# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.-Probably fair, with

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

### TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The New York Legislature is pressed by the agricultural sections to enact stringent mortgage-tax legislation, The eding measure, known as the Stranahan bill, has awakened a storm of protest. It relates solely to mortgages secured on real property located in New York State. All mortgages executed in the state are to be recorded, a heavy penalty is provided where there is a failure to record, while a money reward equal to one-half of the tax recovered is held out to any person giving information of evasion. Mortgages held by banks and trust companies are exempt, on the ground that such holdings are already taxed. Mortgages on property in New York State otherwise held are to be taxed one-half of 1 per cent, and twothirds of the revenue is to go to the state treasury and one-third to the locallty where collected or where the mortgage is recorded. The payment of the 5-mill state tax relieves the mortgage from local taxation, under which it now pays a tax sometimes as high as 2 per cent. The penalties laid upon evasion and the inducements held out by the bill for information as to evasions

are expected to bring all mortgages

upon the records and secure a thorough

application of the tax.

It is singular that the great and enlightened State of New York should seek to revive this mortgage-tax policy. The money-lender is sure under any law not to lose the advantage of his bargain. In some way the burden of it is sure to be carried by the borrower. There is clear injustice in the taxation of mortgages upon property already taxed. It is double taxation, and in the last analysis means double taxation of the horrower on real estate security. According to the Springfield Republican New York in her tax system is less but it is not truer of America than it progressive even than Massachusetts, is of England. There are not as many where mortgages are not taxable when professors of religion in America and based upon realty situated in the state, England perhaps as there were in the although mortgages held in the state on | days of our grandfathers, but there are realty ontside the commonwealth are more men who are observant of moral taxable, when the Assessors are able to decency and restraint in their public locate them, which is seldom, except in life. This only means that civilization cases of estates passing through the has become more refined in its manners, probate courts. The mortgages now so that public indecency is deemed the outstanding on New York real estate mark of low breeding and intemperance are estimated to be worth about \$1,990,- the earmark of bad manners 800,000, of which about \$1,000,000,000 must | The so-called minor morals of so great be held by individuals and taxable under the Stranahan measure.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND CIVIL SERV-ICE REFORM.

It is gratifying to learn that the 58 are to be examined as to their mental, State, a man of great ability, was loose moral and physical qualifications, but the friends of Army reform fairly object | Henry Clay was taunted by John Ranto the fact that these 588 places have dolph with being a notorious gambler. een assigned to the various states, Eminent civil service reformers say Randolph with gross intemperance in that this assignment is in line with the the use of alcohol. Luther Martin, a Administration's way of awarding offices. The true friends of radical Army Burr in his trial for treason, was a volunteer service should be the fresh died in his intellectual prime, and un-Mr. McKinley's view is, as the spoilsmen put it, that we must "give the different sections of the country a fair rep-Thio to be the birthplace or residence of a very large proportion of the distinhed Union Generals of the Civil War, and it was fortunate for the country that Brigadier and Major-Generals rere not commissioned in those critical days upon the principle of determining | tion of any sort, and that stern old solthat the proportion of Ohio men to New Yorkers should be exactly according to their representation in Congress. The life. greed of the spoilsmen is so great, lowever, that already Senators Penrose and Quay complain that the thirtythree commissions assigned to them are too few; that "they could hardly with. stand the pressure brought upon them" by the friends of some thirty officers who were not selected.

The truth is that Mr. McKinley never has been in any sincere sympathy with the spirit and purpose of civil service reform, for he has always treated the reform of the civil service, not as a principle, but as a mere expedient. niment civil service reformers fairly may that the crying sin of the President is not the fact that he recently appointed a man commissioner of a reformed of the spoils system, but that under President McKinley 'no one has been unished for evasions or violations of the civil service laws." Gross cases calling for executive discipline have nissioners have pointed out to him infringements of the law, but he has civil service reform not as a principle, of intelligence and intellect, but even in but exactly as he regards the spoils. New York City the engineers of the cil's power, by a plain provision giving is adding insult to injury.

must be recognized and conciliated when they cannot safely be snubbed. When the reformers are strong enough to subject him to severe pressure to do his duty, he throws a bone to the growling watchdog of civil service reform, but he never takes the initiative in seeking to improve the civil service by making entrance to it depend upon merit rather than favor. Civil service reform is no more a principle, a cause, to McKinley than the "spoils system." He treats both as powerful antagonistic factions within the party, and astutely and complacently plays one off against the other. He recognizes Quay and Platt and Beveridge as bosses whom it is al-ways safe to use, and always dangerous to "turn down"; he receives Civil Service Reformer Foulke so cordially that that excellent man goes away convinced that the President would be a most stalwart, aggressive champion of the cause of civil service reform if it were not for the fact that National emergencles sometimes oblige him to conceal his natural-born antagonism for the spoils system and all its works. The spoilsmen think they "own" the President; the civil service reformers think that while he is compelled to give his hand occasionally to the spollsmen, his heart is always with the cause of reform.

