# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair; warm

### PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1909

The citizen in the Second Congresmional District that votes sainst Mr. Moody injures himself Mr. Moody has been one of the lost untiring com-mitteemen in the House, and his atention is at anys devoted to the measaffect the interests of his set and state. The measures which has originated, or of which he has en clearly the champion, are:

The minimum land bill, especially important to settlers along the Columbia River in the forfeited North Pacific railroad land grant. Bill for \$15,000 appropriation for Baker City many office.

ing, which contemplated the leasing of Govern st grazing lands. This action was take with a view to rendering it impossible for leg-sistation to be estacted which would turn over public domain to corporations or large stock-men, to the detriment of settlers and small ent of the free rural delivery

residents of the Hood River Valley. This was a population of about 2000, and is highly The introduction on into star-route contracts

The designation of Astoria as a port of entry. The securing of the first pension granted to an Oregon volunteer in the Spanish war, (Ja-

He has co-operated with all members of the delegation in their efforts for legislation necessary to the state, such appropriations for the Columbia River, Portland public buildings, etc. A man of this fidelity and energy should be returned by an overwhelming vote, rovided be is sound on main questions. Moody's loyalty to Republican principles has never been questioned. He deserves the gracious compliment

of an increased majority.

There is no point for equal suffrage In the fact that the Methodist church as just admitted women to their cones, and given them equal representation in their councils. Woman has done, and will do, three-fourths of the church work. Suffrage is a matter of state, and not church, government. The demand for the ballot is a demand for diversion of the responsibilities of government, involving the election of nen to public office from the Presidency down. The voter is not ready to ede so much. It is probably true that men would continue to hold the ffices, just as they will in the Methodist church, because there will be heir superior fitness to bear heavy burdens. But there is, nevertheless, no sed to open up the matter at its foun-

John Wanamaker has a son who is mbitious to emulate young Mr. Hearst; so he recently bought a newspaper and started to give the complacent village of Philadelphia a lively yellow shaking up. To that laudable nd a lot of graduate yellowists were imported from Mr. Hearst's justly celrated New York school of jaundiced ournalism, and the war began. The Director of Public Safety was the escial target of the venomed Wananaker shafts, and he retaliated by threatening certain exposures of the personal character of the senior Wanmaker. That good man's conscience emed to afford him abundant fortification, and he did not turn pale-or yellow. His enterprising son kept up The bombardment, with the result that die indignation was finally aroused and a public meeting has just demand ed the resignation of the Mayor and ector. As fighters, the Wanamakers are made of belligerent stuff, and, so far as we have light on the subject, they appear to be proceeding in a right sous cause. But the public will probably not be able to restrain its curios ity so far as not to wonder just what wicked Mr. English intended to say about the world's most famous Sy day school superintendent.

The good-government movement has legenerated into a farce. Its recomnendations are not worthy the serio unideration of any voter. It has fallen into the hands of a few persons who seek to make it an agency to promote the purposes of the "forces opsed to the Republican party." First, he association was intended to proste reform in certain municipal mattars. Then self-seekers thought they aw personal advantage in making a eal with the Democrats and McBride Mitchell soreheads on a Legislative icket. The result was repudiation by early all the sincere people who had given the organization respectability nd character. Now its field is to b dened by indorsing candidates for sity and county offices. But the price of this action is a split in the surviving mmant of the organization. The bursque is becoming wearisome. It is time to end it.

The St. Louis street-car employes rike seems to be gradually wearing self out. Its resemblance to a strike of the same class of workingmen in eland last year has been marked. with the difference that the police in Louis have been more faithful in performance of their duty than they re in Cleveland. Still dynamite has used to wreck cars, non-union en have been viciously assaulted, and veral persons not in any way conted with the controversy have been The end is not yet, though ough the long vista of hopeless con-

The great volume of workingmen who have been borne along with this tide of revolt against their better judgment are legitimate objects of sympathy of all fair-minded persons. For the agitators and so-called labor leaders who blew this coal into a fierce flame and fanned it with their boisterous breath there is only reprobation. The saddest feature of the situation outside of the loss of life incident to the riots is that presented by the dejected host, needing work for the support of their families who have seen the Spring season wear away in enforced idleness and who are without prospect of employment for the Summer. All such, whether misled by unwise counsel or borne along with the resistless human tide to the doom of idleness, are entitled to the sympathy of their fellow-citizens in all classes of life.

