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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

#### THE LANCE OF JUSTICE. Charles F. Amidon, Federal Judge for

the District of North Dakota, says in a recent number of The Outlook that administration of the criminal law in America has broken down. The machine, he adds, has become unworkable. If this is true, it is no more than has happened to every system of jurisprudence known to history. Instead of being an orderly evolution, as some imagine, or pretend to imagine, the law invariably, when left to itself and the lawyers, falls into chaos. It becomes confusion worse confounded. It resembles nothing on earth quite so much as a tropical jungle, where thorns, briers and creeping vines intertwined and entangled buffle the traveler and shelter the bloodthirsty tiger. Law begins as a plain and simple set of rules which any man can understand and which it takes no especial acuteness of intellect to apply; but gradually, under the manipulation of the lawyers, it accumulates precedents, distinctions, exceptions, contradictions and fictions, until no human brain can remember them all and no intellect can understand them. Gibbon tells how this process went on with the Roman law and how finally Justinian, to bring back the roaring farce of court procedure to something like common sense, set a corps of learned doctors at work simplifying it. They may have succeeded somewhat in the attempt, but their simplified system occupied the wits of Europe for several centuries and is not too well understood to this day. .

The same thing has happened to our

own law. Its rules and principles lie scattered through numberless volumes of statutes, revised and otherwise, re-ports of judicial decisions in endless array, digests, textbooks and codes. It beyond the power of any man even to read them all, much less to master their contents. The state of jurisprudence is a scandal to civilization. It is the only product of the human mind which lays claim to the title of science and at the same time discards all the methods of science. Science tends always toward simplicity. It aims to formulas like that of gravitation or Taylor's theorem in mathematics. The law tends toward diffuseness, complexnesses to a real revolution. A visitor allel of north latitude to the middle of from a world ruled by reason would the channel which separates the conti criminal jurisprudence had been produced in a madhouse.

It is like a horse tangled in a picket rope which kicks, tosses and rears and ends by throwing himself helplesely on the ground. The final outcome of the greater part of our judicial proceedings is simply zero, a tumble headlong to earth and nothing more. Amidon says that as long ago as 1887 some 46 per cent of our criminal cases had to be tried more than once on account of error in the proceedings, and since that date matters have gone from bad to worse. Of course a new trial means that the former one was pure waste of time, money and effort. It is so much water spilled on the sand of the And the saddest circumstance of the farce is that it is so needless. England, whose laws are substantially the same as our own, only a triffe more than 3 per cent of criminal cases are reversed for error. Why cannot our criminal courts work as surely and economically as those of Britain? reason lies in a little rule which the lawyers have devised for their own emolument as they have so many other things. This ingentous and fatal rule is that error in the trial of a case in plies prejudice. That is to say, the admission of an improper bit of evidence, no matter how trifling, an erroneous instruction to the jury, no matter how inconsequential, nay, even the refusal of the Judge to read an Instruction which the lawyers demand, no matter how silly it may be it it is only legalany of these things is presumed to ejudice the rights of one party or the other and may be made the ground for a new trial. An instance in point is the case of the convicted packers in Kansas City, who have filed the regulation "bill of exceptions," not one of which remotely touches the merits of their case, though under the rules of American criminal practice it will probably

record to see whether the so-called error actually injured either party; they pree that it did without investigation. In England, Judge Amidon states, the practice is never to allow a new trial unless one of the parties has suffered a substantial wrong. Our criminal pro-cedure is a matter of form and ceremony where the merits of the controversy cut little or no figure. Judge Amidon cites a case in Illinois which

The higher courts do not examine the

game of fox and geese, where the Judge is the goose and the lawyers are the foxes. If the Judge slips through the trial without making an error he wins the game, though this seldom hap-pens. If the lawyers catch him tripping on any point of law, even the most insignificant, they win. Hence a trial is nothing more than a contest of wits between the Judge and the lawyers. They lay traps for him, ask him al sorts of outlandieh questions on ob-scure and forgotten points of law, and prepare long lists of silly "instructions" for him to read to the jury. On the spur of the moment, without delibera-tion, he must decide whether the instructions are proper or not; he must like a schoolboy on examination, and if

higher court orders a new trial. To such a ridiculous farce has the adninistration of criminal law descended. udge Amidon remarks that if a man has plenty of money there is no par-ticular reason why he should ever be punished for crime, and we all know that what he says is true. Hence the rule of mobs in this country to supply the defects of the law. In all the doninione of the British crown, which include more than one-fifth of the earth's and surface, there has not been a m execution in the last seventy-five years. In America they grow more common every month with circumstances of inreasing cruelty and horror. For all his we may thank the lawyers, and it is not the only debt we owe them, by any means.