The truth is that the President uses both and abuses both for his own purposes at every opportunity. He is with one and against the other alternately. just according to whether the pirate ship of the spolisman draws more water and carries more guns than the good government craft of the civil service reformer in spirit; he is an astute polltician, an able opportunist; he treats both spollsmen and reformers with charming courtesy; he pleads sympathy with and respect for civil service re-form when "the bosses" ask for something that he doesn't wish to grant, and he pleads the strength and power of the "bosses" with the civil service reformers as a reason why he is obliged to hasten slowly in the execution of his and will not be pardoned by Mrs. passionate desire and purpose to im- Grundy. prove the public service. The civil service reformers find Mr. McKinley a dangerous because a most artful enemy.

At the outset of the crusade for civil service reform legislation General Grant was openly and honestly incredulous of either its wisdom or its practicality. He didn't hesitate to confess that he liked to appoint his friends to office, because it was safer to appoint a man you knew than a man you knew nothing about. It was comparatively easy to meet and beat open, honest opposition like that of Grant, because the ground of it would not endure discussion, but it is far more difficult to meet the opposition of President McKinley, who pro fesses warm friendship for the cause while the substantial effect of his administration of the civil service law is deftly to honeycomb the cause of reform. Thus his study is not to reform the public service, but to bend both friends and foes of reform to his own purposes by alternately patting the head of the civil service reform watchdog and smoothing the fur on the back of the spoilsmen civet-cat.

THE MORALS OF PUBLIC MEN. The collapse from dissipation of Thomas F. Grady, who has been the Democratic leader in the upper branch of the New York Legislature, and the death from the same cause of Democratic Congressman Bradley, leads the New York Evening Post to remark that the breakdown of a politician from dissipation is a much rarer event than it was a generation ago; that men in public life do not become drunkards or even occasionally expose themselves while under the influence of liquor in our day as in that of our fathers and grandfathers. This is true in the decent conduct of outward life,

a man as Alexander Hamilton were so bad that in our day he would have been held to stern account by his constituents. William H. Crawford, a distinguished statesman, candidate for President in 1824, died of paresis brought on by alcoholism. Edward appointers to liculenancies in the Army Livingston, Jackson's Secretary of in his social and business relations; and Clay could truthfully have charged very great lawyer, who defended Aaron reform hold that the picked men of the grossly intemperate man; Silas Wright blood of the new regular Army, but doubtedly shortened his days by too free use of alcohol. Daniel Webster did not practice the restraint that would be demanded of a leading statesman to-It was the fortune of day; neither did William H. Seward, nor President Franklin Pierce, nor President Andrew Johnson. Among the great statesmen that swayed the tion before the outbreak of the Civil War, John C. Calhoun was conspicuous for his absolute freedom from dissipadier, Andrew Jackson, was a model of temperance and purity in his private

Before the Civil War hard drinking was common among Congressmen, and distinguished men like Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, were notorious gamblers. During the Civil War men of fine public talents, like Senator McDougall, of California, and Senator Salsbury, of Delaware, sometimes appeared on the floor of the Senate the worse for liquor, and thirty years ago it was a common sight during the strain of an all-night session to see men of high distinction and ability on the floor when they were not themselves from drink. Doubtless the scenes of violence on the floor of Congress before the war were due quite as much to alcoholism as they were to service who has always been a devotee partisan bitterness or "plantation"

manners. No Senator of the distinction that was enjoyed by Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in life could afford today to exhibit his contempt for the decencies of life been brought to his notice; his own in his relations with women. The rise in the public standard of sobriety and decency shows itself not only in Con- lic Works. It is difficult to see what done nothing. The President regards gress among men of a superior average specific directions on the handling of tion that the poor shipbuilders can't ex-