#### THE REGISTRATION RETURNS.

There is no doubt that the total regstration of about 99,000 in the state is several thousand short of the total of eligible electors. The full voting popilation seldom comes out to an election, and even a less number are likely to take the trouble to register. Two general classes are by experience known to be degligent about registration, not necessarily because of lack of interest. necessarily because of lack of interest, but for the reason that it is not con-Farmers living at a distance from the county-seat and men employed in the woods and mountains constitute the chief shortage in counties outside of Multnomah. This affects the purely agricultural and the Coast countles especially. The special conditions of the fishing industry also place Clatsop in a class by itself. Where the matter has been looked after by party managers, who have sent notaries out to find and register such electors, the shortage is not so great. Many voters in rural precincts do not worry about their failure to register, since there will be little difficulty experienced by them in making the proper proof at the polls, where they can easily find all the witnesses they require and where there is not such a congestion of voters as is usual at a pollingplace in the city. The other class of citizens who neglect registering are the ousiness men and mechanics of the larger cities, of which there is but one in Oregon. Too many are apt to let the cares and exactions of business affairs keep them away from the polls upon all except extraordinary occasions, such as the Presidential election of 1896, when the heaviest vote ever polled was cast. Men employed in hard dally toll are also apt to remain unregistered, owing to the inconvenience surrounding registration. It is probable that Multnomah has a larger per cent of unregistered voters than any other county, unless it be one or two of the small ones where travel is difficult and the population widely scattered. A few counties show farge increase

over the heavy vote of 1896, but in each case it is possible to see the special reason for it in the development of industries that have drawn new population more rapidly than in other counties. The most conspicuous of these is Baker County, the mining boom having added materially to the population, the additions being chiefly males and voters. Unless these special conditions are taken into consideration, any comparison of the registration with the previous vote will lead to wrong conclusions. It has been asserted that the registration figures show that the greatly increased vote in Multnomah County in November, 1896, over the vote of the previous June was fraudulent and that McKinley carried the state by fraud, and this charge is especially made by Baker City politicians. Everybody knows the great outpouring of voters to settle the money question was natural and inevitable assertion of in Baker County, which gave Bryan twenty-five per cent more votes than the combined Democratic and Populist candidates for Congress received in June. Nobody charges that this wonderful increase for Bryan in Baker County was fraudulent. Why, then, should the increase of only seventeen per cent for McKinley in Multnomah be charged to fraud? It will be a long time before such interest will again be created in an election as in November. 1896, and such a large per cent of the voting population go to the polls. If, however, there was fraud in McKinley's seventeen per cent increase in Multnomah or Bryan's twenty-five per cent increase in Baker, or in both, and the registry law has been effective in checking it for the future. The Oregonian rejoices that the registration of voters, for which it has labored so long and so continuously, has been of value in purifying Oregon elections.

# ACROSS THE VAAL.

Lord Roberts has crossed the Vaal River, so that we may look for important results early this week. From the Vaal River it is about fifty miles to Johannesburg, which it is probable that Lord Roberts will occupy without serious opposition. From Johannesburg to Pretoria is about twenty-five miles. At Elandsfontein Junction the railway from Laing's Nek intersects the railway from the Vaal River to Johannesburg and Pretoria, along which Lord Roberts' main army is advancing. The advance of Lord Roberts' army will force the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek and permit the advance of General Buller's army from Natal. General Methuen is moving up from Hoopstad on Klerksdorp; General Rundle is closing up to Lord Roberts' right wing. while Roberts' cavalry by this time are in position to seize the Boer railway unications between Johannesburg and Potchchefstroom and between Hel-

delberg and Laing's Nek. Conceding that Lord Roberts' arroy will occupy Johannesburg, it is reported that the Boers will throw several thousand men into Pretoria and sustain a siege as long as possible, while the remainder of the Boer forces will fall back northeasterly into the mountains about Lyndenberg, to which Kruger will transfer his government, and engage in guerrilla warfare. This is the plan on paper, but it is by no means certain to be enacted, and if enacted could not long prove an effective means of resistance. At Pretoria Lord Roberts would not only be able to concentrate his whole army, but he would be in possession of both lines of railway communication through the Orange

Free State and Natal to the sea. From Durban to Pretoria via Glenco is 511 miles; from Durban to Pretoria via Harrismith and Bethlehem is a omewhat longer and slower route, as there is no railway communication beit would be an available and valuable route if the tunnel at Laing's Nek should be injured beyond prompt re-

tention it may be said to be in sight. | pair, but by either route Lord Roberts would have a shorter line than his present one, for it is 714 miles by rail from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria, and 1940 from Cape Town to Pretoria. But Lord Roberts would soon be able to break the Boer railway communications from Lyndenberg with Delagos Bay, and, with these broken, the Boers would find their guerrilla warfare ratha precarious way of getting a living Further resistance on the part of the Boers is folly. If they surrender, their lives and property would be secure in a British crown colony, and they have friends enough among the English Lib erals who would secure the extension of local self-government to them as

