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The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer;

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 30.

TANGLED LEGISLATION.

The two laws relating to primary elections, enacted by the Legislature at its recent session, are irreconcilable. On inquiry we reach the conclusion that it was not intended that the Morgan bill should become a law, but that during the later hours of the session, when everything was in confusion, it was called up and passed, without being line in a meaningless way, or those of noticed by those who had intended to arrest it. Senate bill No. 191, which super sede the Morgan bill-House bill No. 188. This act also seems to leave much to be desired, but it is workable, while the other is not.

A law for regulation and control of primary elections seems to The Oregonian very desirable, and even necessary. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature gave us two laws which antagonize each other and cannot be reconciled with each other. The Morgan haw pursues a theoretical scheme, through devious ways. It is not only inconsistent with the other act, but most inconsistent with itself and with the constitution of the state. It is impossible to see how any attempt to follow this law can be made by any party or group of citizens. It will balk them at every step. This law, we think, will fall by its own weight. It is perfectly nageable. Nothing can be done with it, or through it.

The other act is simple enough, though its defects are great. It will not deliver conventions from control of party or factional machines, but it does provide a way for contests in the primaries so that different factions or ups may all be on the same footing. It takes primary elections under control, substantially, of the legal machinery provided for the general elections;

graceful. It may be said, however, that But it was not yet part of this Union"this fault in some degree is or may be found with all rigid systems of instruction in penmanship. Certainly the excess of the slanting style of writing induced about as an illegible, ungraceful specimen of penmanship as could well be devised, and to this fact was no doubt due the vigorous attempt to introduce vertical handwriting in the schools. The extreme here has been, as might have been anticipated, unsatisfactory, and whether the "go-be-tween" style which will now be attempted in the New York schools will prove satisfactory is at least a matter of doubt, since the product will be a hybrid which is most likely to be "cranky."

principle in its adherence to the su-Expert teachers of penmanship nearly preme and wide authority of Congress all declare that the pupil receives only the elementary forms of writing in the and in its faithful following of the acts that have been passed; but a more specific recognition of the principle would schools, no matter what system is used. From this as a working basis is later have disclosed the true nature of the issue, and especially would have made evolved the real and characteristic handwriting that in many instances is it clearer to the general mind. totally unlike the outlined system used utterances of Chief Justice Fuller and in his instruction Individuality is a Justice Harlan, appealing as they do to pronounced characteristic in handwrit political sentiment, certainly give ing, and this being true, teachers should weight to the idea that the question be given a wide latitude in directing it, is a political one, and they hardly com-port with that habit of the Supreme developing as far as possible the several tendencies they may discover in Court which the Chief Justice himself the work of their pupils, without being fondly referred to in his centennial adcompelled to adhere rigidly to one sysdress of December, 1889: "Scrupulously tem of penmanship or another. It is abstaining from the decision of strictly manifest that unless this is done the political questions and from the perwriting taught in the public schools of formance of other than judicial duties." the country-now of the Spencerian ---system, with the exaggerations of slant MEMORIAL DAY.

Delima case.

and running into a guesswork of let ters; again of the vertical system, with Memorial day, as it falls into natural its proneness to fall over backwards, teglect year by year, measured by the and finally of the "go-between" system decreasing number of participators and that is likely to pitch the letters of one the fading ardency of interest shown, word or line forward and those of aninspires the question why, when the other in the same sentence backward-will be a thing neither of beauty nor din of material conflict is long died away, do we continue to dwell on the utility. And since it is not possible to story of the soldiership of the dead armies of the Union. Why this sea of return to the system of writing as taught in the district schools of a fortossing flowers, these fluttering flags, mer generation, with the "gray goose these dirges, these memorial panegyr-ics, this pathetic music? Surely not to quill" fashioned into a pen, the copyook made at home of good foolscap stir bustling maturity-least of all cynand copies "set by the master," as inical old age, but as part of the educastruments in its development, it is not tion of the growing generation that improbable that recourse will be had to saw not the war and yet may thus be the pocket typewriter, and instruction infected with the nobility of its spirit. in the manipulation of this machine be It is sound civic policy to see that even substituted for the various systems of if the storms of Winter mar the simpenmanship that are contending for ple story of these dead soldiers' graverecognition in the public schools, Howstones, the thrilling memory of all they ever this may be, it is certain that the did shall be to our children's children, handwriting of the pupils of our like love, the old, old story, yet ever schools, above the fourth grade, at least, is not at present a credit to any new: thus feeding their imagination with that sentiment that saves a state system of penmanship or to the perwhen all debate is closed and the war plexed teachers who are themselves of written and spoken words dies away striving to reconcile the differences in two exaggerated styles, so that the letbefore the realistic speech of cannon. When our growing children all over ters in the one shall not run along the the country stand beside these graves they shall learn that their moldering the other fall backward in the attempt tenants when the Nation was steamto stand upright, struggling in both ing with the fervent heat of civil war at all its joints, when unselfish valor the individuality cases to eliminate

that makes handwriting handwriting. FULLER'S INADEQUATE GROUNDS.