### HERE IS THE DEFENSE.

The organ of our local pluto-aristoc racy now pretends to denounce "th "the cret work of the franchise-grabbers' -its own phrase.

were these franchise-grab bers, pray? Its own proprietors and publishers, representatives of the first families, who stole the franchises of Portland, made the charter to fit in with the franchises and the franchises to fit in with the charter; held back the enactment of the charter by the Legislature till action on the franchises could be completed in the Common Council of. Portland; then went again to the Leg-islature and secured an act to validate the sale of the franchises, sold them and put four million dollars into their pockets, as clear profit on the deal. This "secret work of the franchise grabbers," now confessed as such by he organ, was done by the men who have supplied and are supplying the money for publication of this organ,

"But why didn't The Oregonian prevent our owners from stealing the franchises?" This is the substance of organ's present plaint. Was the business of The Oregonian to head Republican textbook. The Nation can us off, hold us up and prevent the perhaps endure the exactions of the steal." The Oregonian is to blame. \*\*I± knew, or ought to have known, about our big steal; it ought to have known that we intended it. Why didn't it frustrate us? The Oregonian is a traitor!"

are its directors, secretary and treas-

This is the stuff, or the substance of it, that Ladd, Mills, Teal et al. cause their organ to publish from day to day. Though not put quite in this way, here Why didn't The Oregonian the goods. were at. Puerile excuse! It ought to have known us well enough to know that we were out for everything in sight!"

# THE ROUNDARY DISPUTE.

The middle of the channel of a navigable stream has from earliest days peen used as a portion of the bound ary line between counties, states and even nations. There are so many water courses throughout the world, so located that the running of a boundary line across them or around them would be awkward and impracticable. Land lines were unable even to meet the requirements of Great Britain and the United States, and when the 49th parallel was fixed on as the base for a sum up great bodies of fact in terse | boundary between the two countries in order to avoid taking in an insignificant portion of Vancouver Island, It became necessary to change the word ity and obscurity. Nothing could be ing of the boundary description so that less of a science or present fewer like- it read "westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of instantly decide that our system of nent from Vancouver Island, thence southerly through the middle of said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Ph-

The location of the "middle of the channel," which was selected as the boundary line between Oregon and Washington, remained unquestioned for a great many years, and through possession, occupation and custom the people who have property interests in the territory which is now under dispute at the mouth of the Columbia would seem to have rights which cannot be encroached on for the purpose of adding prestige to the State of Washington. The main point on which the claim of Washington is based is that the ship channel has changed since the boundary was established, nearly half a century ago. This fact would hardly seem to justify re-establishment of boundary lines and the jeopardizing of boundary line was the channel that for great and much more frequent. The years was recognized in the partition and sale of lands, even the Government of the United States admitting Oregon's rights by accepting from this state a deed to Sand Island, which, under the damage to the Winter wheat, which, as claim of the Washingtonians, not have been under the jurisdiction of

The shouling of the north channel and the attendant deepening of the south channel are due only in small part to natural causes. The driving of fishtraps, dredging and building of breakwaters by the Government, and grain will, as usual, be cut for hay. even the jetty at the mouth of the river, have all contributed in closing to deepwater navigation the old original channel. It was first abandoned by vessels for convenience in reaching Astoria, the only port of entry at the mouth of the river, and the Government and the people have for many years worked to deepen the south channel, while that along the north shore was abandoned. But if the contention of the Washingtonians were admitted, and the ship channel now in use were officially es tablished as a new boundary line, it is extremely probable that a few years hence another boundary commission would be engaged in shifting the line back where it was originally estab-

seaward from the north side of the crop in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, river. It is also known that there is As there has never been a possibility had been on trial for two years and more than a slight prospect for a north-that this year's crop for the three still the lawyers had not permitted the bank railroad terminating at a point states, both Spring and Winter wheat, question of the guilt or innocence of the accused to come before the court. Somewhere on the Washington side of would exceed 50,000,000 bushels, eve the accused to come before the court. There will be under the most favorable circum Criminal trials have degenerated into a little or no difficulty in opening up the stances, the hot wave was quite useful benefit fund.