### NOT A NATURAL RIGHT.

The Oregonian has pleaded and will ontinue to plead that, under our form of government, suffrage has been treated not as an abstract natural right but as a matter of social and political expediency; that the bailot is the child of an artificial social order to be granted or withheld for such reasons as may be sanctioned by the will of the political powers that be. This is the present situation. Whether it will be always the situation we do not know and do not presume to predict. The Oregonian has no concern with any question concerning woman suffrage except as to whether it would be expedient for the highest political and social welfare of both men and women to endow woman with the suffrage. It does not seem to The Oregonian that it would do any good, and it does seem that it would probably do women a good deal of harm; but until the women in any appreciable numbers or force ask for it, the suffrage seems to the average man of intelligence a purely speculative rather than a practical question. So long as the majority of women vigorously oppose the enlargement of the suffrage, it would be absurd to endow them with it unless the majority of men believed, which they evidently not, that this radical enlargement of the suffrage is necessary to the protec tion of the equal rights of women or would be beneficial to society.

The United States Supreme Court has always held that the Federal Constitution makes neither man nor woman a voter; that whether all men and all women or all men and no women or some men and some women should vote is purely a matter for each state to decide for itself, under such limitations as it sees fit to prescribe which do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. So some states have decided to admit women to limited suffrage, and a few states to full suffrage. To admit women to limited suffrage or full suffrage is merely a question of expediency. It will not be pretended that there is no higher question of expediency in school or municipal or other imited suffrage than in full suffrage, out neither grant rests on concession of the natural abstract right of all mer

or all women to the vote. The ballot is not based on manhood as a natural right of manhood. It is an artificial right which society has thought expedient to give generally to men and not generally to women. But this is purely an artificial standard, which society, through its governing forces, can change tomorrow by making it the artificial right of womanhood, if it deems that expedient. The whole question is purely one of expediency; there is no natural right about it. Give women full political suffrage, and with it comes the duties and responsibilities of the ballot. If the woman merely meekly duplicates her man's ballot, the gift to her is worthless. If she awells with her ballot the volume of the feminine-minded masculine vote, then she helps to make life a burden to us all by the enactment of sentimental legisladetermination really to govern as well as cast a perfunctory ballot, then to become a governing, forceful woman she must become a masculine woman, which ultimately means a desheltered. desexed woman, a political fishwife

abroad and a social kill-joy at home. This is the drift, the logical drift, of voman suffrage, if the vote means anything more to white women than it has meant to the ignorant, silly black sheep upon whom we arbitrarily forced the suffrage for a presumed selfish partisan political advantage that has never been realized and has wrought nothing but njury to the negro. Attrition with ideas is one thing, but attrition with practical politics, the dust and the lurking devil of its arens, are quite another thing. The fact that a few women feel as if they would like to vote, because in their judgment they could make our laws more instinct with correct principles, is no more a reason for the enactment of full woman suffrage with its implied political and social consequences than the conviction of the emancipated negro that he would like the Government to present him with forty acres and a mule would be a ound reason for that extravagant en-

# A CONDITION THAT CALLS FOR A

dowment.

REMEDY. There is no excuse even in greed, if an excuse were urged in its name, for the shocking inhumanity displayed in shipping horses and other animals to Cape Nome, as detailed in the report of the Nome rush from Seattle. The property interests represented by these creatures should, if humanity were deaf and blind, insure them quarters and treatment on shipboard that would give them more than a mere wretched chance for their lives and of being landed in a condition of exhaustion on the Nome beach. It has been said that this feature of the Cape Nome traffic should be regulated by strict inspection of Government officials, yet when the Government protects its own animals. ought and shipped at heavy expense on transports, no better than it has done in many cases, it is certainly idle to expect help for these miserable brutes from that quarter. Agents of humane society having constabulary and judicial powers might be able to effect something in the premises, but there is, for obvious reasons, no likelihood of help from such a source.

The remedy seems to be in the hands of shippers. The traffic is a profitable one, of course, or it would not be carried on. The demand for quarters on shipboard for animals that would subject them to no more than the necessary risk and discomfort that a sea voyage under the best conditions imposes upon them would be met by a proper supply-if not in the madness of the first rush, at least a little later in the season, when freight volumes tween Bethlehem and Kroonstad, but slacken. The man most eager to get his herd of milch cows or draught horses on the ground cannot fall to see, if he will stop long enough to consider,

that it will be far better, in a financial sense, to land animals in good condition a few weeks later, than to land them in a state of exhaustion (if they survive the terrible hardships of the trip) by the first vessels that cast anchor in the Nome offing.