Chief Justice Fuller undertakes to say that the majority opinion in the Downes case is wrong, because of Chief Justice Marshall's opinion in Loughborough vs. Blake, to-wit:

bereaved who honor the vacant chair where their soldier used to sit will be The power to lay and collect duties, imposts the only visible mourners and decorat and exclues may be exercised and must be exand excluses may be exercised and must be ex-ercited, throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole, or any partic-ular portion of the American Empire? Cer-tainly this question can alimit of hut one an-swer. It is the name given to our great Re-public, which is composed of states and ter-ritories. The District of Columbia, or the ter-ritory west of the Missouri is not less within ors of patriot graves on Memorial day. When the gathering shadows of coming death begin to reveal themselves to the last survivor of the great war for the Union, it would assuage his bitterness of parting to have the proud ory west of the Missouri, is not less within and sweet memory that he would leave the United States than Maryland or Pennsylnot a few behind who would always vania, and it is not more necessary on the principles of our Constitution that uniformity hold him in respect because he' was one of those upon whom the Union leaned for support; that he was one of n the im the imposition of imposts, duties and ex-es should be observed in the one than in the the shining stones in that wall of gal-

As to this decision, there are two lant hearts that stood between the bayalternative interpretations. If it onets of the enemy and the life of the means to enunciate a principle of uni-Nation. But in this intensely utilita-rian age patriotic memories have small versal application to all future acquisitions of territory under whatever cirtenacity of life. It is as true with cumstances and under whatever specific states as it is with individuals that treaty forms, then Chief Justice Ful-"nothing dries so quick as tears." At ler is right. If Marshall was merely the outset of the war it was this gross recognizing and recounting a fact then utilitarianism that made the great in existence, then Chief Justice Fuller City of New York a disloyal camp of

ful beauty and vigor and valor, doubt an assertion that not only establishes the majority decision in the Downes case, but goes far toward supporting less fought and fell full they were of the sanguine type-Who never turned their back, but marched breast forwards, Never doubted clouds would break; Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph. Held, we fall to rise, are bailled to fight betthe contention of the minority in the It appears to us that the Supreme Court has too little regarded in this matter the contention offered in the brief of Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, of

The

Sleep to wake. New York, who has very ably main-

tained that the disposition and admin-The rapid advancement of applied istration of new territory are political electricity is noted in the statement of a man whose business it was to inrather than judicial questions, and that the courts should be guided by vestigate all of the electrical street rallthe acts of Congress, as the proper ways when first established, that al-most nothing in use ten years ago has expression of the National will. The majority decision really acts upon that a place in the electrical appliances now in use as motors. Practically all of these first appliances have gone to the scrap heap, accompanied by many of later device. Inventive genius and experimental skill go hand in hand in the equipment of newly harnessed forces. The first steam engine was little more than a tub on wheels, bearing scarcely the slightest resemblance to the splen-did locomotive that now draws the railroad train. Changes have taken place less rapidly in railroad equipment in recent years, experience having sifted out the best and invention having apparently reached its limit in engine building. The same is essentially true in the construction of electrical machin ery, hence the degree of change that has been observed in the past ten years can hardly occur in the ensuing tenperhaps not in the next fifty years of electrical development.

> A correspondent calls the attention of The Oregonian to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who recently visited Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and con-demned the Army "canteen," was not Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City, as printed in The Oregonian, but Rev. Dr. Frank Parkhurst, of Chicago, The Oregonian found the account of the visit of the Chicago clergymen to Fort Sheridan in the Army and Navy Register, and based its paragraph upon the printed discussion of the "canteen" between Colonel Van Horne, U. S. A. and a Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, found in that paper. The confusion of Dr. Parkhurst, of Chicago, with the Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City, was a slip of the pen, for Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City, is a supporter of the Raines law, of New York City, which permits the sale of liquor on Sunday with food orders, and is on record as favoring the opening of saloons on Sunday under certain safeguards. Of course holding these views, Rev. Dr. Park hurst, of New York City, approves of the Army canteen as an ald to temperance.