south side of the river. The action of the north jetty on the islands and sandspits lying inside of the river is, of urse, problematical, but with a good, strong current sweeping down the north shore from Harrington's Point it s not at all improbable that the river would again cut through the Washing-ton side of Sand Island and the ownership of the territory now in dispute would again revert to Oregon, where it originally belonged and quite properly

If the United States Supreme Court, structions are proper or not; he must which has jurisdiction over such inter-inswer all the lawyers' tricky questions like a schoolboy on examination, and if of the Washingtonians at this time, it is highly probable that the same reasons which might now seem to demand a decision in Washington's favor would a few years hence be put forward for the purpose of again restoring the land to Oregon. An endless amount of trouble for the two states and for the property-owners will be avoided if the indary line is permitted to re where it has been for nearly half a

## MR. BRYAN'S COLLAPSE.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Mr. Bryan's hopes of the Presidency must be doomed to a third and final destruction, for madness has fallen upon him. What else could have made him commit the absurdity of recurring to his old free-silver do trine and declaring that he still cherished it? He believes in bimetallism as much as he ever did, such are his own words, and the plain inference from est money is by no means terminated. It must all be fought over again, with what result no man knows. The Eastern papers without discrimination of party take his words in this sense, and indeed no other is possible. The New York World utters a cry of execration and despair over his consummate folly The Brooklyn Eagle, which has never loved Bryan, joyously shouts "I told you so" and quotes the lamentations of World in glee,

Had Mr. Bryan set out with the disinct purpose to turn the coming Congressional elections in favor of the Republicans and ruin his own aspirations to the Presidency, he could have de ised nothing more effectual than this London speech reviving the dead and heresy of free silver. chilled the enthusiasm of his friends It has heartened his enemies in his own party. It has encouraged the Republicans with hopes of victory in sections where, up to the publication of his speech, they expected defeat. It more than counterbalances the expected stand-pat article in the forth tariff for a few more years, but the horrors of repudiation it will not endure

Mr. Bryan's London pronouncemen shows that, contrary to almost uni-versal opinion, he has advanced little in wisdom or power of thought during the years of his enforced retirement. With the ample opportunity for reflec tion upon his past follies which he has is the real gist of it. "We are the enjoyed it was reasonable to suppose franchise-grabbers. We got away with that he had discerned some of his more flagrant errors and resolved to disstop us? It says it didn't know what card them. But nothing of the kind has happened. The most flagrant and patent of them all he still hugs to his osom like a beloved infant and doubtless he will continue to hug it till the

end of his days. In his method of dealing with noney question Mr. Bryan shows that he cannot distinguish between pighead ed obstinacy and consistency. ever opinions he has once expressed right or wrong, have thereby becomsacred to him, and he will always hold them. In his own estimation he can make no mistakes. His views must never change. He aspires to imitate the Almighty in being the same yesterday, today and forever; what he attains is a perpetuity of folly. Those who hoped that the Democratic party had at last found in Mr. Bryan a leade with a resolute patriotism, a power of thought and a determined will which would make him a worthy rival of the best men in the Republican party must now confess to disappointment; and the disappointment is eerlous, for the wel fare of the country is safest when the range of ability in both parties is high. Whom will the Democrats find now to replace their idol so quickly and irretrievably fallen?