The utter helplessness and terrible sufferings of these creatures, as our correspondent has it, "boxed like herring" in stalls, unprotected from the storms and bruised by every lurch of the vessel, are pitiful and indeed appalling to contemplate. To say that there is no remedy for this commer and inhuman outrage is to declare that civilization has gone lame at an important point in its progress, while to admit that the evil is a preventable one raignment at the bar of humanity from which any well-ordered individual and indeed, the community itself, should shrink.

The report of the Maryland Geological Eurvey for 1899 announces that the people of that state have expended over \$6,000,000 in the last ten years on their common roads; that most of the money has been wasted in continual repairing The Survey estimates that it costs the people of Maryland \$3,000,000 a year more to do their hauling over poor highways than it would cost to conver them into first-rate roads. The Department of Agriculture in 1895, when it received data from over 1200 counties all over the country, found that the average cost of hauling a ton load one mile was twenty-five cents, while the average cost in six European countries that possess improved highways was almost exactly one-third as much. The main reason why our farmers pay three times as much per mile as European farmers pay is that they can haul on an average only one ton over poor dirt roads, while the European farmer hauls from three to four tons at a load over fine highways. The condition of most of the common roads in America is about that of the English roads early in this century. England had no railroads then, and her roads were so bad and toll rates so high that it was easy to enact road reform, and had it not been for the wonderful development of our railroads, the United States today would have as good highways as England. The State of New York has 123,000 miles of common roads, and the important highways of Massachusett have a mileage of 20,500 miles, and the people of both of these states are be ginning to understand that road improvement is necessary to reduce the cost of hauling, to make roads fit for pleasure-driving and to save the enornous amount of money now wasted on bad roads.

This, from the Columbia County News, illustrates the style of campaign the Mitchell-McBride machine is wag-

Republican Friends of Benator McBride: A wote for Cornellus will be a vote against McBride, who would do your cause more harm than could a Democrat, because Cornellus, if elected, would have a voice in the Republican nominating caucus. Remember that in Oregon the man receiving the nomination in his caucus, receives his full party vote in the Legislature. Vote for Sweek.

The News professes to be a Demo cratic journal; and it falls in readily with the bushwhacking tactics of Columbia County's favorite son. But how about the alternative it offers? Has Judge Sweek promised to vote for Mc Bride?

While considered a foreign nation, Cuba has a government provided by another power, and no extradition treaty between it and that power exists. On this ground Neely's lawyers are fighting his extradition, and for this reason the Administration is trying to secure an extradition law from Congress than can be made to a sufficient explanation of the increase | tion. But if she becomes a voter with | apply to his case. It is reported that, opposed by Neely's lawyers as ex post facto legislation; that they will contend that Congress cannot extend our extradition laws to a foreign country with which the United States has no extradition treaty.

> The campaign of malignant vilification that the opponents of Sheriff Frazier have descended to stamps their cause as one hopelessly lacking in merit of its own. The objections to this efficient officer and generous-hearted man consist of street rumors, almost too numerous to be run down, but in every case demonstrable as manufactured of whole cloth without any foundation in fact. Is a man to be traduced in this manner and his traducers rewarded with victory?

> While Mr. Smith is canvassing the Second District and explaining the beauties of 16 to 1, Mr. Moody is quietly at work in Washington attending to his public duties, which have been so well performed that he helped to make 16 to 1 impossible for some time to come. He should be returned to help keep it impossible.

Mr. J. J. Corbett thinks it wouldn't take him long in Congress to learn the rules of the game. Besides, he is equipped with large natural gifts of oratory.

It is to be fought all over again in Kentucky this Fall. Life in the hairtrigger state is one nerve-tingling round of excitement and gayety.

Being assured by the Eastern press that all eyes are on Oregon for the coming campaign, it behooves the state to hustle for healthy results.

A Vice-Presidential trust is due. A very attractive issue of capital stock might be made out of reports of the President's bad health.

Summer refuses to appear, in spite of the persistent urging of the weather forecaster.

# The Inheritance Tax.

Boston Heraid.