In New Hampshire the House of Representatives is considered too large for efficiency, having about 350 members, while the Senate, with but 24 members, is thought to be scarcely large enough. The reorganization of the two branches is the chief question for the coming Constitutional Convention to consider. In order to cut down the size of the House it will probably be necessary to establish the district system of representation, such as now exists in Massachusetts. Under the present system every town and wards of cities having 600 inhabitants may elect one Representative; if 1800, may elect two Representatives, and so proceeding in that proportion. Whenever any town, place or city ward shall have ess than 600 inhabitants, the General Court shall authorize such town, place or ward to elect and send to the General Court a Representative such proportionate part of the time as the number of its inhabitants shall bear to 600.

This is the old town system of representation that originally was in vogue throughout all New England. As proclaiming a belief that the soul and body are inseparable, living together and dying together, and in due time to be resurrected together, the Seventh-Day Adventists represent what may in this day of progressive thought

"COMMUNITY OF INTEREST."

New York Evening Post. Schiff's testimony before the In Mr. dustrial Commission yesterday gave a olear and conservative presentation of the "community-of-interest" theory. A rate war, Mr. Schiff explained, involves serious loss in earnings to all the com-panies involved. Under such conditions, "the property suffers, and railroad men are unable to pay high wages to their working force, Now, if the stockhold-ers of the one road hold stock in the other way and the stockhold stock in the other, not necessarily the controlling in terest, they will not vote to take any action to reduce the values of their holdings. This is a community of in-terest." Mr. Schiff here undoubtedly outlines the real extent and the proper scope of the original community-of-inter-est plan. We say the original plan, be-cause it is manifest to every one conversant with the situation that in practhe the plan for controlling a rival cor-poration's policy has passed far beyond the plain and simple theory which Mr. Schiff enunciates. To buy up \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 worth of the stock of a rival railway, and assume its ownership in perpetuity by issuing bonds of the pur-chasing company in exchange for it, is something very different from what Mr. Schiff describes. From one point of view, indeed, the transaction does not diffe Indeed, the transaction does not differ from the smaller operations of 30 years ago, when the present railway systems were built up by purchasing useful con-necting roads and issuing stock or bonds to pay the price. But purchase of "feed-ers" belonging strategically to a given system differs in all essential points from purchase of rival lines, and it is on this control of rivals that the controversy control of rivals that the controversy hangs today.

So long as purchases of this sort are made and held by individuals, objection to the policy must be confined to general

grounds. But this plan, except in a few of the Gould and Vanderbilt connections, is no longer pursued. The price is too enormous, the consequent locking up of capital too embarrassing for even the largest capitalist to embark his private fortune in it. Hence the practice of buy-ing the stock of a rival company and selling it to another railway, whose credit is thereupon pledged to raise the funds. Here, again, it might be argued that. If the shareholders of the buying company vote to make the purchase, the possible risk of the venture is their own affair affair. But this sort of public appeal to share-holders is exactly what does not hap-pen. The board of directors controls the property, a firm of bankers or a single capitalist controls the directors, and the purchase is made-as in the cases of the Burlington and the Southern Pacific-at the single bidding of this outside interest. It has been a common saying, among participants in the Northern Pacific struggle, that in this instance one great interest had disturbed the balance of power among the railways, and that the other interest had to retailate in its own defense. The case, it is intimated, is parallel to the case of the states of Europe if one power were to move sud-denly towards the seizure of neutral territory. The analogy is striking, but it was not, in our view, carried far enough. If we could imagine a European sovereign secretly effecting such a seizure, and a rival sovereign, equally on his personal initiative, attacking his rival on the spot, both using all of the re-sources intrusted to them for the peacesources intrusted to them for the peace ful management of the state, and each announcing, after the die was cast, that legislature and people should foot the bill, then, in our judgment, the analogy with some recent railway episodes would with some recent railway episodes be complete. But what we have des is medieval diplomacy and medieval war If investors in our railways wish to oc cupy the position in which such a policy would place them, they are welcome the glory. We do not believe they do.

The Russian Finance Minister.

Contemporary Review. The long series of disasters, the stagnation of commerce, the glutting of the markets, the scarcity of hard cash, the weakening of credit, the fail in securi-ties of every description, the crash of industries, the ruin of individuals, the misery of large numbers of the unem-ployed, constitute a spectacle unparal-leied in the history of the Russian Em-pire. Within the short space of a twelvemonth there has been a maximum and in industrial shares from 573 to 347 rumonth there has been a maximum fail

bles; metallurgical securities have in one case dropped from 2340 to 1025 rubles; naphtha shares have shrunk in value from 13,200 to 10.500 rubles; a number of important works have gone into adminis-tration, or declared themselves bank-rupt; works which cost 24,000,000 rubles in building have not been opened. Others, which seemed to be thriving for years, have been definitely closed: millions of poods of pig iron are waiting for buy-

A "REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM."

