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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1903

# THE STATUS OF THE BLACK MAN.

A negro lecturer is going about the ountry telling admiring audiences of his colored friends that the negro has been great in history, and he puts in these statements as proofs:

When the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons When the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons were painted surages in Europe, Africans or colored nion were Egypt's men of science, ar and letters. Egypt in Africa was the world fountain-head of culture and terraing. The regro made Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, Plate, Socrates, and those who rule Greece. Anotent Rome came from the same source. Hannibal of Carthage made Hom tremble. And yet in these latter days we are asked. What has the negro done? asked. What has the negro done?

Such was the information supplied to an audience in Portland one night this The notion that the people of ancient Egypt, to whom the world is indebted for art, science and the alphabet, were of the negro race, is a curious instance of the childish reasoning so on to the negro mind. Every on who has looked into the subject knows of course, that there was no racial affinity-but the widest ethnic differences between the people of ancient Egypt and all members, branches and type of the negro race. This lecturer says "Africans, or colored." Here is a short way with logic.

Hence the argument continues that the negro gave to Greece all that made her great; that ancient Rome cam from the same source, and the greatness of Phoenician Carthage and Hanniball "And yet in these latter days we are asked, What has the negro

He isn't doing much, with all the advantages he possesses, in these modern times, when he makes grotesqu speeches like this. Such utterances are those of the child mind, in which habits of observation, thought and reasoning have not yet been developed. And this, though there are exceptions, is a gen-eral characteristic of the members of are children.

Souls' Church, New York, develops this view in a powerful article in the Brooklyn Eagle. Taking the blacks as a mass, he deems them children, regardless altogether of their "age"; hence he urges that the negro be treated with the due in the treatment of the child. He not only ought to be educated in the school, but taught to work and made work. "The negro in the South is lazy, because his needs are few and he will work no more than enough to supply them, just because he is a negro. All more than that—all laying up of store for a future that may never be lived, all labor for the moral or intellectual satisfaction of labor-is rejected by him. In the North, where he is unquestionably influenced by his surroundings, he is, in exceptional cases, as faithful and industrious a man as one shall find. But usually where he excels he has gained power of mind and habit of continuity through schooling of the hand as well as those of the head. When the black people were kept busy they were not a vicious race." This is not to say that slavery was their proper condition. But work is; and laborious industry is the first condition of advancement. Dr. McConnell writes:

Let It be understood that I am speaking of the race in bulk. No one could hold in higher honor than I do those few wonderful African men and women who, in the face of difficulties which one would have pronounced insuperable, Washington and his less gifted people. But the fact remains that 8,000,000 of them are children. They have belind them their savage and tropical ancestry. They have the enceless tridifference and lack of forethought, that dis-like of sustained and continuous labor them. feeble and fickle moral ideas which it has taken ourselves thousands of years to our-grow and leave behind. They are here, a burden upon the National conscience and the National intelligence. What can be done with and for them? What ought to be done? Have we the moral strength and enrestness to deal with them-kindly, and, if need be, sternly,

take time and patience-long time and much patience. We have, as Dr. Mcgrown-up children, but with the appetites and some of the capacities of grown men, and with the backwardand helplessness of children. But superficial education in letters alone will not serve. Education in industry, in steadiness, in fonethought and purpose, is just as necessary and even more so; for without these quailties a smatter of books is rather worse than worthless. The status of the negro is the gravest of our National problems; and we seem to have made it far graver by the general suffrage, enacted through the Constitution of the United States. Left to the individual states, it ould have been managed with address and with adaptation to circumstances

taken, but it was a terrible injury both to the country and to the co In the states where the blacks are very numerous it has been reversed, by violence more or less, and the other states have ceased to protest or interfere. All these things must work out their way; but the country must realize that it is ur gravest problem. The negro is here here he is to stay, and here he will multiply, and multiply the faster until he reaches a point of advancement where "prudential reasons" may guide him.

USE AND ABUSE OF SPECULATION The evils resulting from the overed cotton corner are supplying text for a great many sermons on spe

People with narrow-minded views and only superficial knowledge of the matter can see no good in any kind of speculation in futures, and yet the prices and consumption on a compara tively even basis than any other facto that enters into the distribution and sale of our products. The cotton corne was carried too far. It forced prices up to a figure which closed mills on both sides of the Atlantic, threw thousands of operatives out of work, advance prices to a stage where consumption was restricted, and, worst of all, stimu lated the production of cotton in less favored countries, which may eventual become formidable rivals. And yet because a few unscrupulous operators cceeded in getting a strangle-hold on a short cotton crop and created an nnatural situation which caused wide spread misery and loss. It is unjust to ademn the entire speculative system pertaining to dealing in futures.