The New York Sun directs attention to the fact that the decision announced my the United States Supreme Court last week, sustaining the validity of the Federal inheritance tax law, was not so emphatically in favor of the Government as the dispatches have stated. It appears that, in assessing legacles taxable under this law, the collectors had insisted that the rate of taxation was to be determined not by the amount of the legacy, but by the amount of the entire estate out of which it came, there being a progressive which it came, there being a progressive increase in the rate, the larger the estate. This method of assessment is adjudged to be erroneous. The effect of this ruling is thus illustrated by the counsel who represented the appellants in the principal case: "For example, if a stranger gets less than a legacy of \$20,000 out of an estate exceeding \$1,006,000, instead of being compelled to pay 15 per cent, as measured by the amount of the estate, he behind it to reach the mark.

is compelled to pay but 7½ per cent. The decree also holds that all legacies of \$10,000 or less are exempt from the tay. 900 or less are exempt from the tax. ereas, the construction of the Govern-nt officers was that no legacy was exempt when the estate exceeded \$10,000."
This relieves large numbers of legatees whose legacies have been charged with the

#### THE VOICE OF OREGON. Will It Be for Running Away From Larger Trade With Asia!

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On June 4, one week from next Monday,

Oregon will elect a Legislature, two Congressmen, a Supreme Judge and a Food Commissioner. Registration closed last week, and indicates the largest vote in the history of the state. The contest is substantially along the old free-silver There is a fusion of the Demo crats, Populists and Silver Republicans Oregon was closely divided in the election Oregon was closely divided in the election of 1896, the Republicans winning by a plurality of about 2000, McKinley receiving 48,779, and Bryan, 46,662. But in the state election of 1896 the Republican gains over the fusionists were heavy. A Republican Governor was elected by a plurality of 10,551, and two Republican Congressmen by pluralities of 2057 and 6657. Returns from Oregon this year will be closely scanned by the political world. The Rhode Island election early in April showed little change from the figures of last year, and the state is so strongly Republican that it is not much of an index to important changes in the drift of opinion. Oregon is larger and more debatable, and its verdict, on account of new issues involved, will be of more than ordinary interest.

new issues involved, will be of more than ordinary interest.

Expansion is one of the subjects to be passed upon in Oregon. The Portland Oregonian wonders if the state is ready to announce to the world that it "wants no announce to the world that it "wants no more markets for flour in China, lumber in Japan or blankets in Russia; that Oregon wants no more ships to enter the Columbia River, no more warships built at Portland, no more carges of slik, tea and rice unloaded at her docks, and shipped East by her railroads; that Oregon wants no more population here no gon wants no more population here, no more manufactures, no more pay-rolls, no more trade." Oregon will hardly decide in favor of running away from a larger commerce with the awakening Orient. The ejection takes place more than a month ahead of the meeting of the National Dem-ocratic Convention, and as the fusionists in the state have again raised the banner of free eliver and Bryan, the result will assist the Democratic managers to make a reckoning for a party in distress.

## President Stevn.

The Cornhill. President Steyn himself is a singularly frank, unassuming, straightforward man, member of one of the English Inns of Court, and married to a wife of half Scotch descent. He had an exceedingly cordial feeling toward individual English-men, although he made no concealment of his entire distrust of Great Britain as a government. The same distrust, indeed, existed among the Dutch all over South Africa.

The war, in fact, has been brewing for rears, and is due to faults on both sides to Boer suspicion, unfriendliness and dis-trust, and to our own want of political ympathy and of comprehension of the oer character. When two strong, proud races clash, war must sooner or later be the result, unless the greatest tact and forbearance be exercised; only it would have been better for our future relations with the Dutch, as well as more consistent with truth, if we could have based our quarrel avowedly upon race antagonic instead of being misted into accusing the Boers of all sorts of barbarities and in-iquities of which they have assuredly not en guilty.

been guilty.

Anthony Trollope's opinion of them in 1878 is worth quoting, for it is just as true now as it was then. "It has been imagined by some people—I must acknowledge to have received such an impression myself. that the Boer was a European, who had retrograded from civilization and had be-come savage, barbarous, and unkindly. There can be no greater mistake. The courtesies of life are as dear to him as to any European. The circumstances of his secluded life have made him unprogressive. It may, however, be that the same circumstances have maintained with him that hospitality for strangers, and easy, unobtrusive familiarity of manners, which the contrasts and rapidity of modern life have banished from us in Europe. The Dutch Boer, with all his roughness, is a gentleman from his head to his heels." "South Africa," volume II, page 329.)

