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TODAT'S WEATHER. Showers, possibly at-ended by thunder. Cooler. South to west

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

THE RETIRED LIST.

The principle that all men should, during the productive period of life, save from their earnings, whether in salaries or wages, for the time when the earning capacity is abated or ceases from natural causes, is as sound in political economy as in the ethics of selfrespect. Exceptions to this rule, whether in civil or military life, can only be made through favoritism, and when made they create a privileged class, contrary to the genius of our institutions and to the basic principle of a republican form of government,

The general idea of old-age pensions is held to be impolitic for the very simple reason that it encourages men during their years of productive industry to live constantly up to their earnings by depriving them of all incentive to save. This is contrary to the plainest precept of thrift, which bids every man prepare for the Winter of life by husbanding the surplus of its Summer or earning time, Economy thus routed, extravagance and waste come in; the virtue of self-denial is more than likely to be superseded by the vice of selfindulgence and the sturdy principle of independence becomes subordinate to a sort of a modified pauper Instinct that looks forward with complacency to the pension period, wherein, without personal care or exertion, all individual

wants will be supplied. In strict justice, therefore, to the individual as well as to the Government, favoritism of this type should be discountenanced and disallowed. Pity may be properly constrained to relieve the sufferings of the destitute aged, and it is so constrained in every civilized community. But to create such destitution for the purpose of relieving most unwise proceeding. This is in effect the result of a policy that bids the tion, to take no thought of the Winter of life, since means for its comfort will be furnished, provided it is prolonged beyond a certain span of years. Reunavoidable cause, the special type of dealing with this matter. That they tions of benevolence, public and prione thing; encouraging pauperism in and a victim to chronic dyspepsia. age, under whatever name it masquerades, or in whatever class it is enafter service has ceased, is to say to men drawing salaries or earning wages, "There is no need for you to husband your resources. Go on and spend what amply, according to your station in oration of the something-for-nothing idea, the application of which to any countenanced as unjust and un-American, and discredited accordingly by all

in higher stations. And yet there is another view, and it and force. It is remarked that in parison with the ordinary pursuits of educated men to embrace for life the bilities if not probabilities includes exceptional hardships and perils, some fession of arms requires a complete The surrender of personal freedom. or abandon his profession.

It is, of course, desirable that an officer should be encouraged to have a wife. No officer has any surety of any certain residence for any fixed period. The emergency of the service, or the caprice of the authorities of the War quent and unexpected changes of residence from the Atlantic to the Pa-Philippines. When the unexpected order comes, the officer, who may have

upon at least five years of stay, is obliged to make a forced sale of his household furniture for a very small part of what it cost him. With every change of station this sacrifice takes place, and unless an officer is fortunate enough to marry a rich wife, his pay. even with economy, will not give him and his wife and children more than a decent support until he becomes a Major, at an annual pay of \$2500, and in time of peace such as we enjoyed. with the exception of Indian hostlities, from May, 1865, to the outbreak of the Spanish War, a Second Lieutenant would not get his Majority until he was gray-haired. Hence it is argued that, without some assurance that long years of faithful service would be rewarded by retirement on pay, few men of ability, education and energy would select

the military profession for life. Yet we think this consideration is not a controlling one in the minds of those who seek places in the Army or Navy. Most of these persons are placed in their youth in the military and naval schools by their parents; and the leading idea is to place their sons where they will not be obliged to struggle in the competition of the world, on their own account. It is a wonder that we get, under this system, as efficient men as we have. Yet doubtless it would be impossible to suggest a better. Still, it must be said that a system which, in its operation, affords a refuge for men who are unwilling to engage in the competitive struggles of life, and which, moreover, notifies them that there is no real need of economic prudence in the management of their affairs, since the country will support them on pensions after their period of efficiency is For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News | past, leaves something for criticism.