There is an element of speculation all business transactions, for, no matter what particular commodity a man may be trafficking in, he must deal in fut eres to a certain extent. The grain ex orted must seek his ships in ports thousands of miles away; the banker annot on a moment's notice produc all the money that will be needed t ance a big crop, and he must begin arranging for it before the crop has en harvested, and at a period when ts dimensions are an uncertain quantity. The miller must take his conacts for flour shipments many month n advance, and, no matter how care fully negotiations may be conducted, it is still a "future" transaction, hedged about with speculation. The merchants who purchase manufactured goods, or the manufacturer who purchases ray material, must take this chance on the future of the market, for there are al ways price fluctuations wherever there

business, The speculation of these hard-headed onservative business men differs from that of the stock exchange and produc exchange operators in degree only, and the opportunities for "plunging" in the shipping, milling or mercantile busines are fully as great as on the exchange provided the man engaged is disposed take the same chances in those lin that are taken by the stock operator in his business. Where the stock exchanges and the grain exchanges have proved of benefit to commerce is in th dvance knowledge which they secure and which in turn removes uncertainty supply and demand in the long run reg date prices, and the man who make he best estimate as to what the supply is going to be, and when the trade wil eed it, will make the most money ou of any crop he may be buying or selling These estimates require study and exert investigation not only of the cropof this country, but of other countries Each year finds this wonderful system of collecting statistics and drawing con lusions therefrom approaching nearer to perfection, with an attendant dis-

appearance of the complexities and unertainties. The producer and the legitimate lealer cannot but profit by this infor-The speculator's staff of experts at this season of the year is scattered through the wheat districts, not by ones and twos, but by hundreds, and out of the mass of information which they collecthe railroads, dealers and producers can make deductions which annually be ome more accurate and valuable Proof of the value of this information s shown by the fact that for the past ten years crop estimates made by the "trade" have been so much nearer the actual out-turn than those made by the Government that the latter are quite generally regarded as valueless. Specu ation in futures has its pernicious features, and corners are abominable, but that the system in its entirety performs useful functions is undeniable

A SIMPLE AND JUST REQUIREMENT, The exercise of common sense in judicial decisions is both refreshing commendable. A late example of this is the ruling of County Judge Gregory, of Albany, N. Y., in regard to the nat-uralization of foreigners, he having decided not to admit to citizenship any applicant who cannot answer in under standable English the usual questions regarding his age, place of nativity, the date of his arrival in the United states, and any other question the answer to which will be a simple test of his fitn for American citizenship. In the estimation of Judge Gregory, any man who has been here five years and is still unable to make himself understood in the language of the country is not fit to be admitted to citizenship. If this test were rigidly and impartially applied for a few years, intelligent foreigners would qualify to meet its requirements. As to the others, no simpler device could be conceived whereby they could be kept out of the clutch of unscrupulous votegetters on election day.

American citizenship, as it is usually conferred upon the foreign-born, is an exceedingly cheap thing. That is to say, it is a privilege for which practically no equivalent in patriotism or general acceptability and accountability is required. So far we have been able as a Nation to absorb multitudes into the body politic, to whom even the language of the country in its simplest uses is an unknown tongue, without vitally disastrous consequences. But ion that this thing cannot go on indefinitely without serious menace to our republican institutions. Sultable preparation for citizenship is implied by the requirement of a residence of five years before the conferment of its privileges. It is clear that anything like adequate preparation is impossible without som knowledge of the language in which the Constitution and laws of the United States are written. Indeed, this knowledge may be properly regarded as the alphabet of American citizenship, and it is wise and just to require intending citizens to qualify-not in its literature but in its simpler forms of expression.