#### The Greenback Cat Comes Back. Milwaukee Wisconsin.

In an article on the operations of th new financial law, the current issue of the Bankers' Magazine sets forth a salient feature of the practical working of the aw as follows: Somewhat emphatic statements have been made as to the effect of the bill in putting a stop to the "endless chain." But during the list 30 days the redemption of greenback and

National Treasury notes in gold amounted National Freamity notes in gold amounted is \$1,220,000, and the exchanges of these redeemed for gold from the current funds of the Treas-ury reached precisely the same amount, so that notwithstanding the notes have been paid, they have gone into general circulation again under the law; and it is not thought that the Secretary has power to prevent this, except the extent of \$50,000,000, which he is author the extent of \$50,000,000, which he is author ized to hold unexchanged in the redemption fund. The language of the bill, permitting the Secretary in his discretion to use the green backs when once redeemed, does not include the payment of current expenses of the Gov ernment at all times, except when the revenue are deficient; so that in this measure, as we as in both the House and the Senate bill which as in both the House and the Senate bill which preceded it, the advocate of sound money does not find that which he has been striving for— the stoppage of the "endless chain," and it is not probable that this object can be accom-plished, except by a retirement of the green-backs, or their practical transfer into a gold certificate, in accordance with the method sug-gested by President McKinley and others. gested by resident straining and others.

There is so much left discretionary with the
Secretary of the Treasury under this law that
good judgment would seem to suggest that it
would be folly to place in this office any one
not imbued with a sincere desire to uphold
the gold standard, which the bill provides for. There are two reflections which this will suggest to every practical mind. One is that laws in practical operation rarely omplish exactly what was predicte of them when they were in the form of bills. The other is that the time has not come when William Jennings Bryan or any other man unsound on the cur rency question can be safely elevated to the Presidency by the people of the United States. Cleveland in History.

Brooklyn Engle. Grover Cleveland continues to be en-itled to congratulation on the enemies the has made and kept. The recent re-currence to his name by politicians and the press has been a tribute to his abili-ing strength, not only in the appreciation of him as a man of resolution and of foresight, who put the state before party and right before expediency, but also in the resentment aroused by that recurrence among those who find vocation and a sort of conspiculty, not to say a unique happiness, in hating him. The ex-President confers a kind of distinction on such as are rebuked and stung by his incarnation of courage, and of conscience in politics That distinction will last as long as the live, but it is not an enviable one, is in the nature of a deformity, just their hatred of Mr. Cleveland is in nature of an infirmity. He is not to be biamed for it. They are to be pitled. But their deaths will release them from bondage to their hate. They cannot be-queath it. Neither Washington's nor Lincoln's detractors were able to devise their lowering estimates of them to on-coming time. Malignity perishes in the graves of its victims. And they are its victims who entertain it, not they at

## BRIGHT THINGS FROM EXCHANGES

Let me sing a song for the hero Who knelt at the rail to pray While the beats with the weeping women And children were rowed away—

With the strength God gives to men, Was one of the "hundred satiors" Who will ne'er tread decks again.

Let me sing a song for the hero
Who weary, wasted, wan—
With disease and the world against him—
Toiled hopefully, bravely on—
Who, robbed of earth's choicest pleasures—
Could smile as he wrought away.
And lies with unnamed millions
Awaiting the judgment day.

Who died unknown, unnamed,
And my song shall be of the bravest
That Death and the grave e'e' claimed!
And my song shall live the longest
Of all the congs e'er sung,
And still be the song of heroes
When the last sad knell is rung!

William More Likely Than William J.

Grover Cleveland's full name was Ste

Depew's Poetry.

He spiked four lines in manner nest-no trou

He wrote the verse, he said, for fun-not fo

nectar mild,
Then "go ahead," his bell will ring; his order
be "run wild."

And when he writes a thrilling ode, or at a

But It Didn't This Time.

bates as to whether the title "missionar

feasance, unfeasance or no ance at all." The speech of

pede

Philadelphian resulted in some of those manifestations which mean stam

even went so far as to say that the ad-dress had made the speaker a foremost candidate for the place with regard to which he had expressed such strong and

incompromising opinions.

In Browning's "Asolando" the story is

told of a certain cardinal who had a grea-

reputation for humility. His father had been a humble fisherman. The great ecolesiastic, when he reached the purple,

Straightway in his palace-hall, where con-

Some coat-of-arms, some portraiture ancestral,

His mean estate's reminder in his fisher fa-

When the conclave met for the election

of a new pope, it was suggested that this was the very man for the place. Said

"The humble, hely heart that holds of new

born pride no spice,

He's just the saint to choose for pope!" Each
adds, "'Tis my advice."

So he was elected, and when the members

of the conclave flocked to offer their con-gratulations they were surprised to find that the net had disappeared. The old

chronicler who tells the story continues:

Each eyed his fellow, one and all kept stience

I'll make me spokesman for the rest, express

Ecclesiastical history, like secular his

Austin's Latest and Worst.