men; as one of many "interests" that Tammany Hall government are men of to the Board of Public Works "exclusobriety and purity in their domestic relations. Tweed was a gross feeder, a drinker and a man of loose life, and so were all of his confederates save Sweeney; but Croker and his lieutenants, are men entirely decent and sober in their private lives. Even the New York Board of Aldermen, composed of a very low type of office-holders, is free from drunkenness. This ever-widening circle of sobrlety and decency is as much in evidence in England as it is in America. Up to the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, public manners tolerated dissipation and loose life among public men. George IV and William IV brought to the throne the gross dissipation and indecent manners that were common in their youth, when the greatest orator and statesman of his century, Fox, was a most reckless gambler, when his great rival, Pitt, could not make a long speech without a skin full of wine. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne were survivors in their habits of the free-and-easy morals of line of decorous, well-behaved statesmen whose public habits and personal

manners gave no offense to public moral sense. The same change is seen in literature on both sides of the water. The hard drinking of Thackeray's day shocked Charles Sumner, and in the early days of American periodical literature there was a good deal of dissipation among the New York literati of the quality of N. P. Willis and Charles Fenno Hoffman. The change in the social code and political standard of public moralreformers. Mr. McKinley never was a ity and decency has been large and reformer in spirit; he is an astute poll- general on both sides of the water within fifty years. It is not due to religion; it is not based on sentimental grounds; it is a matter of business and a growth of refinement in public manners. Men of business frown on the undue use of stimulants, and men and women of fashion teach by precept and example that public intemperance or indecency is bad form, bad manners,

# COLOR LINE IN CLUBDOM.

It is one of the curious revenges of

negro servants and hire whites at the New York Union League Club should have been defeated, despite the recommendation of the house committee. largely through the influence and eloquence of a Southern man, born and bred, an ex-Confederate soldier, John Wise, whose father was Governor of Virginia when John Brown was hanged. Governor Wise was a slaveholder, and course, his son was familiar with the negro character from boyhood. Per-haps this very familiarity makes him sensitive to mere physical repulsion felt by Northern born and bred men for the negro. While it is true that Southern men laugh at the physical aversion of Northern men for the negro, probably a higher and nobler reason influenced Mr. Wise in his opposition to the discharge of colored help. He probably felt that there was really no just ground for their discharge save the mean prejudice of the aristocracy of skin, and that to yield to this prejudice would be unworthy of an organization like the Union League Club. Remembering that the black man, through the social malevolence of his enemies and the political folly of his friends, has a hard time to secure justice, North or South, Mr. Wise doubtless was not disposed to hold the right hand of fellowship out to that miserable public opinion which suffered inoffending negroes to be cruelly mobbed in New York City because a negro criminal had shot a policeman. Mr. Wise probably remembered that some ten years ago the son of an eminent Jew banker, one of the founders of the Union League Club, was blackballed by some young dude members of the club, an act of folly which caused several eminent Jew members of the club like Edwin Einstein to withdraw from it. This manifestation of exclusiveness has now been followed by an effort to employ none but white help. Of course, to these youngsters the historic fame of the Union League Club as a participant in the war for the Union and in the legislation that followed is a thing of no consequence. To them the club is merely a house fo social entertainment, an art gallery and a banquet hall. To Mr. Wise its political fame is sacred, despite the fact that when the club was founded he was fighting on the other side. Yet this brilliant, big-brained Southern man is broad-minded and generous-hearted enough not only to be glad that the negro is no longer a slave but to be anxious that as a free man the negro should have a fair chance to earn his bread without having to carry the cross of the color line all his days on his shoulders, not only in his social, but in his industrial, life. This gifted son of a gifted Southern slaveholder felt some sympathy for the race whose virtues he had seen in his childhood when decent black women were house hold nurses to the master's hables and faithful black men went cheerfully to war as the affectionate body servant of their master. The Southern man who had grown to manhood before the war knew the negro's best side, and it is to one of these Southern men that the negro help at the Union League Ciub owes the fact that they have not been turned down and out to make room for

the aristocracy of skin. editors in regard to an Oriental steamship line out of the Columbia River are difficult to understand. For months they have berated Portland and the O R. & N. Co. for not providing a service sufficient to stop the flow of Oregon products to rival ports on Puget Sound. line adequate for all demands has been provided, and because the first steamer of this line went out without a full cargo they are devoting all of their puny efforts to "knocking" the enterprise. Portland will take care of this line, however, and as soon as we get water enough below Astoria to handle safely the ships that can come to Portland we will replace the Indravelli, Indrapura and Knight Companion with still larger steamers.