New York Times. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just done a considerable public service. The tariff on foreign works of art has long been a reference to all grievance to all American lovets of civ-likation. American artists there at one time were who regarded it as protective, and agitated for it. But, by the nature of the case, they were not very import-ant American artists. There was even one American artist who humorously profeased to regard the duty on antique works of art as protective-protective he said, "of the infant American indus try of manufacturing old masters."

But there was no greater extravagance of Dingleyism, a term which connotes even more of stupid greed than its predecassor, which we used to call McKin-leyism, than the refusal to exempt from duty works of art imported for the exbuty works of art imported for the ex-press purpose of adorning American mu-seums. This tariff tax is like the do-mentic tax, which some of the states have imposed upon bequests for the public benefit. With respect to these latter laws, several possible public benefactors have strongly and practically expressed their disgust with laws which fined them for strug avera means. for giving away money. They have sim-ply announced their refusal to give money to an object, meaning the public, of which

the representative, meaning the Legisla-ture, insisted upon loading them with penalthes for so doing. But it has been reserved for Mr. Morgan to make a practical and conclusive demonstration of the imbecility of the Dingleyism which fines a citisen heavily for importing a work of art for the bene fit of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Morgan the cable tells us, has acquired the Mannheim collection of medieval works of art which one of the first British authoritie on the subject assures us is worth \$2,500, 000. The natural destination of the collection so purchased is, of course, American public museum, Since Mr. Mor gan is the purchaser, we should assume that its destination was the Metropolitan Museum, of this town. But, as the cable at the same time tells us, Mr. Morgan has signalized his disgust for the particular phase of Dingleyism in question by an-nouncing that he would not be heavily mulcted in order to confer a benefit upon

his fellow-citizens. Since Congress would make a public benefactor "stand and de-liver" before benefiting his fellow-citizens, he has determined to make over the collection to the South Kensington Museum rather than to any American institution. We hope he has left himself a loophole of escape in case Congress, on its part, should find a loophole of escape from the stupid and greedy provision which is in question of the Dingley tariff. But I Congress does not recede, the Mannhein But if collection will remain in South Kensington as a monument of Congressional bar barism. Probably that would not visibly affect Congress very much. It would be hard to find an equally numerous body of American citizens who cared less about these things, and who were more ignorantly contemptuous of the claims of es. thetic culture. But there will stand the fact that a collection, worth \$2,500,000, which might have been in New York or Boston or Philadelphia or Washington, is

in South Kensington merely because Congress, to put it vernacularly, "is a hog." That kind of demonstration must finally penetrate even the Congressional pachyderm. Mr. Morgan has gone about it in the right way to make Congress ashamed of itself

Chenp.

Kansas City Star. The cheap methods and the shallow satire of William J. Bryan are once more evident in his editorial comments upon the Cuban Commission, in which he as-sumes that the favorable impression made upon the delegates in Washington was due to the social entertainment given them. Such an assumption does not hurt the authorities at Washington, whose duty it was to treat the distinguished Cuoans with extreme courtesy, but it is a ross insuit to the members of the com-nission. After all, perhaps Mr. Bryan's bans contraction policy comes by nature. He certainly never has expanded to the personal and mental dignity and justice that are essential to broad statesmanship.

The Silent Army.

Baltimore American. (Written for the Union Veteran Association of Maryland, and dedicated to comrades who fell in battle or perished in the line of duty. It was delivered in an impressive manner by its author, Mr. Thomas M. Kenny, on the oc-casion of the annual banquet of the associa-tion.) tion.) them-

Along the Avenue of Fame-builded to honor

So pure, ornate, and yet, so simple in its majesty That, instinctively, one could but feel

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If the Shamrock had carried an Oregon pine stick it wouldn't have happened.

As long as the fish continue to bits there is little hope for suppressing the whisky traffic.

The United States Supreme coust appears to be looming up as a goal for war correspondents.

Morgan is still in Europe. It probably shipment to America.

Mr. Bryan says he is for McLaurin. Every man's quarrel is Bryan's opportunity, to get into print.

The machinists' strike will have no sffect on politics. The political machines are all running smoothly.

King Edward will make his next cruise with a life preserver tied around him, -and possibly one inside.

Business is so lively on the stock market that a man can make a very good profit on an investment of only a few hundred million dollars.

The attention of the Cubans who are pposed to the rule of the United States is respectfully called to the recent schievements of one Weyler.

And the most remarkable thing about Colonel Mills is that he has neither written magazine articles nor been mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility.