TWO MEN OF WATERLOO.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the momentous battle of Waterloo. It is a singular fact that the truth about the character of Wellington, the victor in this great fight, has seldom been told so unflinchingly as it is recited by Goldwin Smith, a great scholar and writer, a thorough Englishman of birth and education, in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly. Goldwin Smith describes Wellington fairly, putting nothing down in malice and yet saying nothing in extenuation of his serious limitations in intellect and in charac-Of course, he does not pretend that Wellington was a man that approached Napoleon as a soldier, since his fine military talents fell far short of military genius. Wellington himself, whose greatest virtue was his unflinching veracity, confessed that "Napoleon humbugged us at Waterloo," and he never pretended that the battle on his part was any more than a mere slugging match, or that he would have escaped defeat if the Prussians had not assailed the right and rear of Napoleon at 4 P. M. To repel the assault of the Prussians the Emperor was obliged to detach from his army of 70,000 about 16,000, including nearly half of the splendid Infantry of the Guard. The entire plan of the battle was

dislocated by the appearance of Bulow's corps of Blucher's army, which was made possible by Napoleon's neglect to occupy the defile of Lasne early in the day. The Old Guard was therefore too weak for success in the final assault, and by somebody's blunder it was made to assault the strongest and not the weakest part of the British line, Napoleon was so ill in the whole campaign that he lost the fruits of his victory over Blucher at Ligny, and made a series of tactical errors at Waterloo that the Napoleon of Eckmuhl and Austerlitz could not possibly have committed. The assault upon Hougoumont by an entire corps was one of these blunders; the infantry and cavalry did not support each other. boxes to a single firm. It is the dull Sir Shaw Kennedy says that if Napoleon had used his forces in proper support, one arm assisting the other, "Wellington had been lost." The Prussian loss of 7000 men between 4 and 8 P. M. it is a very different matter, and a shows how desperate was Wellington's need of their arrival. If Napoleon had been himself, the battle would have man of middle age, in whatever sta- been begun at daylight instead of waiting until noon, and it was fought so badly that military critics believe that a commander inferior to Wellington could have beaten Napoleon on the stricted earning capacity from any 18th of June, 1815. Wellington's confession that Napoleon had "humbugged" incompetence commonly known as "bad | both himself and Blucher meant that management," and misfortunes in vari- he had as a strategist completely outous lives, are to be reckoned with in generaled them by fighting their armies in detail before they could form a juncare generously taken into account and tion. Napoleon's fine strategy was nulthe debt of pity and sympathy that is lifted by his wretched battle tactics at thus incurred duly acknowledged and Ligny, Quatre Bras and Waterloo. conscientiously canceled, the institu- He could think, but he could not act and execute with his old-time energy that form a part of the and promptness. He was a sick man; political machinery of every state his bodily energies were burnt out; he abundantly prove. This, however, is had become fat and sluggish in body,

To pass from Waterloo to Wellington it is interesting to note that Goldwin rolled, by a system that promises pay | Smith is not among his fervent worshipers. He says that Wellington was a very able General; that his exploits were remarkable when we remember that neither Wellington nor any of his you earn, and you will be provided for lieutenants had received anything but He says he found a people more homoa mere smattering of military educalife, when your season of productive tion. His admirably written military endeavor has passed," This is an elab- dispatches prove him to have been a very strong man; he did not lack diplomatic tact in dealing with Spain and station in life whatsoever should be dis- Portugal. As a statesman he was no orator, and he was a hidebound Tory, classes of American citizens as a pre- love for Parliamentary reform; nevermium upon unthrift in lowly lines of theless, his great common sense led him life, and as creating a privileged class at critical moments to counsel the House of Lords to yield gracefully to the inevitable, lest their refusal should is often presented with plausibility endanger their further constitutional ing can do to this degree in the nations existence. He was a man destitute of Army and Navy life a retired family affection, a man of libertine life list of half or three-quarters pay ex- among women, and was not religious, ists in all countries of high civiliza- He opposed arming the troops with the tion, and the reasons for its existence new rifles in the Kaffir War, saying, "I are obvious. Military service is pe- won Waterloo with 'Brown Bess,' and culiar, and cannot be measured by com- such weapons are good enough today." The consequence was that when the civil life. To induce a good quality of Crimean War broke out, in 1854, two years after Wellington's death, the profession of arms, which in its possi- English Army was the worst armed | der that in so short a time we had and equipped of any of the great powers of Europe. Goldwin Smith eviinducements must be offered. The pro- dently does not think Wellington more than an able soldier, a man of veracity, but a man without much humanity, soldier has no choice but to obey orders | without much public or private sympathy with his fellow-men; a man intensely patriotic in his narrow-minded, passionate allegiance to the crown,

Heine, the German poet, always described Wellington as a wooden-headed bulldog, and Lord Byron does not heroize him. Wellington was not a Department, compels an officer to make man of genius unless consummate good must hold the first place in the world sense deserves the name, but he never swerved from truth, never swerved people exceeds that of the British; cific Coast, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from that which to him was the pathfrom the United States to Cuba or the always rather narrow and sometimes mistaken-path of duty. He was a social and political system is more facool, wary, indomitable, enterprising vorable to material development than just furnished his quarters, say at Van- soldier, whose best talent was shown any other society devised by man." couver or some other post, counting at Salamanca and the passage of the Finally, this writer admonishes his him she could not be his wife.