Hesitation of the Council to act precipitately in the matter of telephone and messenger franchises is to be commended in view of the opinion of the City Attorney that the present charter designedly removed these matters from the jurisdiction of the Council and turned them over to the Board of Pub-

sive management and control of the construction of all public local improvements, of the erection of poles and the stringing of wires" as well as anthor. ity to "allow, authorize, provide for and regulate the manner of erection, maintenance and removal of telephone. telegraph, electric light, electric railway and other poles, wires and cables," etc. Franchises, to be sure, are in the Council's hands, but details of wire-stringing such as are contemplated, especially, in the rights asked for by a third messen ger company, seem to lie with the Board of Public Works, Multiplication of wires is becoming a serious menace to life and property. What is the use of ordering telephone wires under ground and permitting messenger wires to be strung up?

The Oregon trail, from Independence Mo., to Oregon City, is carefully and charmingly described by Professor F. G. Young, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, in the fourth number of the regency, but to them succeeded a lits quarterly, just issued. The account is accompanied by a map showing the route taken by the immigrant trains, which, from Fort Kearney westward, was nearly the same as that subsequently adopted for the Union Pacific Railroad. All the historic landmarks of the trail are noted and half-tone Illustrations show each of these in detail This is the result of a great deal of laborious and intelligent research, and it belongs rather to American history in its broader sense than to the story of Oregon in its local aspects. Professor Young's description of the trail is a historical paper of the greatest value. It is done with discrimination and something is given of the circumstances of each great train, making the story a complete one. This is a new achievement, and perhaps the greatest one, of the Oregon Historical Society, and much credit belongs to Professor Young for the accurate and satisfactory manner in which the work has been accomplished

A descendant in the fourth generation of the Empress Josephine is soon to become a brother-in-law of the Czar of Russia. This is Duke Peter Romanowsky, a lineal descendant of Eugene, the loyal but warlike Prince who, of all time that the proposal to discharge the persons made conspicuous by the the latter testified at St. Helena, gave him a pang or betrayed his confidence. His bride is the Archduchess Oiga, sister of Nicholas. Frederic Masson, the romantic historian, if one may employ a contradiction of terms whereby to designate him, who concludes his long series of Napoleonic studies with rather equivocal apotheosis of the Empress Josephine, says of this son of her first marriage: "There are few of the personages surrounding Napoleon. who played puppet Kings in his astonishing comedy of power, more interesting than Eugene de Beauharnais, the Viceroy of Italy and the last commander of the 'grande armie' when Napoleon guit it to fly to Paris after the

hideous finale at Moscow.' The good people of Roseburg seem to be treading each other's heels in their eagerness to sign the petition for the pardon of Hugh Patterson. Men and -"the best citizens," it is saidgladly affix their names to this petition. Among them is a minister, who, in signing the instrument, expresses the opinion that this poor young man has been "sufficiently punished" for his part in imprudent, childish, wretched Min-nie Thorn's undoing. Queer ideas these 'good citizens" and this minister of the gospel have of this young man's culpability. That he belongs to a good famwas well brought the bestlal conduct for which he is doing time in the Penitentiary only the nore helnous. It may be hoped that an emphatic "No" from the Governor will at the proper time put an end to this disgraceful parading of a most abominable deed before the public.

The proposal to divide the school fund of Virginia between the white and black races, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by them respectively, is denounced by United States Senator Daniel as "lacking in just regard for the natural relations of the state to its citizens. It would contain a restriction upon legislative power unprecedented in the United States. It would put us out of sympathy with the great body of ou: fellow-citizens elsewhere, as well as a large mass of them, both black and white, in our own commonwealth," The Richmond Times supports Senator Daniel, denouncing such a step as cruel and calculated to advertise the Virginia whites as possessed with "a hatred toward the black race."

In common charity let us believe that he woman who threw hot water upon a party of little girls at play upon the porch of the dwelling in which she occupies housekeeping rooms did it unintentionally, and properly regrets the fright and suffering she thus inadvertently inflicted upon the children. No annoyance, however great, and no injury which little girls could possibly inflict, would for a moment justify a retaliatory act so cruel. Let us believe, therefore, that the incident recorded was purely accidental, and be glad that the injuries inflicted upon the children were not serious.

The kindly remembrance in which Hon, J. F. Caples was held during his The wishes and desires of the Astoria long absence from this city was attested by the cordial greeting accorded to him at Taylor-Street Church Tuesday even ing. Having discharged faithfully and acceptably the duties of United States Consul to Valparaiso during the past four years, Mr. Caples returns to his home port satisfied with his official experience and glad to return once more to private life. His friends mark few changes in his appearance, and none whatever in his genial and cordial interest in them and in home affairs.