# THE CROP-DAMAGE BUGABOO.

The crop-damage scares, which have been put in circulation in the Pacific Northwest in the last three weeks, are perhaps no worse than those of a number of seasons in the past. Neither is the damage actually done to the wheat crop by the hot weather of more serious proportions than that of a number of former seasons. But the effect of this general disposition to make a bad matter worse is more serious than in any former season, for the reason that there are hundreds of new homeseekers coming into the country and they are likely to get the impression that we are subject to crop failures, and some of them will return to their old homes, while a large number of land titles. The others will go to Canada, where land channel first known as the official is chemper and crop damage just as

It is still too early to determine the exact amount of damage caused by the excessively hot weather. This much is known, however: There has been no every one knows, is the important crop of the Pacific Northwest. The Williamette Valley will harvest the largest wheat crop that it has had since 1901, and there is a large amount of early-sown Spring grain that has been shriveled so that it will make a poor crop while a few fields of late-sown Spring Even with the hottest weather we have ever had, accompanied by hot winds there is no possibility of cutting the total crop down to anywhere near the crop of 1896, which was the nearest approach to a crop failure that we have had in more than fifteen years.

The tendency to overestimate crot damage is proverbial. Some of it is due to the inability of the estimators largely responsible for the spread of crop-damage news of the sesational type, is a desire to make the crop fit the wild guesses and estimates put out early in the season by crop experts who never care to be hampered by facts. Every one knows that there is under contemplation a jetty which is to run 60,000,000 bushels of wheat for the 1906

north channel above Sand Island-much in climinating 11,000.000 bushels of less, in fact, than was encountered in wheat that never existed, and a revised shifting the old channel over to the estimate appeared placing the crop at 49,000,000 bushels.

Even this figure was found to be too high; eo, in order to give some semblance of accuracy to these wild "guesses," another wave of journalistic crop damage swept over the Northwest. If it ecreates the same havoc as that which eradicated, elim-inated and obliterated 11,000,000 bushels at one "swipe," the next estimate will be almost too small. With the Winter wheat safe, a big crop in the Valley and much of the early-sown Spring wheat only slightly damaged, and the late-sown Spring grain not a total loss, the 1906 wheat crop in the three states is anything but a failure, and w fall much more than 15 per cent behind that of last year.

It is noticeable that the Summer park concerts are growing in favor among the class of people for whose pleasure they were chiefly planned. The home element is targely represented in the crowds that flock to these concerts. This is perhaps especially true of the East Side and other small parks that are surrounded by the homes of the indus-trial or middle class. At Hawthorne Park, for example, on Tuesday evening several thousand people assembled They were of the orderly class, well sed, cheerful and intent upon joying the companionship of friends and neighbors not less than upon lis-tening to the music of the band. The showing in intelligence, in sociability, in thrift, in all that goes to make up good citizenship with the home as its basis and children as its guarantee for the future, was one of which the residents of any city or section might well be proud. The safeguard of these park gatherings is in the fact that parents attend them with their children and that young people of the self-respecting class find in them social attractions which are void of excitement, whole

"Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em, and so on down ad infinitum." Thus twanged some one on his tuneful lyre, putting more point than poetry in the couplet, and now the system of which he sang is working just over the line in Canada. When the little brown men began swarming into the province few years ago they ousted the white laborers from the sawmills and even from the shippards. Now comes the story that the Hindoos are coming over such numbers that the Mikado's men are in a fair way to meet the same fate which they inflicted on the whites If that ancient world in the East whose civilization was centuries old when ours began has any more offscourings which is desirous of working off on this Western world, it might be well to hurry them along, for the time is approaching when the bars will go up with a rush and there will be no cracks through which even a Hindoo could

The competition of Southern pine in the lumber markets of the West is fre-quently given by the Pacific Coast lumbermen as a reason for lower railroad rates. The supposition has always been that the Southerners were favored by rates more advantageous than those of fered Western shippers. A dispatch from Pensacola, Fla., however, discloses nother reason why the Southern lum berman can undersell his Northern competitor. According to this dispatch the Jackson Lumber Company, the largest institution in the South, makes elaves of its employes, pays them but \$1 per day, and when the underpaid and underfed men object they are flogged by the good, old method of ante-bellum days. A dollar a day with a flogging thrown in would hardly attract a larg force to a Portland lumber mill.