The Pomona Grange, for the Columdays ago, asked the Legislature by resthat extreme measure was honestly olution to require each county in the contury; the home rule extorted by that discovery,

state to set aside one acre of ground at intervals of ten miles, on all of the public roads, for the accommodation of camping parties. The motive behind this request is not apparent. In the first place, there is no reason whatever to suppose that any such large number of our people as it is proposed to find camping accommodations for expect or desire to camp along our public high-ways. In the second place, those who want to camp out for a season, or in the course of a journey from one point to another, will probably exercise the inalienable right of the American citizen to halt where weariness or night overtakes them. Again, the farmer of ranchman upon whom the county made demand for an acre of ground might not want to sell, or, being willing, would ask a price that the county could not in justice to the great majority of no amping taxpayers, afford to pay. Still again, these public camping places, if sed to any great or even considerable extent, would require police protection and surveillance, and the supervision of some one paid for that purpose, to see that the campfires were put out when the campers had passed to the next public acre, ten miles farther on. There s not the slightest probability that the Legislature would take such a request into serious consideration, and since, in making it, the good Grangers of Colu bit County have discredited their judg ment as practical men, they wou well at the next meeting of their organization to rescind it.

## THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Ex-Congressman Finerty, the presi dent of the Irish League of America, which is auxiliary to the league Great Britain and Ireland, visits Portland in the interest of the organization of which he is chief. He is a man of ability and high intelligence, and the rish League, both in Ireland and in America, works for the cause of Ire land through constitutional agitation for home rule. The American branch of the league raises money in aid of the cause and forwards it to Ireland to help pay the expenses of the political cam paign. The members of the British Pariament are paid no salary, and th Irish members, who are not able to serve without wages, of course have to be provided for, even as the labor unions of England contribute to the support of labor members of Parlia-

Mr. Finerty expects the land reform neasure will become a law, but he be lieves that the movement for home rule and an independent Irish Parliament will continue until victory is wor There is nothing extravagant in this expectation. The leaders of the Conservative party confess that they do not expect the passage of the land-grant ill will end the agitation for home rule; they only expect that it will some thing abate the present mood of pop-ular discontent and make the work of governmental reform in Ireland easier to attain.

Goldwin Smith, an old-time Gladstor an and supporter of Irish home rule, in a recent article "On the Unhappy History of Ireland," contributed to the New York Evening Post, not only thinks that the pressure for home rule will continue until it is granted, but is lisposed to believe that Ireland will never be content with anything short absolute independence. The of Ireland is an unhappy one, full of incidents, but pathetic and romantic she may be said to be the victim of cirmstances, political and geographical which she did not create, just as the South suffers today from social evils and political prejudices which she in perited but did not originally The quarrel of England and Ireland since the days of Queen Elizabeth has en an enmity of race with the superadded enmity of religion. In the great English revolution that began in 1640 both sides massacred each other like devils, without mercy. Cromwell was a hard master, but he was far better than anarchy, for while under the laws of war of that day and even of Wellington's day, he put to the sword the armed garrison of a city that was stormed after rejecting summons to surrender, nevertheless in Ireland he hanging a soldier who had stolen a fowl. Cromwell was a better ruler than Strafford. He united Ireland as well as Scotland to England, and thus termi-nated the reign of local faction. He gave Ireland the free trade which was her greatest necessity. His son, Henry, was an able and upright Governor. He sent Ireland an upright Chief Justice; nd while he could not suffer the cele bration of mass, since it then meant political rebellion, nevertheless he declared his respect for liberty of concience. Even Lord Clarendon, in his history, bears emphatic testimony to the growth of prosperity in Ireland under the rule of Cromwell, but the Restoration undid Cromwell's work. The union of Ireland with England was severed and Ireland was reduced again to the state of a dependency. The blessing of free trade, given Ireland by Cromwell, was taken away and English protectionism excluded Irish cattle from the English market. The wool trade, the staple of Irish industry, was killed, and even the linen trade was half stole by bonuses given to the English trade The frightful anti-Catholic penal code, which followed the conquest of Ireland by William III, reduced the Catholic Irish to helots, proscribed their religion excluded them from the franchise, from freehold ownership, from professions from higher education, from the guardianship of their own children, from the possession of arms. Under this code the son of a Catholic by turning

Protestant was able to reduce his father to a life interest in the estate. This barbarous anti-Catholic was stimulated by the memory of Louis XIV's dragonades of the French Protestants and the burning of heretics in the fires of the Inquisition. Goldwin Smith says: "By the joint operation of the penal code and protectionism, the native and Catholic Irish, five-sixths of the population, were reduced economic ally to penury and socially to degrada-The bold, reckless spirits became smugglers on the sea or highway-men on land. Thousands of Irish besentee landlords ground their tenants through middlemen, who often sublet and thus formed "a hierarchy of extorlecting the tithes of a state church utterly odious to the Irish Catholic. Dean Swift said that the bishops sent by the English government to Ireland behaved so much in the spirit of highwaymen as to recall the grim humor of the oldtime Irish chief, who, in the fifteenth century, excused himself for the sacrilege of burning a cathedral by saying that he "thought the archbishop was in it." Then came the dreadful years of famine in the middle of the eighteenth