Mr. McKinley is trying to do better in his speeches this time, but he will not fully succeed till he drops the baleful use of such expressions as "Maxims are not as profitable as markets," which recalls his empty phrase, "A pa triot is better than a pessimist." Mr. McKinley's sententious maxims, certainly, are not very profitable.

Organization of a shipbuilding trust upon the failure of the subsidy bill is an outrage on public decency. Could anything be more lacerating to Mr. Hanna's feelings? Capital of \$5,000,000 is subscribed in the face of the asserat sids them.

EXPLANATION FROM VENEZUELA WASHINGTON, May 1.-The State De-

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The State Department of Venezuela a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Ignacio Biaz. United States Consular agent at Barcelona, came to be arrested and mulcted of a heavy fine. While no details are furnished, it is stated that the action of the Venezuela Government in the matter is all that could be desired, and that Blaz, who has recovered or will recover the money extorted from him will not be further molested.

The State Department's information regarding the legal proceedings in Venezuela in connection with the asphalt controversy indicates that it will be many months before the issue will come to trial in the Venezuela high court. As there is no disposition exhibited to dispossess the American concessionaires who are in possession, pending the termination of the legal proceedings, the State Department is entirely satisfied with the status quo as to this case. There are, however, other issues which may change the aspect of American affairs in Venezuela. An attorney named King, representing some of the interests connected with what is american analis in venezuela. An actionize named King, representing some of the interests connected with what is known as the Orinoco or Faribault concessions, has laid before the State Department complaints of arbitrary actions on the part of Venezuela Government and the department has notified Venezuela that it expects just treatment at 153

that it expects just treatment at its hands for American citizens and interests. The official mail from Venesuela re-ceived today by Mr. Pueledo, the Vene-zuelan Charge, continues to show a spe-cific and agreeable tone toward the cific and agreeable tone toward the United States. The Venezuelan authorities have taken note of the fact that the unfriendly criticism of Venezuela made by some American newspapers has given way to more temperate discussion. On the whole, the official advices show a reassuring state of affairs among those. On the whole, the official advices show a reassuring state of affairs among those-most influential in Venesuelan affairs. The personnel of President Castro's Cabinet is made known personally, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs takes occasion, in stating that he will continue his duties, to pay a compliment to the Venesuelan Charge at Washington for his conduct of affairs here.

Loomis' Course Approved. NEW YORK, May 1.-A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Venezuela will be given to understand that the United States has formally ap-proved the course pursued by Minister Frank B. Loomis in his action upon various matters in dispute between the two governments. At the same time she will be told that the United States relies upon her sense of justice in the settlement of

these matters.
Instructions setting forth the attitude of the Administration have been sent by the State Department to Mr. Russell, Charge d'Affaires in Caracas. Mr. Russell will immediately call upon the Vene-zuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs and apprise him of the fact that the policy of the United States in the several questions pending is the same as it was be-fore the withdrawal of Minister Leomis. Diplomatic representations are considered ample at this time, and especially in view of the action of the Venezuelan Government in expressing regret to Mr. Russell for the arrest of Ignacjo H. Blaz, Consular agent in Barcelona. By its expression of regret the Venezuela Government in the opinion of the authorities has shown a desire to remove all irritation from the relations existing beween it and the United States,

France and Venezuela. PARIS, May 1.-The French Foreign Office has no information regarding the reported signing of a protocol between France and Venezuela, by which the diplomatic relations between the two countries are now to be resumed. It is sup-posed the report means that Venezuela has decided to accept the terms of France. The Venezuelan delegate, Senor de Castro, recently discussed the matter with the Foreign Office and was given to understand that France adhered to her original demands arising from the Venezuelan trouble and their acceptance was a necessary preliminary to the Fesumption of relations. Since, however, Venezuela has found that considerable injury has been wrought to her coffee trade, she has been anxious to resume

German Deal With Castro NEW YORK, May 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Trinidad says: Information has reached here that the German cruiser Vinetta recently com-pleted survey of the Island of Margarita, Officers of the ship spent 10 weeks making charts and soundings. The officers say a fine harbor has been discovered, tion, A secret deal with President Castro, of Venezuela, is reported by which for money he may permit it. This furnishes additional reason why President Castro additional reason why President Cas wanted Minister Loomis withdrawn.