The Pacific Coast Company, which perates a line of steamers between San Francisco and Seattle, launched another blg 400-foot passenger ship at an Eastern yard a few days ago. The ompany's passenger steamers are now naking regular trips and are taking care of the business offered. The Harriman line is operating fewer steamers and poorer steamers and at less fre-quent intervals than twenty years ago. The advent of the Hill lines will be blessing to Portland in this respect, if in no other, for Mr. Hill will not over look the opportunity to reap the golden harvest that is now available for every ancient tub that can pass inspection. but that seems to be calmly ignored by the Harriman system.

John Sharp Williams insists that Mr Bryan shall give up his notion abou public ownership of railroads if the Solid South is to support him; and the Northern Democracy insists that he shall give up free silver and a few other theories. Bryan would make a great run if he would only make it on a platform repudiating Bryanism.

Having involuntarily joined the grow ng Oregon Order of U. I.s. there many gentlemen who would like to withdraw. Ten dissatisfied member yesterday filed with Judge Hunt mo tions to dissolve their membership is needless to say that the talismanic U. I. stands for Under Indictment.

According to a London cablegram Mr. Bryan was lunched Tuesday. may expect to hear that he was boot-blacked the next day or was automobiled to one of the suburbs or was slept at the Hotel Cecil. In corrupting the language England keeps quite as busy as the United States.

The law treats all alike. The poor must pay taxes as well as the rich. the Supreme Court knocks out the \$300 exemption. Possibly a way will now open up for the poor to dodge taxes as well as the rich; and then everybody will be happy-everybody but the rich.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is ergy talking about a permanent peace tribunal, when this country has already established one in the person of Theodore Roosevelt.

Possibly under the laws of Washing n first cousins cannot marry. But, in to take any but a pessimistic view of the case of Mr. Tarpley, he did marry the situation. Another cause, and one his cousin. Now what is the law going to do about it?

Milkmen outside of the trust are cutting the price two bits a quart a month. This is well, but what Portland demands in the present warm season is

The English have let out the terrible

cret that the Dreadnaught is th greatest fighting machine in the world The navy's press agent did it It would appear to be proper for the creat order of U. Ls to establish a sick

MR. BRYAN'S FATAL MISTAKE. s the Conservative Democracy With His Old-Time Views.

New York World (Dom.) Bryan and "Republican luck." "Whose keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble." said the wisest of wise men. he may keep the souls of others from The words of Solomon are respectfully- commended to the considera tion of William Jennings Bryan.

A week ago the Democrats of the coun-

try were looking forward with enthusiasm to a new order of things. After ten years of internecine warfare, in which the party sustained three defeats each more disastrous than the other, the factions seemed at last to have been united By tacit agreement the old issues were to be ignored and the old quarrels for gotten. The slate was sponged off. Mr. Bryan was accepted as the leader of the party and the inevitable nominee for President in 1908. Elaborate preparations had been made for his reception when he arrived in New York. Half a dozen Democratic state conventions had for mally indersed him. The lower house of the Louisiana Legislature had demanded his nomination. Distinguished Democratic leaders—gold, silver and otherwise had acclaimed him as the logical candidate. Some of them, like John Sharp Williams, did not hesitate to predict his election:

Mr. Bryan, with a proper regard for the proprieties, had refused to announce his candidacy and had protested against being placed in the attitude of a candidate. To use his own words, "I pre fer to be in a position to say what think ought to be said, to write what think ought to be written, and to do what I think ought to be done." As it would be two years before the convention met, he was unwilling "to sit on stool and look pre ty that long."

Mr. Bryan succeeded in sitting on a stool and looking pretty for about a week Then without any particular reason or ustification he unexpectedly issued statement that did not define his position on the probable issues of 1908, but defended his position upon the issues of

"I am more radical than I was in 1896." he declares, "and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion." He still believes in "birnetallism," and as in 1896 he proclaimed himself a bimetallist rather than a silver monometallist, it is inferred that he still believes in the heaven-born ratio and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He is confident that "the restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity," but admits that the increased production of gold "has for the present removed the sliver question as an is-#11e."