The British army has over 570 commissloned officers (exclusive of quartermasters and riding masters), who joined as privates. No other European army contains anything like so many. From 1982 to 1896 the number of commissions granted from the ranks was 540 second lieutenants, 597 quartermasters and 56 riding masters, or a total of 23. The number of commissions of those from the ranks, amounted to 8584.

Doctors still disagree, judging by this extract from an address recently delivered by Dr. C. E. Walton of New York: We occasionally hear it asked: Would t be wise to establish a shair of hom pathy in an allopithic collegeT Let us answer this by asking: Would be wise to establish a Protestant chair in a Catholic institution? Would it be wise to drill Democrats in a Republican camp? It is fust as difficult to gather figs from thisties. now as it was nineteen centuries ago.

On a fine 200 acre farm near Fallsville, N. Y., live Charlotte and Susan Clouser two middle aged sisters. The farm and its handsome stone residence are their own property, and not for twenty years has a man slept in the house. In 18M their father died and since that they have maintained the rule mentioned. A few days ago Samuel Clouser," brother of the two women, came on a visit from New York, where he has become wealthy in business. They received him with every indication of sisterly affection and he expected to remain in the house for a few days, but shortly after dinner one of the sisters informed him that he must go elsewhere to sleep. They positively refused to give any reason for the strange rule and he was forced to take up quarters in the village hotel.

"The manufacture of pens in the United States is confined to only four companies, although one might suppose there were many more," said a Connecs ticut man, who is engaged in that link of work, the other day. "That does not include the making of gold pens, which is a separate industry, but pens of steel, brass and German silver. The steel for these pens is brought chiefly from Sheffield, England, as is the best blade steel. Many experiments have been made with steel manufactured over here, but it never has sufficiently stood the test. The imported product comes in sheets about three or four inches wide and from sixteen to twenty feet long. The impression would be that such little articles so universally used as pens would be entirely machine made. Not so. From the mount the sheet steel is st into pens till the finished goods are boxed and labeled it is handled by employes seventeen different times. The points, even, have to be ground twice cross-ground, as we style it in the factories. These factories, four in number, as I have said, are located one each at Camden, N. J.; Meriden, New York and Philadelphia, turn out about 1,500,000 gross of pens annually. First-class pens ought to sell for about \$1 per gross,"

and clerks as selected by law for the general election are to serve as judges and clerks in the primary and there is to be an official ballot, which alone will be the legal one. The housers and duties of the judges and clerks are to be the same as in the meral elections, and the ballots are to be counted under similar regulations. This will give all partles, factions or groups of citizens a fair and equal opportunity in the primaries. The not goes no further than the election of delegates to the conventions. The dominant or plurality faction will then proceed to nominate its ticket, which doubtless will have been "set up" al-But at least there will have been a contest in the primary, and this is something; for where the primary is not regulated by law the faction that "has the organization" has all the means of winning in its own hands, and it is perhaps too much to expect that it will be overscrupulous in the use of them.

We shall be glad to see the laws brought to the test of judicial inquiry. But it may not follow that they must stand or fall-together. One of them seems to us utterly preposterous; the other, though defective, yet has some basis in utility, in that it makes contests possible for control of political conventions.

HANDWRITING "AS SHE IS TAUGHT."

The attempt to introduce vertical handwriting into the public schools in many sections of the country, including those of this city, several years ago, does not seem to have met with success mensurate with the effort that was put forth. Whether the advantages of The system were not found to be great enough to warrant the insistence upon the method exclusively, or the system itself was merely one of the fads that from time to time, and indeed quite frequently, spring up as a product of strained educational effort, does not ap pear. Whatever may be the cause, the ol authorities of New York city cently decided unanimously to elimimate the stiff, vertical method from the nchools and adopt by way of compro-mine a Spencerian style, retaining at the same time some of the more graceful characteristics of the upright, or vertical system.

That there are advantages in the bold outlines of vertical writing is generally conceded, but no one asserts that beauty is one of them. The pupil, so far as our observation has gone, has usually developed a very awkward and cramped style under the strict and con stant supervision of the teacher, which was made necessary by the substitution of the new for the old method. This style later, when the restraint was removed, ran into an inartistic "backhand" that was neither legible nor cluded in our established boundaries.