#### GREAT STRIKE THREATENED. Action of British Coal Miners Will Depend on Commons Debate.

LONDON, May 1.-Whether or not the British miners will strike depends largely upon the trend of discussion of the coaltax resolution, which will come up in the House of Commons tomorrow. Although it is generally supposed the coal owners have been backing the miners with the object of bringing pressure on the govern-ment to modify the coal taxation project, there are signs of a division of opinion since the Federation reached its decision and some of the influential owners, especially those not exporting coal, are counseling prudence. The miners' reason for advocating a strike appears to be based on fear that the owners will recoup themselves from the tax by an equivaent reduction in wages. Reports from the mining districts indicate that a ma jority of the miners are in favor of the strike. They have had two years of pros-perity, and the funds of their unions are overflowing. It is admitted, however, by Liberals and Conservatives that their ill-advised action will have no effect so far as a repeal of the coal tax is concerned. The whole country condemns the strike which will tend to disorganize all the industries, and as the people have little sympathy with the coal trade, which during the last 12 months has reaped huge offits at the expense of the commune only effect of the strike is likely draw the support of the people toward the government. The prospect of a strike has spread dismay among the mill and foun-dry owners, as there are no stocks in hand

## at the collieries. THE DEATH ROLL

William F. Davidson. NEW YORK, May 1.-William F. Davidson, a well-known civil engineer, who assisted in laying out the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, died in Believue Hospital last evening from injuries received by being knocked down by a horse and wagon. He was 68 years old.

Congressman Crump.
BAY CITY, Mich., May 1.—Congress on Crump, Representative from the 10th Congressional district, died at his home at West Bay City early today from heart trouble. He was 58 years of age. He was elected to Congress last Fall for the

W. H. Eliott.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—Hon, W. H. Elliott, member of the Republican committee, died today after a brief illness, aged 57.

Samuel D. Murray. TOLEDO, O., May 1. - Samuel D. Murray, millionaire patent medicins manufac-turer, died at his home in this city last evening.

Son of the Earl of Kimberley. LONDON, May 1.—Hon. Armine Wode-house, son of the Earl of Kimberley, is dead, aged ii years. A CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The subcommittee of the House committee on rivers and harbors, appointed to prepare an ithnerary for the committee for the coming inspection of the harbors of the Pacific Coast, was in session today, A definite decision to leave Washington, June 2, was reached. New Orleans will be the first objective point. After leaving New Orleans, stops will be made at Houston, Buffalo Bayou and Galveston. From Texast the party will go to Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal., making no stops on the way. All the harbors on the California coast between San Diego and San Francisco will receive attention. The intention is to give four or five days to San Francisco and the Coast in its vicinity. A day or two will be spent at Sacramento, WASHINGTON, May 1.-The su

day or two will be spent at Sacramento, and then the harbors of Oregon and Washington will be visited. Scattle will be reached about July 1. Thence some of the party will make a pleasure trip to Alaska. All told, the inspection will consume something over six weeks

The Nordstrom Case. Suggestions in printed form were filed in the United States Supreme Court today by counse; on both sides in the case of Charles W. Nordstrom, the criminal from the State of Washington, whose case has become famous by reason of his execu-tion having been delayed for nine years since his original sentence for murder. On behalf of Nordstrom, James H. Lewie filed his objection to the motion made by Attorney Fulton, on behalf of the state, for dismissal of the case as brought to the court on a motion for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Washington, Mr. Lewis says that in this case he has had only three days' notice, under the rules of the court. He also alleges discrepancies in the record. Attorney Fulton says that In the record. Attorney Pulton says that he had no knowledge that this case was on the Supreme Court docket until he ar-rived in this city a few days ago, and as-serts that the questions involved are the same as in the Nordstrom proceedings brought here from the Federal Court, in which he says 50 days' notice was given, and contends that the objection is for de-lay only. He makes the same point with lay only. He makes the same point with reference to the criticism, and asserts

that by these tactics a perversion of just-ice is being accomplished. Receipts and Expenditures. The monthly comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures shows that during April, 1901, the total re. celpts were \$47,767,851, and the disburse ments \$41,983,245, leaving a surplus for the month of \$5,800,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, as compared with the corresponding month last

year, were; Total receipts show an increase over April, 1900, of \$2,720,000. The expenditures are given as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$11,285,520 War 10,102,730 Navy 5,272,677 Indians 455,282 Pensions 10,136,912 Interest 4,655,122

\*Decrease. For the 10 months the total receipts were \$480,884,961, an increase, as compared with the corresponding period last year of \$10,-500,000.