Grattan of England's necessity in her struggie ruggle with America was' adow than substance; the dre was' mor rebellion of 1798 was followed by the act of union; O'Connell, after a long struggie, obtained Catholic emancipation and the extinction of tithes; Gladstone disestablished the Angilcan Church in Ireland and Gladstone and Parnell made a beginning of the policy of radical land tenure reform legislation Given a small country with a congested population, a population rent by hater of race, of religion, and no wonder her history has been so unhappy that Goldwin Smith sees no content for Ireland

short of independence. The prospect of the early removal of the tanks of the Standard Oil Company to ample grounds, where neither the city will be menaced by the always possible explosion in case of fire, will be greeted with satisfaction by all classes of citizens. It has been difficult to dea with this matter, for obvious reasons The city cannot afford, and certainly does not desire, to place a handicay upon any legitimate business that is here in response to a demand. Neither can it afford to permit a business the stock in trade of which, under conditions that may occur at any time, is highly dangerous to surrounding property, to be carried on either in a busi district. The proposed removal of the oil tanks, therefore, to an eight-acre tract outside the city limits, and still accessible, is a promised solution of the perplexing question which no doubt receive the indorsement of the

Joseph Eppinger, one of the members of the defunct grain firm in San Fran-cisco, testified in court that he never knew just what his salary was, but that he drew about \$1000 per month more than his salary. The financial condition of the firm when the crash came would indicate that Mr. Eppinger must have thought his salary was about the same as that of Charles M. Schwab, and the rest of the Eppingers and Ett lingers undoubtedly thought they ought to draw as big a salary as that which was taken by Joseph. The farther the courts proceed with their investigations of the Eppinger failure the stronger becomes the belief that California bankers and warehousemen must offer excellent subjects for gold brick and "green goods" peddlers.

In "Ten Years in Oregon," by Daniel Lee and J. H. Frost, published in 1844, there is an account of one "Elisha Ezekiel," who is said to have come to Oregon with the California party-the is, with Ewing Young-in 1834. title to distinction was that he "built us a pair of good cartwheels, the first were made in the Walamet." doubt the name "Eilsha Ezekiel" was a fictitions one. He was a young fellow, merely a bubble on the waves of time who didn't, for some reason, give his whole name or true name, and after this single mention disappeared forever And yet his name got into a book that is sought seventy years later; which is better luck for preservation of a name than happens to most of us.

Reports from the Williamette Valley express some apprehension over the ap pearance of the hop lice. With these reports comes the qualifying statement that the yards of up-to-date growers, where spraying has been carefully attended to, will not suffer. This indicates that hopgrowing, like fruitgrowing, truck farming or any other branch of the agricultural industry, must be enducted on business principles if profitable results are to be expected Hopgrowing would be pleasant and profitable if the vine would grow and e product mature, without any effort on the part of man. As it will not do this, it remains for man to work, or else be satisfied when his crop is ruined because of his inattention.

A more pitiful and at the same time : more revolting sight has seldom been witnessed in the Municipal Court in this city than that of the young girl, Violet Stinet, barely 17 years old, and in the strictly protected noncombatants, last stages of consumption, yet refusing to forsake the haunts of vice in which she has lived for some months and return to the home of her mother for the few weeks of life that remain to her. Death has many times estab lished his claim as a benefactor of suffering humanity, and will again when this wretched young creature passes into his dark domain

In some ways Portland is far behind 'progressive" cities. Not merely in journalism. red and vellow-though ome effort has recently been made this direction-but in the drama. Here are some titles from the Baltimore News: "The Evil Men Do," "When Women Love," "When Women Sin,"
"Her First False Step," "Too Proud to Beg," "The Price of Honor," "The White Slave" and "The Factory Girl." Evidently we need more of the yellow

The record made by bloodhounds on the Pacific Slope in the chase after escaped convicts within the past year proves conclusively that the one addition to its force that the Oregon Penitentiary does not need is a brace of these brutes. Their utter inability to keep and follow the scent of Tracy a matter of recent history. This record has been repeated in the pursuit of the California convicts now at large. Briefly stated, "the dogs found some trails, but soon lost the scent."

This from the New Orleans Picayune Great fleas have little fleas to bite 'em; This was said by the witty Samuel But-

Nay; this was said by a greater than Samuel Butler; it was said by Jonathan Swift. Yet it is not quoted as Swift wrote it-though the sense is the same.