Chicago Journal (Mr. F. P. ("Dooley") Dunne'

We have seen only three of the seven

stanzas of Alfred Austin's metrical effort to commemorate the relief of Mafeking. The other four may be worse. Still, it

It is the fashion to ridicule the present English laureate. To the weary par-agrapher a fresh bunch of verse by Austin

is an inspiration to industry. Unfortu-nately it accomplishes nothing. Austin keeps on writing. His very latest is an imitation of Ten-

nyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."
Why did he select this model? Because
his first name, like Tennyson's, is Alfred.

blance exists between the two poems. Some of the lines of the Mafeking stuff

with resistless yell stormed the intrench ment." There's a heroic phrase for you-"resistless yell." One can almost her

"resistless yell." One can almost hear the impact of the yell upon the intrench-ment. And that breathless moment that preceded the storm! "Battalion-fix yells!

Besides, "yeil" rhymes with "shell," and "fell," and—well, several other words. It is very evident that the poem was

written in a hurry. It reads as if it had been deshed off while Austin was waiting

Sad to say, however, no such close reser

are so bad as to defy criticism.

the common wish.

Why, father, is the net removed?"
hath caught the fish."

tory, has a way of repeating Itself.

did not become proud, but

monly is

lo, we met

I cried "Pish!

hardly seems possible.

at a political convention. Some

schedule time.

sonnet erneks,

Let me sing the song of the heroes

list of Presidents:

George Washington.
John Adams.
Thomas Jefferson.
James Madison.
James Monroe.
Andrew Jackson.
Martin Van Buren.
John Tyler.
Zachary Taylor.

Who, being a man and gifted

Here it is almost Summer and not even The Song of the Unknown Heroes.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.
Let me sing a song for the hero
Who fell unnamed, unknown—
The common soldler, lying
Beneath no costly stone—
Who fought where the foe was strongest
And, after the day was done,
Was merely among "the missing
Nine hundred and sixty-one." Mr. Storey, of Council 17, is not a candidate for Vice-President.

Bryan counts that day lost when he locan't get a fresh nomination.

The Vice-Presidential situation is not

NOTE AND COMMENT.

such that McKinley is likely to have to call for volunteers. Chicago thinks she has 2,000,000 people

She will probably think differently when she comes to her census. Ten thousand people, and more, are in the first rush to Nome. Ten thousand

will Nome more next Fall. Don't worry, Corbett, you'll get to the House of Representatives as soon as Bryan gets to the White House.

James J. Corbett has come definitely and finally to the conclusion that the tongue is mightler than the fist.

With Alfred Austin and W. J. Bryan both silent, the Anglo-American alliance can be delebrated with great felicity.

When the New York ice trust wants to increase its output, all it has to do Milwaukee Wisconsin.
Editor Wisconsin: When christening
your boy, give him but a single Christian is to put some of its stock in cold storage.

name if you want him to be elected Pres-ident of the United States. Look at the Never mind about the Kansas City hotel-keepers. They'll all go to the Paris exposition and .get it taken away from

A man who has \$85,000 worth of diamonds has married a New York chorus

When she has them stolen for an 'ad," he'll wish he hadn't. "I am thinking sadly of the passed," re-

marked the saloon keeper, as he regarded the "queer" dollar which the transient customer had worked on him

The latest thing "in" men's hats is a Chances of single names over plural are as 17 to 7, if we can judge by the past.
INVESTIGATOR. reservoir placed in the top of the crown containing a cure for dandruff. The beauty of this invention is that it may phen Grover Cleveland; but perhaps the correspondent is justified in classing him in the first column, as he dropped the Ste-phen before he became President. be utilized for other purposes, and a man who has no hair, and consequently no dandruff, may have the reservoir loaded with some infallible hair restorer, or, if he has weakness of intellect, he can store "Josh Wink," in Baitimore American. Our Chauncey took his pen in hand and scrib-bled off some verse, And svery poet in the land said: "I could do the reservoir with some sort of fertilizer which will nourish and irrigate his brain. In fact, there is no end to the uses to which this reservoir can be put. It is no worse."

For Chauncey wrote by rallway rules, and when a rhyme he'd lack.

He'd take a lot of section tools and lay another said that the air inside one's hat becomes very foul after he has worn it for some time, and in such cases it would be a good plan to have the reservoir charged with some disinfectant, say chloride of lime, or bles could oppose Our Chauncey, for, when shy on feet, he made something of that sort. In prohibition states, by making the hat tall enough, a it up on toes. His language always touched the spot; the reservoir might be put in large enough rhythm might be loose
But to his flying train of thought he coupled the reservoir in the form of a speaking trumpet it would prove useful to the large class of people who talk through their the sake of rhyme.