Circulation and Coinage.

notes amounted to \$55,554.832, an increase for the year of \$55,406.494, and an increase for the month of \$563,011. The monthly coinage statement issued the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April, 1901, was \$21,734,660, as follows:

Gold Rural Mail Service Inspection. General Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery service, will leave here Fri-

free delivery service, will leave here Friday on a tour of inspection of the rural free delivery service in the West. He will be away five or six weeks. He will vieit the headquarters of divisions at Den. ver, San Francisco and other points.

# CONGER IN IOWA.

#### Tendered a Reception on His Arrival at Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.-An advance guard of lowans spent the night in Oma. nings and a party of distinguished guests to overtake people who cannot afford from various parts of the state. The weather was perfect, and Mr. Conger's party was taken for a drive about the city, pausing in a down-town park for an informal reception. At the Grand Hotel a long line of people stood ready to shake hands with the Minister, and his reception reached the magnitude of an ovation. Governor Shaw and his suite arrived shortly after the Minister, and was accorded a hearty reception. A brilliant assemblage was present in the dining-room when the principal guest entered, and the banquet proceeded without inci-

Responding to the address of welcome by the Iowa committee, Minister Conger referred briefly to recent events in China. In reference to the inception of the Chinese trouble. Mr. Conger absolved the Boxers from all blame. "The princes and high officials," he

said, "were responsible for the slaughter of the missionaries, and the real offenders have been the most punished. The Im-perial Court, I believe, rejoiced that the potentates involved came to the end which they deserved."

At His Des Moines Home,

DES MOINES, In., May I.—The special train bearing United States Minister Con-ger arrived in Des Moines at 10 o'clock tonight. An enormous crowd of neople was at the station to meet the distin-guished Iowan, who had passed through such trying scenes in the Orient. Major Conger and party were quickly transferred from the train to a carriage amid the cheers of the multitude, and, escorted-by a drum corps of veterans, passed up Fourth street from the railway statio and at once went to the Conger hom just outside of the business district.

# THE SIMPLE PROBLEM. If Cubans Cannot Govern Them-

selves We Must Do It for Them. WASHINGTON, April 28.—"Uncle Joe" WASHINGTON, April 28.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, takes a matter-of-fact view of the Cuban situation. "The Cuban situation," says he, "is covered by the fact that the only government now existing in Cuba is by the President through the Army. That government, of course, will remain until the people of Cuba adopt a constitution and frame a government of their own, embodying the Platt amendment. Congress has plenary power in the premises, and has exercised Platt amendment. Congress has plenary power in the premises, and has exercised that power by enacting the Platt amendment. The people of the Middle West, without regard to party, indorse the legislation covered by the Platt amendment. There is nothing but the kindliest feeling for Cuba among the people of our country, and they are entirely willing that the people of Cuba shall have a government of their own, should they so desire, and hope they will be successful therein. "If the Cubans should accept the Platt

"If the Cubans should accept the Platt amendment," continued the Illinois Congressman, "and demonstrate their capacity for self-government, there will be no trouble with the people of the United States. But if they should not succeed in demonstrating that they are fitted for self-government, then the interests of the people of Cuba, as well as of the United States, demand that we should see that there is law and order on the island, Our people also feel that we are bound in good faith to all the world to the same end."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Bryan once more announces that he is a Presidential candidate. Is-ia he

dead? News is getting so slack that the para-

graphers will soon be obliged to join in the chase after Dewet.

The Commoner is going to hold a prize ssay contest, and offers a gold medal to the winner. Alas, poor silver! The street-car conductor who helps

himself to \$160 at one time is too strenuous for that kind of a position. That Evanston professor who never kissed a girl is a man with whom golden

opportunity should waste no time. Oh! let us sing a song of Spring, Of woods and brooks and bills, Of birds and bees and budding trees, And also quintne pills

"Breakaway" would have been a better name than "Get Together" for that New York club which recently went out of

The high-rolling nature of the land about Mount Tabor seems to have communicated itself to some of the juvenile inhabitants.

Queen Withelmina is beginning to find that she could have bought a first-class navy at a more reasonable figure than she has paid for that husband of hers.

The surprising thing is that the President's train started without James Creel-man being on board. But perhaps James will trail the party on a special engine.

A Southern revivalist had the habit of taking a horse at every town in which he preached. He must have been hankering for a good old-fushioned martyr's death.