Yesterday's telegraphic news from Seattle reports the breaking of an "unofficial world's record" in a running race. There is probably no other point on the Pacific Coast where so many world's records of the "unofficial" brand are lying around loose, and it is not to be wondered at that one gets

secretary of the State Game Fish Protective Association of Mary-land bears the name of Oregon Milton Dennis; and he writes his name in full. But it ought not to happen that one whose name begins with Oregon ends with Dennis.

The richest gold strike ever made in Colorado is in a mine owned by John D. Rockefeller. "Them as has gits." He was no bad philosopher who made

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS What? Do They Camble in Astorial

Astoria Astorian, The gambling question has aroused Ex-gene. It took the suicide of a prominer young man to do the arousing, but now every game is closed lighter than a drum It will be necessary for something simi-lar to occur in Astoria before the municipal officials wake up.

## Hard to Suit Some People,

Mard to Suit Some People.

Medford Mail.

It is a noticeable fact that the criticisms of Frank C. Baker, as chairman of the Republican Central Committee, are all printed in papers of opposite political faith. It's a shame that the gentlemen composing the cemmittee didn't elect some one chairman who would not be so obnoxious to our Democratic friends.

#### The Measure of Patriotism

Medford Inquirer.

The man that howls the loudest about patriotism and loyalty to the flag generally the one who will do the least to defend it in time of need. Nearly always say much, but when occasion demands he is ready for business.

## A Pointer for Portland Police,

Dalles Times-Mountaineer. The Dalles is decidedly out of fashio While other towns can have hold-ups and robberies right along. The Dalles hasn't had any of this sort of amusement for several menths. This is accounted for by the fact that the officers keep a close lookout for tough characters and them out of town whenever they show themselves within the city limits. themselves within the city

#### Nothing Is Criticised Like Success Medford Mail.

If an Oregonian succeeds in securing dimost any kind of a Federal appointment the is immediately criticised in unmeas suasion. John Barrett is a case in point But the fact remains that Barrett has held many positions and has never failed to discharge the duties of his office credto discharge the duties of his office cred

## He Makes His Work Count.

Eugene Register. That fellow John Barrett, lately ap-pointed Minister to Argentina, is alway ing something. He has just had an audience with President Roosevett at Oyster Bay and secured from him the assurance that he would recommend, in forthcoming message to Congress, a liberal appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. Barrett is too progressive and ambitious to suit some people, his energy and activity are a benefit

# How About It, Colonel Gantenbeln

Medford Inquirer.

The new reorganization of the Oregon National Guard is one of the rankest proceedings which has ever taken place n thestate. Under the order of things Fortland gots nearly overything, including the officers, while some companie like the one at Grant's Pass, have beeforced to disband. The Portland ho takes everything in sight her highwaymen leave, and the rest of the state stands makes no effort to fence up the animal.

# A Picule That Is a Picule.

Snohomish Tribune.

A new sort of holiday has been inauguated in some of the Western Washing ton towns, that should become more an more popular and recur as often as pracable. It is "Stump Day." Instead of uning picnic attire and standing around looking bored, all day, the men strip for business and wrestle with stumps, logs, etc., in the street, build big bonfires and have a general "clarin" up" time. The ladies do their part in serving extra nice meals. Thus is civic beauty and convelence advanced.

# Unensiness Out at Ashland,

Ashland Tribune. It is difficult for residents of this part the state to understand why a lawle condition, evidenced by an almost daily chronicle of hold-ups and other crimes should continue in the city for so long a time. What kind of par-alysis is it that renders the government of that city so helpless against the thugs, thieves and hobos who ply their criminal avocations with such frequency and escape arrest by the police? I Portland will have acquired reputation as San Francisco.

# No Renson for Stinginess Here,

Albany Democrat. Portland people are elated over the prospect of the President Indorsing the Lewis and Clark Exposition in his com-ing message to Congress. A generous indorsement will probably mean a good porcoriation for the Fair. Certainly there is just as much occasion for a lib-eral appropriation for this Fair as there was for the St. Louis Fair. On principle it is very doubtful if it is the province of the Government to spend money for such things, but, as long as it is the policy followed there should be no discrimina-

Sunnyside Sun.