Douro. Goldwin Smith says that Wellington was not responsible for the horrors of Badaloz and St. Sebastian, but Wellington's dispatches show that he regretted sparing the lives of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo. He was nat-urally a less humane soldier than even Napoleon. He stood up to the last for the brutal and degrading punishment of the lash in the British Army, and he denounced his soldiers as a pack of vagabonds who cared for nothing but drink and could be kept in order only by the whip. His soldiers trusted him in battle implicitly and cordially hated him in camp and on the march.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The increase in wheat acreage in Oregon and Washington this year is expected to be fully 100,000 acres over that of last year. Nearly all of this increase is in new localities, which are being opened up by newcomers from Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The crop failure in those states last year sent large numbers of farmers to the West, and Oregon and Washington are profiting by their coming. This year Kansas is coming to the front again with record-breaking crops of both wheat and corn, and with fair prices prevailing the great storm center of Populism will show a creditable balance on the right side of the ledger. But with the most favorable showing that can be made, neither Kansas nor the bleak Dakotas can ever win back the settlers who have once pitched their tent on the rich lands of the Pacific Northwest. Boom literature calling attention to the great resources of this country is tame and insipid compared with the daily news in connection with our natural development. These news items appearing every day in the week tell a great story of marvelous resources and growing development on diversified

In yesterday's Oregonian an Albany dispatch told of the receipt in May of 21,658 pounds of butter fat at a single creamery in that city, a gain of 50 per cent over the corresponding month last year, and a greater amount than the entire receipts for the year 1895, when the industry was started. From Hillsboro came the news that the Washington County wheat crop would be the largest in years. Oregon City reported the hop lice disappearing, and Portland dealers stated that the hop yield would reach 90,000 bales. Astoria made the pleasing report that the salmon run was increasing, and big fish were being taken, also that the entire force of one of the big packing houses was at work curing sturgeon bladders, which command enormous prices, when properly cured. A Salem special gives the experience of Judge Davidson in growing from 140 to 160 bushels of corn per acre in Marion County. The Grant's Pass correspondent sends news of the bonding of a Josephine County mine for \$75,000, and the equipment of another

with a five-stamp mill. An interview with a Portlander just returned from Southern Oregon told how the Rogue River Valley farmers till the soil in the Summer and wash gold out of the hills in the Winter, when water is plentiful. Judge H. L. Benson, of Kiamath Falls, away down on the southern boundary of the state, came out by way of Lakeview and reports the stockmen all so prosperous that they are in no hurry to sell their 1991 wool clip, although many Eastern buyers are on the ground bidding for it. Items about the establishment of sawmills in various parts of the state are of daily occurrence, and the one noted yesterday was from Forest Grove. A local item stating that the Oregon strawberry crop is the largest on record was corroborated by the notice of a shipment of 1,000,000 berry season in shipping, but the marine column had news of the dispatching of three big grain-carriers, with nearly 400,000 bushels of wheat, the arrival of a big Oriental liner, which after discharging was to take out 25,000 barrels of flour and half a million feet of lumber, in addition to a mixed cargo of other goods. The charter of a big ship for July loading was also reported. From the fruit district east of the Sandy River came the report that the cherry and prune orchards were all looking well, and a big crop assured.

These are simply news stories from a single issue of The Oregonian, but individually and collectively they tell an eloquent tale of the wonderfully diversified resources of a wonderful country. No other state in the Union can offer such inducements to capital and labor, either or both of which, if properly directed, cannot fall of success. With so much to offer the immigrant from the fields of the Middle West, where opportunity is limited, it is a certainty that Oregon from now on will show a much greater and more rapid development than ever before.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN SAW. In the Nineteenth Century for June Mr. Frederic Harrison, the well-known English writer and critic, gives some account of his impressions of America geneous than those of the United Kingdom: "from Long Island to San Francisco, from Florida Bay to Vancouver Island, one dominant race and civilization, one language, one type of law, one nationality, American to the core." There was no state or city or who worshiped the crown but had no large area with a distinct race of its own, as Ireland, Wales or Scotland, but everywhere one sense of nationality, "the consciousness of its vast expansion and collective force filling the mind of American citizens as noth-