Aguinaldo is subsisting on porterhouse steaks and champagne, a diet that appeals more strongly to most people than eans, of which the insurgents, who are still in rebellion, make their chief food.

Do not complain about the rain;

Be careful what you say, You'll need your cholcest swear-words for

day.

A story is told of an amusing encounter which Maurice Barrymore once had with a stranger. "Will you oblige me with a light?" said Barrymore to a belated stroller. "Certainly," said the stranger, holding over his cigar. But when Barrymore handed back the perfects the owner flung 1,500,100 handed back the persects the partymore's cigar 1,500,100 it away. Cut came Barrymore's cigar case. "Take one of mine," he said, with a tone to the invitation which made an order of it. The stranger hesitated and took the cigar. "Let me offer you a light," added Barrymore, giving his lighted weed to the other. Upon regaining his cigar Barrymore of course flung it away. "I should like to continue this indefinitely. but I have only a few cigars," he said, and walked off. Barrymore would devote The monthly circulation statement is-sued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business April as much thought to a trifle like this as he 30, 1991, the circulation of National bank or memorize a part.

"I had once," writes a correspondent, "the curiosity to write to Windsor Castle by the Director of the Mint shows that and ask for the origin of the Queen's charitable practice of giving a 'bounty' to women who had given birth to triplets. .\$18,195,000 I had a very courteous reply from the Sliver 2,533,990 Queen's private secretary explaining that Minor coins 143,660 the first gift to a woman who had three children at a birth was prompted solely by Her Majesty's sympathetic feeling toward her. The case had happened to come to the knowledge of the Queen, and she sent a sovereign for each of the newly arrived little Britons, as an assistance to the mother in her embarrasament of family treasures. This had happened about 40 years before this correspondence the Queen's private purse about \$1500 a year ever since. Of course, it is not in all cases of the kind that this 'bounty' is sent to the mother. It is only to those ha, and escorted Major Conger across the river this morning. At the depot there the Minister was received by Mayor Jenhow these little surprises seem generally them, the Queen's bounty for triplets had come to be regarded almost as a matter of course."

> PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS In Paris.—"How do you know she is an American?" "I heard her talking French."—

Life.

Disappointed — "I see the Newglitz have given up their automobils." "What for?" "They found, after all, that it wasn't so expensive as keeping horses."—Fuck. "Is he a man of ability?" "Is he? Why, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he has the ability to keep others from knowing it."—Philadelphia Times.

In the Light of Modern Science,- That

The Worst.-Mrs. Gush-I heard all about your poor husband having his arm broken in that dreadful street-car accident yesserday; let me sympathise with you. Mrs. Swagger-Ob, thank you; but that isn't the worst; my new hat was simply ruined in the wreck,-Ohio State Journal.

Lady (at the registry office)-But I shouldn't care to trust her with a baby. She's too small for a nurse. Manageress—Her size, madame, we look upon as her greatest recommendation. Lady—Indeed! But she is so very small. Manageress—Yes, but that is an advantage, in my opinion. Tou see that when she drops the haby it hasn't very fur to fail.—Glasgow Evening Times.

ing Times. Tender-Hearted Soul. - "How's this?" de-Tender-Hearted Soul. — 'How's this' di-manded the magistrate. 'You have your hus-hand arrested for assault, and yet you refuse to testify against him.' 'Well, your Honor.' said Mrs. McGlune, whose heart had softened. "I ain't shure 'twas him done it.' 'But you told me he purched you in the eye.' 'Thrue for ye. Some wan did punch me in th' clys, but I ain't shure who, for me back wor turned at the tolme."—Philadelphia Press.

A Song Over Sen. Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution No faint farewell-no tender clasp of hands

In life's receding beams,
I give you to unknown—undreamed of lands.
Where Fate shall road your dreams. II. Could not the Spring, with violets in her Tempt you to linger long? (Alas! dear heart, we trample, unawars,

On the awest flowers of song.) III The lilles are yet eloquent of w

A world's wealth would you hold?

Reap it in wind-swept melodies of birdsSpring's Silver-Autumn's gold.

Are any lands, sweetheart, as fair as this Arcadian, o'er the foain? Are crimson lips that seal an alien kiss Sweet as the kiss of home?

Give you God's grace! But, in the dreams Will you not fook afar, And see a ghost, in heavens of delight, Of a forgotten Star?

VI. A Ghost of Memoryl . . . no clasp of hands In life's receding beams:

There shall be stare in undiscovered lands, Where Pate shall read your drams.