Speak of taking advantage of opportu-nities. A certain gentleman of foreign extraction, living not a thousand miles from Ziliah, exacted toll from all haulers from Ziliah, exacted toil from all haulers of loose hay passing that way in a very ingenious manner. The road at his farm makes an abrupt turn, at which he placed a very strong and high post. Then he dug a ditch on the side of the road opposite the corner, thus obviating the possibility of a wide turn, the post serving to pull the hay from the side of the load, thereby enabling him to feed three load, thereby enabling him to feed three load, thereby enabling him to feed three loads. cows free of cost to him the entire Winter. This is a fact. We have seen such
opportunities, but we are too much of a
gentleman to take advantage of anything, and thus we are poor.

Aurray
came to the lectures delivered by Trench
to the Philological Society in London,
which dweit on the need for improved
word-history in dictionaries, and so laid
the foundation of the great Oxford English Dictionary, which has for its special

New York Times.

One guess is as good as another as to what the British government means to do, but a cauvass of the shipping trade would probably show that intelligent guesses all point in one direction. Having got Mr. Morgan involved in hard-and-fast agreements which insure the English character of the fleet of the International Maccontile Marine so far as the ware was Mercantile Marine so far us the came was British before the merger, and taken care that the operation of the company shall remain under British influence, and insured all the business possible for Brit-ish shippards, and retained a mortgage upon its ships in case of war which would permit it to withdraw them from trade and make them adjuncts to the British navy, and enlisted a considerable block of navy, and enlisted a considerable block of "Yankee" capital in magnifying the importance of Great Britain in the carrying trade, it proposes adequately to punish the impertinence of the adventurous Yankes in meddling with matters which did not concern him by making the Cunard Line a special protage of the government, subsidizing it exclusively, and using it as a blub to beat the life out of the New Jersey corporation which undertook to merge British lines and move their offices to New York. What advantage Mr. Morgan and his associates have obtained, or gan and his associates have obtained, or hope to obtain, 'from the merger, does not appear; what advantage this country can gain from it would have to be searched for with a microscope of high power. The reluctance of the management of the mer-ger to give any information concerning its plans and its probable future leaves every plans and its processes titure severs every-one free to think what seems to him most reasonable, and if the conclusion is reached in the absence of authoritative statements that the International Mer-cantile Marine is undergoing something very like persocution, that conclusion will

## PARRY SHOULD BE MUZZLED.

Chicago Inter Ocean David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, has ut-tered his voice again. It is indeed deplor-able that the National Association of Man-ufacturers should have continued him in its presidency, and so become in a way re-sponsible for his whirling words. For he is one of those advocates who injure their own cause every time they speak.

is one of those advocates who injure their own cause every time they speak.

"Organized labor," he told the Furniture Association at New York on Monday, "is keying claim to rights of sovereignty that have not often been exercised by the most despotic governments. Its entire warfare is being conducted to compet the country to acknowledge that no man shall work and no industry be operated without its consent."

That is one of those half-truths that are more dangerous to the public peace than could be any number of whole lies. Such atterances both deceive friends and enrage opponents.
That there are men in labor organiza

tions whose purposes are those described by Parry may be admitted. So there are crary inventors whose main object in building flying machines is to invade the moon. But to attack all labor organiza-tions, and to denounce the whole idea of labor organization, because of the Debses, is as foolish as to demand the repeal of the patent laws because of crary in-

Such men as George F. Baer and David M. Parry, with their wild denunciation of everything and everybody that they per-sonally dislike, do more to threaten the peace of the Nation and bring on socialsm than all the labor agitators that eve raved. The ignorance and the stupidity with which they defend the rights of property go far to convince thousands that there may be, after all, something in the socialistic theory that property is rob

The labor agitator who advocates violence is soon detected and muzzled. The capitalistic agitator who advocates vicience should be muzzled with equitness, for he, too, is society's dan-

#### DICTIONARIES OR "WORD BOOKS." A Lecture Full of Facts by Dr. Murray.

Dr. Murray delivered an interesting lectues in London about dictionaries, a sum mary of which is published in the London