But "for the present" is a vague and disquieting expression. Does it mean for a year, or for two years, or for five years, or whenever there is another failure of crops? When hard times come again, as they will, does Mr. Bryan expect to in augurate another campaign to make us all prosperous by cutting the dollar in two? His language warrants almost any inference that anybody cares to draw from it, and the Republican press of the country has enthusiastically welcomed his statement under the headline "Same Old Bryan." Even it is at a loss to un derstand how a candidate who wished to tear down the whole financial foundation of a nation's business, commerce and industry ten years ago can now accom plish the feat of being still more radical The dismay produced in Democratic cir cles by Mr. Bryan's statement is hardly less noticeable than the delight manifested among Republicans. Nobody de manded that Mr. Bryan apologize for his former attitude on the money question or publicly recant or beat his breast and cry "Mea culpa!" All that anybody asked of him was a moderate recognition of the principle, much as he himself once laid down, that "changing conditions make new issues." Instead Mr. Bryan has seen fit to drag the corpse of free silver out of its grave and assure the country that it is not dead but sleeping. When he declares that he is in fact more radical than he was in 1896, it is to be presumed that he has changed in no way for the better and has learned nothing. It is perhaps unfair, but nevertheless possible, to assume that he will stand by all his issues of ten years ago, including the threat to "reorganize" the Supreme Court of the United States and the attack upon "government by injunction."

It is needless to say that Mr. Bryan in mistaking stubbornness for consistency is practically turning the Presidency over to the Republican party again, giving it a walkover in 1908, as it had in 1896, 1900 and 1994. His statement has already distinctly clouded Democratic prospects in the Congressional campaign next Fall and has helped to make possible so large a Republican majority in the House that Mr. Roosevelt's re-election will be certainty, even against his own will.

True, there may be a reaction and a return of Democratic sense after there has been an opportunity to reflect on the results of the state and Congressional elections next Fall and the off-year election in the Fall of 1907. But the situation, nevertheless, demonstrates the advisability of taking Mr. Bryan at his word and not forcing a nomination upon him two years in advance of the National Conven His remarkable popularity among Demo-crats must be conceded, in spite of his mistakes, but the election is not going to be held until the Fall of 1908. Much may happen within the next two years, as much has happened within the last two years. The real issues of the next Naional campaign are yet to be The results of this year's and next year's elections, the results of the last sea of the Fifty-ninth Congress and the first session of the Sixtleth Congress, may play strange pranks with men and with meas ures.

It will be nearly two years before the wasting a lot of valuable time and en- public sentiment that makes Presidential issues can be prepared to make the wisest nomination of a Presidential candidate. But as matters now stand, and in view of Mr. Bryan's carefully prepared statement, could his renomination for President in 1908 prevent another fight over vious campaigns, with the inevitable re sult?

"It is not well to be wiser than events," said Samuel J. Tilden to Martin Van Buren. Whenever the Democratic party attempts it, a new chapter is opened in the record of "Republican luck.

The Longworths Going to Turkey. Pittsburg Dispatch

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are going to Constantinople. The Sultan is reported to be anxious to show honor to Presi-dent Roosevelt's daughter. He has or-dered a dinner in honor of her and her husband at the Summer palace, and there will be an illuminated regatta on the

A RUDE BUT USEFUL MAN,

No One Ever Accused Senator Tillman of Shirking Trouble.

New York World. Colonel W. W. Lumpkin having decided cojonel w. W. Lumpain naving occided not to be a candidate for United States Senator in South Carolina, there will probably be no opposition in the State Legislature to the re-election of Mr. Tillman. There should be none.

man. There should be none.

To the person who esteems dignity above other qualities in a Senator Mr.