of Western Europe." Mr. Harrison had come "not so much to another nation as to a new continent inhabited by a people soon to be more numerous than any two of the greater nations of Western Europe, with natural resources superior to those of all Europe put together, and an almost boundless field for development in the future." To this observer it was a won made over so many types of Europeans, a variant population, into a homogene ous nationality, markedly different from any other in the world. And yet, of course, it is merely the result of the action of man upon environ ment, and the reaction of environment

upon man. Another thing Mr. Harrison says of which we take note, viz: "No competent observer can doubt that in wealth, manufactures, material progress of all kinds, the United States in a few years without dispute. The energy of the their intelligence is hardly second to that of Germany and France, and their

dustrial prizes must ultimately go to numbers, national unity, physical resources, geographical opportunities trained intelligence and restless ambi-

tion.' Mr. Harrison is of those Englishme who are out of harmony with the existing order in their own country. They find it too little democratic to fill the measure of their demand for an abounding national energy. But they ought to see that bounds are set by geographical limitations to the energy of all the modern nations of the Old World, save Russia; and that in America democracy is so fortunate only be cause it has found a vast continent to bustle in.

An advance in the price of fresh meat -already phenomenally high-is now going on. There appears to be no good reason for this. The explanation offered by the beef trust, which controls the market, is that the farmers who supply the cattle are too busy harvesting their crops to bring their stock to market. This obviously applies to only the small farmers, who keep a few cattle, incident to the farming operations, and not to the big companies on the great ranges, from whose herds the wholesale meat supply of the country is drawn. Besides, as retail dealers, who have to meet the burden of the consumer's complaint, admit, the same conditions prevailed in other years when prices were not advanced. "The plain truth," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "probably is that the beef trust is making a vigorous effort to capture the foreign markets, and to do so must sell its goods therein at low prices. Losing in this venture, it must recoup itself by taxing the American consumer." To this may be added the fact that the trust has the consumer at its mercy. An illustration of the tradi-"ground-hog case" is hereby tional brought home to every family in the land. The people "must have meat." The beef trust controls the market, and can charge what it chooses; the consumer must pay or go without. Some people-many, perhaps-must go without, but there are enough who can have and will have meat, at whatever cost, to pay the exorbitant prices charged by the trust. The vegetarian, in the meantime, though lean and hungry-looking, should be and probably is happy, as he is clearly master of the situation.

Elsewhere appears an interview with President Lusk, of the Cattlegrowers' Association. The fact concerning leases of range lands appears to be that the large owners have at length realized that such an arrangement can only be perfected by means of concessions satisfactory to the small owners, whose protests thus far have been violent and effective. The great ranges are narrowing, feed is growing scarcer, and the struggle for survival gains yearly, almost hourly, in vehemence. Crimes and suffering are the inevitable concomitants of this transition epoch, whose end must be the substitution of tame pasture and stall-feeding for the traditional nomad life. The Oregonian hopes to hear from sheepmen and small cattle-owners with their views on Mr. Lusk's proposals.

While the legislators of Washington were about it, they should have added an emergency clause to the reconstruct. ed law on capital punishment. Failing in this, murderers recently convicted will have a longer lease of life than is warranted either by humanity or pub-He sconamy. An illustration of the delay of penalty and the expense incident thereto is shown in the case of Alfred Hamilton, tried at New Whatcom for the murder of D. M. Woodbury in Anacortes a year ago last September. Consentenced last Monday to be hanged August 16, whereupon his attorney appealed on the ground that there is no statute at present in the state to cover the case.

Statistics dealing with the matter show that the consumption of sugar is steadily increasing in the principal countries of Europe. In the United States such consumption rose from 2,678,068 tons in 1899 to 2,219,847 tons in 1900: Russia consumed about 20,000 tons more in the year last named than in the preceding year; Germany, 91,233 tons more; France 29,250, and England 46,100. From these figures it appears that the world has in recent years not only "cut a sweet tooth," but that saccharine dentition is a progressive process and withal a pleasing one, and bids fair to become enormously profitable to the sugar trust.

British critics who affect to scorn American military skill cannot be greatly encouraged by the coincidence of renewed Boer activity with surrender of the last Filipino General with his command. There may be some things we do not know, but we seem to get results as well now as 120 years ago.