The word "dictionarium," he said, ap-

peared first in 1235, and, though "dictionary" was used in its modern sense in 1542, it had not then ousted either the more correct word "wocabulary" or the fanciful titles which early compilers liked to employ. The contents of the earliest dictionaries were not arranged in alph betical order, but under subject headings it is only since the end of the 18th cen-tury that the alphabetical arrangement has become universal in Europe—an ar-rangement which is responsible for the wrongful application of the title "diction ary" to any work treating of subjects-e.g., cabinetrnaking or national blogra-phy—in alphabetical order. A dictionary is properly a book about words. After remarking on the extreme antiquity tabulated translations of words fro one language into another the lecturer passed to English dictionaries, which he declared to be, not the work of one or of several men, but a growth developed through the ages. They began with the

glosses—that is, the explanations in easy Latin or English—of bard Latin words, written by the monks between the lines of the manuscript. The glosses grew into translations, and collections of glosses by this monk or that from all the sources available to him made glossaries or dictionaries. Little by little English supplanted the easy Latin explanations, anothe words were arranged in a rudimen long ago as 1000 A. D., Latin-English tary alphabetical order, thus forming, s etionaries. The uneducated Norman verthrew English learning, and it wa to till the 15th century that the reviva ame. Two Latin-English dictionaries ame. Two Latin-Logish "Catholic he "Promptorium" and the "Catholic Anglicanum," were produced in this cen tury, and the following century, unde the influence of the Renascence, brought forth Sir Thomas Eliot's Dictionary, Bar-rett's Alvearie and many others. The year 1514 showed the beginning of the modern language school. Mary Tudor married Louis of France, and Prisgrave wrote for her his "Eclaircissement de la langue francaise"—a heavy volume, and in the case of both the English and the French languages the earliest instance of their union with another modern lar guage. The year that saw the authorized version of the Bible saw also dictionaries of English with French, Italian and Spanish, and a polygiot ish, and a polygiot dictionary of il tongues appeared in 1817. The Renascence filled the English language with strange words, and in the year 1894 was published the first attempt at a purely English distingues, the "Table Alphabeticali." The first book with the title of "An English first book with the title of "An English Dictionary" was published in 1632. These works were mainly compiled for the use of "women and other unskilled persons." In the year 1731 appeared the first attempt at a complete dictionary of the English language, remarkable also for the introduction of the etymological treatment of words—that of Nathaniel Balley. His follo edition muhilabed in 1739 was His folio edition, published in 1730, was the working basis of Dr. Johnson's dic-tionary. In the reign of Anne-an age of rest and subsidence from troubleswhen the language had reached maturity, the demand arose for a standard dic-tionary which should fix forever (a child-like and pathetic aim) the correct usage. Pope interested himself in the plan. It fell to Johnson to execute it, at a cost of time labor and money that far exceeded the original calculations of himself or his syndicate of booksellers. The specially new feature of the work was the quota-tions, all gathered by Johnson himself

# feature the full and accurate history of The Soldier's Dream.

each word.

me back.

The weary to sleep and the wounded to die. When reposing that night on my pallet of

At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw And thrice ere the morning I dr

array,
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track;
Twas Autumn, and sunshine array on the wa;
To the home of my fathers, that welcome

Then pledged me the wine cup, and fondly I From my home and my weeping friends never

Stay, stay with us-rest, thou art weary and

# NOTE AND COMMENT-

The highway robbers are more like secnd-story man. Portland people pay more attention to

oses than to bables, People will acquire a horror of washtands if many more diamond rings are

left in the soap dishes The City Park has a new nut-cracker, It is to be hoped that he's wiser to his

job than the one in the Courthouse 'Ludin' to Sam Morris, it is foolish to say that Americans are becoming In-

dians; it is the Indians that are becoming Americans, In view of his appointment to the Naional Farmers' Congress, Bryan will

have to spend some time studying the It must be admitted that the St Louis

Fair has the Lewis and Clark beaten in one respect. We can't raise wind enough to tear up the buildings. Chinese exclusion may be the flower of

fine civilization, but forcibly to deport a man that has been in the country 16 years is little more than barbarous.

So they have opened Emmet's grave to see if the body is really there? If it were we would be no better pleased, and if it were not, how the orators would suf-

A wharf in New York collapsed in circumstances similar to those attending the bridge accident here, and in both cases there are people to say that the crowd was foolish to stand on public and presumably safe structures.

When we read in a brief dispatch from Now York that Alice France, formerly a well-known actress, died suddenly in a cheap lodging-hause, it as if the curtain had momentarily risen at the end of the play and showed us the heroine being carried off the stage in a hearse.

## In the Californian Jungles. First Convict-I always was against

mion men joining the militia. Second Convict-Wat t'ell, Bill; who'd get in the way of the Sheriffs?

