, and it is exactly what they are accomplishing. It is high protection and consequent high prices, with the potency of enormous profits, that has induced these combina-tions with their inflated capital, and it is what maintains them in pushing more and more to a monopoly control of even the largest of the "protected industries." It is this that enables them to effect their beauted according and efficiencies of nor-It is this that enables them to effect their boasted economics and efficiencies of pro-duction without giving anybody the bene-fit but the sharers in their profits, and to spread the proceeds thick over their expanded securities. This being the case, the removal of duties, or their reduction to a legitimate level where complete re-moval might allow some frail structures to collease which are worth savines, would to collapse which are worth saving, would be a most effectual remedy for the evils which the excessive duties have borne and fostered, and would destroy nothing but the power of a fow to extract exbut the power of a fow to extract ex-cessive gains from the substance of the many. It might wring the water out of some diluted stocks and let the wind from infinited "securities," but it would de-stroy no actual capital; it would not im-povertah our soll, exhaust our mines, dry up our lakes and rivers, paralyze our energies or leave our people impoverished in the midst of an abundance that it only required intelligence and industry to

required intelligence and industry grasp.

Jamaica, Duque de Veragua y de la Vera, Grande de Espana, Senator del Reino, Ca-bellero de la insigne orden del Toisen "Oro Gran Cruz de la Conception de Vila-viciosa, Gentil Hombre de Camara del Rey de Espana."

Hotel at Scattle. Seattle Times.

Seattle Times. That "all things come to him who waits" is especially illustrated in the honor which has come to the Denny Hotel. After waiting for years to be opened and put to use, the hotel will be-gin its public life with the entertainment of the President of the United States.

Mr. Hanna Lacks Experience. Detroit Free Press. Mr. Hanna admits that he was griov-oualy disappointed over the result of the Cleveland election. Mr. Hanna has not been in politics long enough to pretend that he likes to be run down by the other man's read-roller. man's road-roller.

Abraham Lincoln James Russell Lowel

James Bussell Lowell. Life may be given in many ways, And loyally to Truth be scaled As bravely in the closet as the field. Bo bountiful is Fate: But then to stand beside her. When craven churis deride her. To front a lie in arms and not to yield, This shows, methinks, God's plan And measure of a stalwart man. Limbed like the old heroic breeds. Who stand self-poised on manhood's solid earth, Not forced to frame excuses for his hirth, Fed from within with all the strength he needs.

Nature, they say, doth dots, And cannot make a man Baye on some worn-dot plan, Repeating us by rote: For him her Old World molds aside she threw, And, choosing sweet clay from the breast Of the unexhamined West, With stuff untainted shaped a hero new, With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,

Wise, steadfast in the strength true.

With, answer, true, true, How beautiful to see Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed, Who loved his charge, but never loved to isad; One whose meek flock the people joyed to be. Not inred by any cheat of birth, But by his clear-grained human worth, And brave old wisdom of sincerity! They knew that outward grace is dust; They could not choose but trust In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill, And supple-tempered will That bent like perfect sided to spring again and thrust.

and thrust His was no lonely mountain peak of mind, Trusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars. A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors blind; Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined, Fruitful and friendly for all human kind. Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of lofties stars.

Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftie stars, Nothing of Europe here,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still, Ere any names of serf and peer
Could nature's equal scheme deface; Here was a type of the true elder race.
And one of Piutarch's men talked with us fast to face.
I praise him not; it were too late;
And nome innative weakness there must be in him who condescends to victory
Buch as the present sives, and cannot wait, Safe in himself as in a fast.
Bo always firmly he:

ife in himself as in a fate. So always firmly he: Ha knew to bide his time. And can his fame abide. Still patient in his simple failt sublime. Thit the wise years decide. Great captains with their guns and drums. Disturb our judgment for the hour. But at last silence comes: These all are gone, and, standing like a tower.

tower. Our children shall behold his fame. The kindig-earnest, brave, foreseeing man. Bagactone, patient, dreading praise, not

New birth of our new soil, the first Amer-

The gallery boy in Dublin is always a surce of terror to the actors who visit the Iriah city, and many are the stories told of the remarkable suggestions hurled to the actors by the youthful patrons.

It is narrated of Charles Fochter that on one occasion when he was playing in a melodrama he was slowly counting over a sum of money to the villain. Everything depended on whether or not he had enough for the purpose, and the paying and counting was very deliberate, so deliberate, indeed, that a gallery god wearied of the scene, and greatly enlivened the

proceedings by shouting: "Suy, Mr. Fechter, give him a check." On another occasion, when the play was "Monte Cristo"-the hour 12:30 and the end not yet in sight-the curtain rose and discovered Fechter in a contemplative attitude. Not a movement, not a sound. Suddenly a small but clear voice in the gallery remarked with gentle anxiety:

"I hope we are not keeping you up, sir."

Abraham Lincoln.

Mary Livingston Burdick, in Lippincett's, Safe in Fame's gallery through all the years, Our dearest picture hange, your steadfast face,

Whose eyes hold all the pathos of the race Redeemed by you from servitude's sad tears.

And how redsemed? With agony of grief; With ceaseless inbor in war's lurid light; With such deep angulah in each lonely night, Your soul sweat very blood ere came relief.

What crown have you who bore that cross be-

low? Ob, faithful one, what is your life above? Is there a higher gift in God's pure love Than to have lived on earth as Man of Wood

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Youthful, but Persistent Sultor-You will not liced of refusing me some day! "Yes. All pleasures and."-Life.

Tenant-What repairs can I expect on the flar this Spring? Agent-I have told the jan-lior to mend his way.-Chicago Daily News.

Patience-I hear you are breaking in a new girl? Patrice-Well, we've got a new girl, but she seems to be doing the breaking-Yonkers Statesman.

"I don't believe you hold the public in very high esteem.' "My dear sir," rejoined the billionaire, 'you wrong me. If it weren't for the public, where would we look for our prof-its"-Washington Star.

"I don't see why you should say they treat their chauffeur shabbly, when they pay \$400 a month wages." "But you forget that die poor chap has to pay all the fines cut of that."-Brooklyn Life.

A young darkey was asked by his school-teacher to give her a sentence with the word "delight" in it, to show that he understood the use of the word. He quickly replied, "I opened de do' an' de light went out."-Judge.

"Huhi" snorted Subbuha, over his evening paper, that proverb always makes me tired." "What's that dear "I saked his wife. "Too many cooks spoil the bruth." I don't believe there ever was a time when there were 'boo many cooks."-Fhiladelphis Press.

"I folt as if I was going to be sick this week, but now I find that I really cannot," said Mra. Toque. "Why?". "Weil, the hourid dress-maker disappointed me in some perfectly heav-estly invalid grows, and now I simply can't get sick and let my friends see me in my sid gowns."-Baltimore Herald,

A Troublesome Dispatch. London Express. A Genos paper tells this delightful A Genca paper tells this delightful story, at America's expense. When the Duke of Veragua, the descend, ant of Christopher Columbua, visited Chi-cago, he inquired at a telepragh office the charge for a telegram to the City of Columbus of ten words. "Fifteen cents." answered the official, "mot including the signature, which is wired free." Whereupon the Duke wired: "Mayor, Columbus.-Shall visit your city next Monday or Tuesday." And he signed it: "Cristobal Colon de Toledo y Larreategui de la Cerda Ramitres de Baquedanoy Ganta Almirante y Ale-dantado Mayor de las Judias, Marques de Jamáica, Duque de Veragua y de la Vera,