And when he pulled in on his run he was on hats. There is a great future for the reservoir hat, and a fortune ahead for the man who invented it.

Here's hoping that no one will throw the lever of the switch.

Elise Chauncey's train of thought may go a-smashing in the ditch. Baltimore has imported a progressive \$4000-a-year educator from Denver, and the grave and reverend seniors of that He'll stop at the Pierian spring and quaff its city are wildly agitated about it. What they are afraid of is that the new man will allow boys and girls to be educated in the same building, a contingency sa terrible that they cannot contemplate it The signals up and down the road will all read: "Clear the tracks." without a shudder. They point out in frantic communications to the newspapers that such a course would utterly destroy New York Evening Sun. The most sensational episode of the Gen-eral Conference of the Methodist Church the morals of the town and "pave the way for scandalously loose ideas of marriage and divorce." Just what adolescennow in session in Chicago took place on school children have to do with ideas of Saturday, when Dr. Neely made a rateling speech that seemed to carry the delegates off their feet in the course of the demarriage and divorce is not clear to any one outside of Baltimore, as in ordinary cities of the temperate zone marriages bishop" should be retained. He objected to those who showed a tendency to place are not contracted nor divorces applied for while the parties of the first part are the bishops "on a higher pedestal," and at the tender age of 15 or 16. It is even remarked further: "I believe every bishop here is subject to the command of the intimated that the high-priced intruder ference when in session. I may never have another opportunity to express my-self on this subject, and I do so now. It is not a third order. A bishop who does not treat his brethren as brethren is an the white pupils, but this is a subject too awful for the correspondents to discuss. Just what will be the outcome of the "infamy" cannot be foreseen, but as yet the school board is hanging on to the new man and braving as best it can the witherautocrat. It sometimes is necessary to remove a man, and the General Confere has absolute power to do so for maling fire of abuse which is directed at it.

When woman gets the right to vote, along with other rights,
This world will be one bitseful dream of joyous days and nights. She'll get the right to grab a strap inside the

trolley car, While man may calmly keep his seat, and smoke a good cigar, She'll get the right to stumble home at 3:15

A. M.,

And gain an entrance to the house by some smooth stratagem.

She'll get the right to go to shows, and "rubber" at the tights;

She'll learn a thing or two or three when once she gets her rights.

When woman's granted equal rights, she'll never dare demur, When men she meets along the street don't lift their hate to her. She'll have to learn to keep in check her stern

reproving glars,

If, sitting near them in a car, she overhears
them swear.

She'll have to squander less on bats, and heard For when she wants to eat ice cream, she'll

pay for it herself.
She'll have to sacrifice a lot of feminine de-But that, of course, she'll gladly do, if she

When woman gets the rights she wants she'll find that "ladies first," An adage which was good as law, will be at once reversed; And in a theater or store, some loafing, burly lout, Will coolly step in front of her, and roughly crowd her out. Where'er she goes she'll have to fight, and make, and pay her way,
As fair exchange for giving up, "love, honor
and obey."
We'll see some doings in this town, some

mighty funny sights, And some pathetic ones, perhaps, when woman gets her rights.

# CURIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

The average distance traveled by British en-gine-drivers is 30,000 to 50,000 miles every year. There are about 20,000 drivers in the United Kingdom.

Nelson was 39 when he won the victory of the Nile. Wellington was only 40 when he opened the Peninsular War. Cromwell was 46 when he won at Naseby.

The timber supply of Georgia has been esti-mated by lumbermen of that state as sufficient to last only nine years at the present rate of sawing, 2,500,000 feet daily. There are eight inches more rainfall annually on the south shore of Lake Superior than on the north shore, and three inches more in the cases of Eric and Ontario.

cases of Eris and Ontario.

Horses, giraffes and estriches have the largest eyes of all terrestrial animals, but among marine animals, there are cephalopods or ink fishes, which have eyes as large as a plate.

There is really no home life in Cocca, because women are not recognized in the home. If a man meets his wife on the street he does not write here while she, if she sees him in time,

notice her, while and, a so as sipe out of sight if she can.

The Samoan Islands are full of snakes, but they are said to be harmiess. In certain districts natives handle them as carclessly as they would puppy dogs. The native women use reptiles as ornaments at dancing festivals.

spent five minutes in revision he would have tinkered the line, "Shall voice and verse engage" into "voice and pen," or almost anything other than "voice and verse." A cornstalk recently grown on a farm near Owensboro, Ky., is 17 feet 4 inches long, and has 27 joints. Two feet and six inches of the stalk have been cut off, the stalk being originally 19 feet 10 inches in length.