# Bryan's Double-Jointed Hope,

Mr. Bryan has a new candidate for the mination in the person of John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, Ill. Bryan says: "Mr. Bookwalter is a farmer and a business man; one should be popular in the East and the other in the John W. Bookwalter, in a black Prince

rt, speaks to the Bankers' Dear friends, pray listen to my spiel-

The Nation is a great big store,

To bring in shekels for the wise-

That's my long suit-as business man, I'd never touch the trusts or roads, In brief, unceda choice like me, A pure and simple business man.

"Jack" Bookwalter, in his shirt sleeses, ad-Well, boys, I'm giad to see you all, or here is kindly meant;

Your presence here is kindly I want to go to Washington, And be the farmer President These smart chaps from the banks and stores

To Congress have too often went The country's getting tired of them, And wants a farmer President. You'll get your seeds and young stock free, For freight you needn't pay a cent, You'll held a mortgage on Jim Hill, When I'm the farmer President,

# A Fiddler's Green.

Yesterday we told how the "other felw" in the sailors' boarding-house bustness did his work. This is how

It was a deep-sea sailor that strolled down Hiver street
And went up to a sailors' home that looked
as neat as meat;
Inside the house was specious, and clean as

The sailor stared and asked himself: "It it heaven that I'm in?" A venerable lady with a very smiling face,

Who fixed the saflors' socks and things, was matron of the place;
"Your room," said she, "Is ready," and the
sailor in amaze
Was led up to the finest room he'd seen since
boybood's days.
Upon the floor in wide array was apread a

brand-new kit-Sou'westers,

seys all hand-knit. Penjackets, dungaree and socks, with spools Such wes

Such wealth the startled sallorman had never seen before.

And when he came to supper he shook about the legs, For every man had three big plates of "new-laid" ham and eggs.

Six weeks the saliorman lived thus, as if it were a dream, And then he saw a deep-sea bark hove short out in the stream

out in the stream,
The matron saked him if he'd like to ship for
London town,
And if he would, she'd see the boy would
bring his baggage down.
The sailor shipped aboard the bark, a very The skipper passed the word to have the

hands all lay aft. He told them that he'd paid their bills, ten He tood them that he'd paid their bills, ten dollars was the lot.

The satiorman was so surprised he dropped as he were shot.

"They've killed 'im with their kindness" was what the skipper said.

#### 'So p'raps they'll leave the new routine and take to dope instead." PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Ho-Worse; he has two hands and a mouth, -Harvard Lampoon.

Customer-To what do you attribute the great cleansing power of your soap? Dealer-To judicious advantaing.—Chicago Dally News. Uncts Hi-Ain't you enjoyin' yerssif, Mi-randy, seein' the waves sloshin' about? Aunt Mirandy-No; seein' all them suds reminds me of washin' day.-Chicago News.

Mrs. Brirely-Do you ever have any doubts about the truth of what your husband tells you? Mrs. Radger-Never, I know he couldn't tell the truth if he tried.—Town Topics.

He-We must economize. Suppose, darling,

that you try your hand at making your own clothes. She-Oh, George, dear, I never could do that. Suppose I begin by trying to make yours.—Illustrated litts.

Hiobhs-The cable to Alaska ought to make

Hoose-line case to Amasa ought to make it easier for the gold-hundrers to get money. Stobbs-I fail to see how. Hiobbs-They can send home for it now.-Philadeiphia Record.

Gld Lawyer-Why do you feel that your client will lose his case? Have you exhausted every means at your disposal to-... Young Lawyer-No, but I have exhausted all the means at his disposal--Philadeiphia Press. means at his disposal.-Philadelphia Press Mrs. Closefist-Oh, do give me a new bon-net, my dear! It will set all my friends taiking. Closefist-If you're after notoriety, why don't you get the old made over? That will make your friends talk twice as much.

Judge. First Scot-Wot sort o' minister has ye got-ten, Geordie? Second Scot-Oh, weel, he's muckle worth. We seldom get a glint o' him; six days o' the week he's envess'ble, and on seventh he's incomprehens'ble.-Ram's

en soldier to

on soldier to

con isn't he? Jess—Yes; he proposed to her

on her birthday. Tess—I wonder what he
said! Jess—Nothing. He just made her a

present of an engraved plate and a bundred
wisiting eards in the name of "Mrs. William

Timmid, nos McCoy."—Philadelphia Press.

# Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had

And the sentinel stars sat their watch in the sky; And thousands had sunk to the ground over

straw, By the wolf-scaring fagot that guarded the

Methought from the battlefield's dreadful

flew to the pleasant fields traversed so Foung; heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft, And knew the sweet strain that the corn reapers sung.

to part; My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er, And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of