Tillman leaves much to be desired. The gentleman from South Carolina is not gentleman from South Carolina is not dignified. His manners are often uncouth and his behavior turbulent. He is '% rude man,' as be himself once admitted in tlebate. But there are so many gentlemen of exquisite courtesy in the Senate that one rude man is invaluable. He can tell the unpleasant truths which ought to be told at times, but which other members hesitate to tell. Mr. Tillman is not only morally, but intellectually honest. And he has not only fidelity, but courage. He fights—not only with his courage. He fights—not only with his courage. honest. And he has not only fidelity, but courage. He fights—not only with his brain and tongue, but sometimes, unfortunately, with his fists. Nobody ever accused him of shirking trouble, whether it was the championship of an unpopular lower grade, 61 through the middle, and cause or the choking of a colleague who cause or the choking of a colleague who layer the choking of a colleague who cause or the choking of a colleague who layer grade. 61 through the middle, and cause or the choking of a colleague who layer grade. 61 through the middle and layer grade. courage. He fights—not only with his brain and tongue, but sometimes, unfortunately, with his fists. Nobody ever accused him of shirking trouble, whether it was the championship of an unpopular cause or the choking of a celleague who had ventured to give him the lie. He is the embodiment of freedom of debate. It cannot be said that Mr. Tillman's independent is recommended by the first that he independ to be said that are. Initially judgment is very trustworthy, or that he is profoundly learned, or that he is a master of statecraft, but he does not pretend to be. He is satisfied to be "a cornfield lawyer," with the courage of his convictions and a readiness to chamsion them at any time. A Senate composed entirely of Tillmans would have transact much business, aithough it would make plenty of work for the ser-geant-at-arms, but one such man is a vital necessity to offset the Aldriches, the Platts, the Penroses and the Dicks.

### PEARY IS NOW GONE A YEAR. No Word From Him Since He Vanished in Arctic Icc.

Brooklyn Times,
Commander Robert E, Peary left
New York on the Rootevelt for the
Far North just one year ago, and no
word has come from him since he disappeared into the frozen wilderness of
the Article your Friends have any the Arctic zone. Friends have anxiously awaited news from him. They confidently expected a message of some kind in May or June. But it did not come, and not a few of the intrepid explorer's admirers are worried at his long absence.

long absence.

This worry, however, is not shared by the members of the American Geographical Society, who have stated all along that no word could be expected from Peary until this Fall. The Peary Arctic Club also does not feel uneasy at the absence of news from its head.

H. D. Bridgman, secretary of the club, stated that word could hardly come from the commander until September of this year.

"And even then," he continued, "will

"And even then," he continued, "will he somewhat early. If he discovers the pole he might get free of the ice in August, and we would get news of his triumph soon afterward. But if he falled we would know nothing until November, when the whalers would sail back into Dundee with news of his expedition." his expedition.

Peary planned to have his headquar-ters \$50 miles north of Cape Sabine. From that point he said he would make his journey to the pole, a distance of 500 miles across a desert of lee and snow, with the cutting winds howling over it. The final dash he ex-pected to make in a month or six weeks. Making his observations, he would return to his headquarters, await the breaking up of the ice and then make for New York.

Grent-Grandson of "Davy" Crockett. John Wesley Crockett, Deputy Secretary of State in Arkansas and candidate for president of the State Railroad Commission, is a great-grandson of "Davy" Crockett, hero of the Alamo Among his most cherished possessions are the gold watch and the "rifle gun" of his illustrious ancestor. The rifle was the gift of 500 young Whigs, his admirers, in Philadelphia.

# The Dendheads Weren't Counted.

New York Press. There were 34,000 paying visitors to Shakespeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, last year, many more than in any previous year. Seventy national-ities were represented. More than 18.-003 persons visited on payment Anne Hathawny's cottage. About 10,030 of these visitors came from the United

Who Bides His Time. James Whitcomb Riley.
Who bldes his time, and day by day
Faces defeat full pationtly;
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be—
He will not fall in any qualin Of poverty—the paltry of the will grow golden in his Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the saltest tear;
And though he fares with slowest feet,
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near,
The hirds are heralds of his cause;
And, like a never-ending rhyme,
The roadsides bloom in his applause,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time, and fevers not In the hot race that none achieves, Shall wear cool-wreathen laurel, we with crimeon berries in the leaves; And he shall reign a goodly king.

And sway his hand o'er every clime With peace wit on his signet-ring.

Who bides his time.

MAKEUP OF RUSSIAN DOUMA. Twenty-two Distinct Peoples Are Rep-

resented in It. St. Petersburg Cable Dispatch. Twenty-two distinct peoples are repre-ented in that remarkable body, the lower house of the Russian Parliament, as fol-

lows:
Great Russians, 265; Little Russians, 62;
White Russians, 12; Poies, 51; Littleanians, 10; Letts, 6; Germans, 4; Tatars,
8; Bashkirs, 4; Kirghis, 1; Circassians, 1; Mordvanians (Finnish tribe on the ga), 2; Votiak (slso Finnish tribe

189 either finished or partly finished university courses. In spite of the large number that never attended school, only two are unable to read or write.