wrong. And the evidence is all against him. The question at issue in Loughbor-

ls

ugh vs. Blake was whether Congress had the right to impose a direct tax on the District of Columbia. Hence its decision is not a decision that our territories, including "the territory west of the Missouri," were a part of the United States. As Marshall himself said, no such question was presented "for the consideration of the court." The existing territories were parts of to the music of the Union. the United States-why? Because they had been incorporated. Treaties had defined our boundaries as external to the territories. The ordinance of 1787 recognized them as prospective states nd this recognition was in 1790 extended to all "territory of the United States south of the River Ohio." When Marshall made his statement, in 1820, every settler in the Northwestern territorie and in the Florida and Louisiana cessions had gone there under the express guarantee that he should enjoy the rights of United States citizenship and be eventually admitted into the Union. Moreover, in the case of Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia, Marshall makes plainer what was in his mind concern ing the territories. "The Indian Territory," he said, "is admitted to compose a part of the United States. In all our maps, geographical treatises, histories and laws, it is so considered." That is, he was not enunciating the thing as an arbitrary ruling, but he was merely commenting on it as a fact. The terriory was a part of the United States because the proper laws had made it such. It was, in fact, a political matter, in which it was, as he said, the duty of the Supreme Court "not to lead, but to follow, the action of the other departments of the Government." It is a violent assumption that if Con gress had declared that the Florida Peninsula, for example, as it has done in the case of Porto Rico and the Phil-

ippines, should not be an integral part of the United States, Marshall would have tried to overrule Congress and declared it was such integral part. A still clearer ruling upon this point is that in the case of Fleming vs. Page, opinion by Chief Justice Taney, the whole bench concurring. The contro-versy in this case was over the status of Tampico and certain ports in Louisiana and Florida, not yet provided for by Congress, and the ruling was that until such laws were passed, laws like those Marshall had recognized in the Loughborough and Cherokee decisions, acquired ports, for tariff purposes, were not integral parts of the Union. The ports, the court said, "must be regarded as foreign until they were established as domestic by act of Congress." The new territory, said the court, "as regarded all other nations, were part of the Uinted States, and belonged to them as exclusively as the territory in-

be called the unique in religion. These cowardly traders and glid knaves until the farmers and artisans of America leaped to their feet, musket in hand, at the sound of the shot against Sumter. Then, and not till then, did the great City of New York pronounce decisively for the Union. She had heard from the rural districts. Every farm and every factory had answered Lincoln's call with a vast cheer. and New York City, under the duress of public opinion, was obliged to march The Union was saved by this universal uprising of the farmers and mechanics of America, the plain people, whose patriotism was of that instinct

stood for the most precious sinews of

war, turned their backs on all the emol-

uments and prospective prizes of peace

and put themselves voluntarily into the

The time is not far distant when the

bloody whirlpool of war to conquer

peace.

ive sort that cherishes the flag with a ntiment akin to that with loyal lover prizes a flower that symbolizes his lady's love; he proudly wears her colors next his heart. These men of instinct were men whose ideas, had it not been for the war, might have been bounded by a farm, a family or the narrow excitements and petty personal rivalries of village politics; but whom the war bugles of 1861 waked to a higher level and a more heroic life. Their overpowering uprising quelled all thoughts of compromise and made the war essentially the fight of the farm, the forge and the factory for the perpetuity of free institutions. It was an army of farmers, artisans and traders who fought for the enlargement of civil liberty under Cromwell; it was an army of farmers, artisans and traders that won the battle of the American colonies

under Washington, and it was an army of farmers, artisans and traders that from ocean to ocean in the armles of the Union deep bolted with their swords the Republic which Washington founded to the bedrock of nationality. To men of 60 years of age, to whom Memorial day brings back thrilling memories of forty years ago, when

young mothers beckoned their husbands back with their babies in arms while they murmured "forward and farewell," the thought that obscures this occasion is that our bravest and our best men lived not to swell the jubilee of the restored Union. They died "for me and you." without knowing whether we were victors or vanquished. Let us

hope that those who died without knowledge of the ultimate issue of the conflict in which they lost all that is lovely in life's rosy morning do at leas know that they did not die in vain; that the Mississippi flows unvexed to apace. the sea; that the flag of the Union floats from ocean to ocean, from Maine

to Oregon, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and that their graves are a Meeca to which the real salt of th state they saved annually makes affectionate pilgrimage. It is these voice

less veterans of the Union Army, who knew the cross but not the crown of glory that the thoughtful man thinks most tenderly of today. And yet these buoyant youths, who died full of youth-

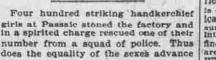
people make no half-way claims to divine favor. They have the truth, not a truth, and the composure with which they condemn "the wicked" to annihilation in the lurid fires of the last great day is only equaled by the fervor with which all are warned to flee from the wrath to come. "Freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience" is one of the "bloodbought privileges" of the American peo-Hence those who can reconcile

these doctrines with divine mercy and goodness and find consolation in the belief which they support may do so unquestioned as to their right in the premises.

The President and his wife will reach Washington today, glad, no doubt, to be safely home again, but disappointed nevertheless at their inability to carry out the carefully prepared programme of the trip upon which they set out with such pleasant anticipations a few weeks ago. While the entire country will rejoice that Mrs. McKinley's life was not forfelt to her lack of prudence in undertaking an exhausting official journey with her husband, it will ar dently hope that she will remain in quarters sulted to an invalid the next time the President undertakes a continental tour. A gentle, amiable and graclous woman, her chief care must unfortunately be given to the "house she lives in," the economics of which are seriously disturbed by much jostling.

The first revolution in Cuba will soon be due. It can hardly occur while the authority of the United States is still supreme; but that will be withdrawn Then the proceedings usual in soon. Spanish-American countries may be expected to begin.

It is a little early to launch Presidenial booms for 1904. There is plenty of time for frosts both on the Hanna buds and on the Fairbanks buds. And the Democratic party, moreover, may "in it," before the end of the year 1904.



Another thieving officer has been sent to prison for irregularities at Manila. The contrast with the Spanish regime will not occur to the antis, but it should not be lost upon the Filipinos.

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Considering what we did on Venezuela's account in 1894, her present obstreperousness is a triffe disconcerting. Evidently the Monroe Doctrine is a rule that works only one way.

ers; 734,000,000 rubles of Belgian capital paid less than 2½ per cent interest last year, and 17 Belgian companies are paying no dividend whatever, while thou-sands of workmen have been turned adrift and their families left famishing. What are the causes of this unheard-of crisis? Scores of people in Moscow and St. Petersburg, who feel themselves ag-grieved by the action taken by the Fi-nance Minister in cleansing the Augean stables of jobbery, declare that it has but one cause—the short-sighted policy of M. Witte. "He is a railway administrator, not a financier, and his mischlevous ac-tion on trade and industry may be likened to that of a bull in a china shop;

he invites foreign capital to this country, whereupon countless works are built and the markets are glutted with products for which there is no demand." And this short and simple account of the matter is adopted as satisfactory by hundreds of the semi-intelligent classes, who are wont to take their opinions ready-made. M. Witte is consequently held to be ruining his country, and if the Char had not clear mind and a strong will of his own on the subject, the Finance Minister would have been long since enjoying his

otium cum dignitate.

Remember Meikleighn's Fate.

Atlanta Constitution. Minister Conger is in Washington, and is observed that he has not separated himself from his present job to make that race for the lowa Governorship. Conger is no Spring chicken in politics. He has been drawing salary from that lime in the far distant past that the memory of man runneth not to the con-trary, and he is taking no chances. He has announced his perfect willingness to

cash in his heroism at this time and modestly acknowledges that the guberna-torial chair is just his size, but he does not belong to the class of amateurs who give up one office before safely landed In another. The distinguished Iowan will, however, do well to watch things at Washington. The administration would shed no rears over his absence from China, and there is a bare possibility that niess he looks sharp he may be Meiklejohned.

Theater, Theatre.

Notes and Queries. It seems to have been forgotten that theater was so spelled in England some Soo years ago. The Pilgrim Fathers car-ried it to America. Of course, the word is decidedly ugly, but to accuse the Amer-icans of having perpetrated it is abare printed in America today. In "The Whole Art of the Stage," 1864, "theatre" is spelled theater

New York Tribune. The captain of the Mississilppi Biver steamboat which was sunk the other night, declares that the women passengers acted with great steadiness of nerve and courage. Doubtless that is true, and it is not fin the least novel or surprising. On innumerable occasions in recent years it has been observed that in emergencies of great peril women have been less subto panic and blind fear than me

For such a setting, rare must the jewel be; While yet the sun was high o'erhead, Glinning with its rays the burnished steel; Erewhile the thousands lined the way Whose every voice rang out a welcor I saw them pass; a glorious pageantry.

Music was playing; banners were flying, And yet, beside their faces, seared and seamed And yet, beside their faces, seared and seam All else seemed naught. Some, too, were scarred, and maimed. Not all-however hardly did they try-Could march ersct, and some an empty sleav Did wear; aye, proudly wore. Beside some old and tattered battle flag, Nor needed else, to guerdon their bravery.

Shoulder to shoulder they marched; Elbow to elbow-as of old. Those "Boys in Blue," hearts of gold, While cheer on cheer-schong wide. Told of the people's love, and pride. Ah! who, to see them, would not cheer? Remembering all, and hold them dear? And cheers were theirs-the living, 'till The rear guard passed, all then was still

Returning thence--at midnight hour, And musing there, methinks I dreamed. Peopling the court of honor, with allent tread I saw them move--the Unforgotten Deed. I saw, unheralded, here comrades march, And turn, and wheel, with elbow touch As keen and conspious to the snirit eva-

As in those days along mother way. They side by side pressed on, to victory; And in whose breast the sword of death-Their duty done-found ever-ready sheath.