By partles the members are classified as follows: Constitutional Democrats, 183; Group of Toil, 167; Autonomous, 63; Party of Democratic Reforms, 4; Octoberists, 18; Moderates, 2; Trade and Industry, 1; unclassified, 165.

The average age of the members is 39, When the elections in Siberia and Central Asia are completed the Douma will consist of 524 members.

Confusing Advice On Managery Confusing Advice On Magistrate Luke J. Connorton says that "to be single is hell." This is very confusing. A high Western authority has said that to be married in St. Joe, Mich., is hell. Meaning, presumably, hasty marriages are often imprunted to the confusion of t that hasty marriages are often imp dent. But let Mr. Connorton develop

"Of ten men more than 20 years old who come before me, nine are unmar

"All men who wish to succeed should marry; there are few single men who are truly great. My advice to men is, marry young. My advice to any girl is, if you are certain a young man loves you and he hesitates to pop the question, help him along to it. Talk to him about the advantages of marriage and he will propose and be grateful all his life."

Judge Connorton's sociological statistics about the relative ill behavior of married and single men agree with the higher authorities and will not be reversed. Married men do behave better than single ones—not always cheerfully; they have to. "All men who wish to succeed should

they have to.

As to men who succeed there is no rule. Kipling says: "He travels farthest who travels alone." The Connorton rule of moderate success is correct

no doubt. Unusual or remarkable success follows no rule; it is the exception.

# A Gift of Hose to Show Gratifude.

New York Press.

Striving to show her gratitude for ald in her search for her lost daughter, a Swedish woman has sent to A. A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State, a gift of hosiery. The stockings are long and of the native wool, about an nch thick, but Adee appreciates the gift. He says that with the feet cut off they will make ideal bloycle hose, and he is one of the few ardent wheel-men left in public life. Adee spends his Summer cycling through Europe, and his outlay in woolen hose is heavy. Such knitting as the Swedish matron put into her gift is not to be matched in hose bought in shops; in fact, Adee says, knitting is a lost art on this con-

#### Made a Living Tasting Tea. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

Albert P. Rose, one of the most expert tea-tasters in the West, is dead at San Francisco, after a long illness.

Rose was born in Chatham, O., and became famous there as a specialist in tea. On one occasion 200 varieties of tea were steeped and placed before him, and by taste he was able to tell name, quality and value of each.

A Mary Window by Marya, London Mail. A stained-glass window is to be erected in St. Mary's Church, Bulphan. Essex, England, to be known as the "Mary" window. It will be subscribed for entirely by women bearing the

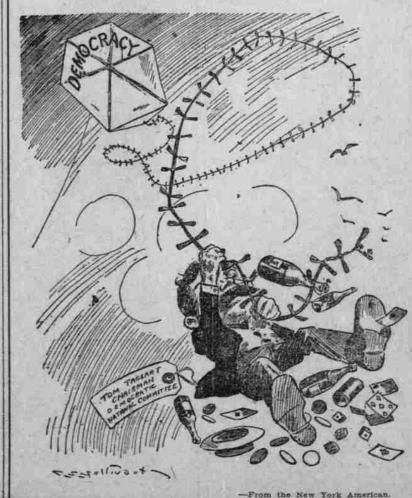
Where Is the Center of America? Central America is only a geographi-cal name, the real center of America being Oyster Bay.

Desire Sings.

T. Sturge Moore in the Outlook.
If only I were the Sky,
What days would be thins!
No more than thou wouldst of a kind,
Weether sunshins, or shower, or wind!
If the Heavens above thes were I,
How the stars would shine!

What a friend the moon would be To guard of companion thee!

Thy days then shouldst fill like a rill That has found the best Of seaward paths, and gay. Takes redded in flowers its way. Were mine but the life of a hit. But were I the West. Thou shouldst sink all beauty and light Home to my beart every night. Thou shouldst sink all beauty Home to my heart every nigh



HOW MUCH LONGER WILL HE HOLD ON?