Ghosta? Ays, specters they; Some in rags, with tattered flags Cherished, and followed, in many a fray, With muffled drum, see how they come!

Armed cap-a-ple, with musket, and saber, "Ghosts of the Red-hand from over the der." Deathless heroes! Do ye seek a name? Mayhap 'the 'scribed on the roll of fame, Or, mayhap they sleep beneath some sto Whereon is 'graved - a holy legend -

known. Lost in the mase of the war-blasted track,

Some are "The Boys who did not come back. See! How they go charging. Deer, Now only go charged, To the trumpet's shrill sounding, The deep-mouthed guns pounding. Up, up; now, away! Now, shattseed, and broken, spreading dismay Musketry flashing, sabers flashing. Wisided by loyal hands, hearts ever true.

Hark! Now, the shot and shell; Wids ope the gates of hell-The hell of war's passion;

Seething and surging, writhing and turning Until, at last, the "Old Flag" triumphant; Porgotten the cost, then, in such glorious vis-

Specters from Specterland. Shadowy phantom. Booted and spurred, and riding apage: Carbine sunsinging, buge blasts ringing; Musketers; cannoneers; give them a place. The prison pen opens. Thousands on thou sands.

sands, Hollw-eyed, famine-crassd. God! what a sight. Were they from among us-these tatterde-malions? Can these be our boys, went forth in their

might? might? Soldiers† Heroes† These, in rags? Glorified rags! and hallowed flags, cters from Deadland, ghosts of the red hand,

hand, its of the redhand from over the border, Wh- could not honor them? Who would not cheer for them? Who dares now to gibs at them Passing away in the shades of the

the night?

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Papa, what is a syndleate?" "My son, it is a body of human beings entirely surrounded money."-Lits.

Mr. Crimsonbeak-Do you know that man Goldburg Mrs. Crimsonbeak-Yes; rich, isn't he? 'Yes; he told me today that when he was born he didn't have a shirt to his back!"-

Diplomacy.-Little Willie-Bay, pa, what's diplomacy? Pa-Diplomacy, my son, is the art of making people believe that you kaleve that they believe what you say when you know they don't.-Chicago News.

The Cherub's Bath -- 'My wife didn't stay but a week down at her mother's." 'Homesick'' 'No; but her younger slauers admired our baby to much they nearly washed it to places. Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago Hecord-Heraid. Philardhropint-What's the matter, little boy? ...hat are you crying about? Little Boy-The fellers on the struct have formed a trust, and I ain't in it. A feller can't play basehall or shinny all by hisself, can he?-Boston Tran-

The Modern View.-Son-I haven't the ad-vantages ros had when you were a young man father. Father-You haven't? Son-der-tainly no:; you didn't have to waste toor years of your life in a college as I have dons. Ohlo State Journal.

-Ohio State Journal. Just What She Needed.-Tass-Della Molo wants me to try her Crassmakar. I wonder if she'd sult me Jass-Oh, yes, indeel, she s just the one for you Tess-Beally? Jess-Yes, she's a wonder. Why, she can make if a plaineat kind of people look nice.-Philadelphia

Peas, As a Last Basert.-' No. Mr. Walaindell," impatient's resilis' the young woman, "I will not marry you I have told you so a hundred times before". "Miss Emily." pleaded the youth, "that is the only thing on which we have ever differed. Won't you agree to arbihave ever differed. Won't you agree to arbi-trate it "-Chicago Tribune. Hospitals in New Tork -"It struck ms."

Hospitals in New York - House in said Parioriman O'Biff, in speaking of the si-fair, "that the man's skull was fra tured, but I gave him the benefit of the doubt and loosed him up as a drunk instead of sending nim to a hospital." Clearly the officer had a tunior heart, in spite of his brunque manner.-Purk.

The May Orchard.

Joel Benton in the Junior Munsey. Joe penton in the since where, If, like the Alex, which a hundred years Must live to blassom this display should be-If the crowded orchard as it now appears, Might never oftener its awest splandor see Than when it rounds a patient century. How we should visit it with joy and tears, Even cross the world to view one Apple Treat

As a ross forest thrilled by Eden's spell, As a ross forcet thrilled by Eden's apell, Now comes trapscendent this parade of May; Nature's broad scaled, supremest miracle Of bioscoming acres in a massed bouquet Of scented cups, fresh breaths from Paradise, With songs of birds and murmurous hum of

Can it be true that, hidden from mortal eyes, Aught so transfigured, seraph or angel