Portland is acceptably honored in the selection of one of its rabbis as representative to the Vienna Grand Council of Zionists. Nor will American Judainm have any abler representative than Dr. Wise.

Increased duties will doubtless prove more eloquent argument for withdrawing discrimination against Russian sugar than all M. De Witte's labored periods. The tariff is mightler than the pen.

Now is the time for the Oregon to furnish forth a Portland Fourth of July celebration. Is there influence enough among us to bring her here?

The next time Uncle George is interviewed on the St. Louis Fair he should put in a word for the Lewis and Clark

Two Questions.

Chicago Chronicle. The question which Congressman Babock. Republican, is asking and which is giving the tariff-protected trusts much pain is this: "What answer can we make when we are asked why we maintain duties on products that our manufacturers are selling all over Europe at lower prices than they ask for them at their factory doors?" This query and Mr. Sugar Trust Havermeyer's flat assertion that the tariff is the prolific mother of trusts ought to be servation and reflection.

The Impossible.

Detroit Journal. She read the letter again, and tears filled her eyes.
"What noble, manly sentiments!" she exclaimed. "Oh, if only he knew better than to fill up the pages consecutively."

Ah me!" She cried a little, in a womanish fashion, and then resolutely wrote him telling of success.

countrymen of England that "the the CRITICAL PERIOD FOR PORTLAND FRONTAGE ASSESSMENT UPHELD

Pendleton Tribune. Transportation in Eastern Oregon is the greatest need of this part of the state. We have long distances, broad plains and rugged mountains, which make traveling difficult and the carrying of produce ex-pensive. Social and political relations are hindered. A large part of the profits of industry are appropriated by freight-ing companies, and resources remain undereloped because of the high rates for shipping ores, livestock and agricultural

Eastern Oregon comprises a territory almost 250 miles square. It extends from the summit of the Cascades to the Idaho line, and from California and Nevada to the Columbia. Every one of 15 countles has resources, topography and climate similar to all the others. They are by nature sisters. Their hopes and aspirations vary but little, and whatever brings good to one benefits the others. dreams of gold of the Blue Mountain unties are shared by Harney, Lake, Crook and Wasco, and the wheat fields of Umatilia, Union, Sherman and Gilliam supply bread for the cattle and sheepmen that pasture their herds and flocks in every county. Two or three counties may be classed as wayward. Wasco has become identified in many ways with Portland, and the Valley and Lake and Klamath lean toward the Southern Pa-cific and California. The remaining dozen, however, are as good friends as the almost slight acquaintance of the people can justify, and when greater transports tion facilities are provided, they will stand together for industrial, social and political ends, and Eastern Oregon will become much better known than it is today. lamette Valley will not then be another name for Oregon, but Eastern Oregon and the Inland Empire will become the Mecca toward which the immigrants will journey. This vast territory has but one railroad

of any consequence. 'The Oregon Rail-road & Navigation Company's track lies along the extreme northern border for half its distance, and then cuts off all the northeast corner. The Northern Pacific has a 20-mile branch running into Pendleton, and the Oregon Short Line meets the O. R. & N. at Huntington, barely fouching the state. A small branch line runs south 30 miles to Heppner from the O. R. & N. main line, and the Columbia Southern has been built southward a short dis-tance from near The Dalles. The Columbia and Snake Rivers are of

no advantage as long as the dalles ob-struct navigation, and Eastern Oregon has no other navigable streams.

The extreme northern part of Eastern Oregon, then, has transportation facilities, but nine-tenths of this great area never saw the smoke of a steam engine or heard the echo of its whistle. Citizens travel hundreds of miles to the state cap Cattle and sheep are driven from 20 to 250 miles to a railroad for shipment. Wool is hauled similar distances at a heavy expense, and good mines remain unworked because the gold in the ores will not pay for shipment alone. It costs 12 cents a bushel to market export wheat, between one-fourth and one-fifth of the price being given up to the railroad companies. This tax, allowing for a reasonable rate, means a tax of a quarter of a million dollars annually on Umatilla County alone. In spite of these things, however, Eastern Oregon is prosperous The difficulties of transportation are over-come in the best ways possible, but there will be a different story to tell when the dalles are made passable and railroads are built into the interior. These are inevitable facts, that the future must bring. Grant, Harney Malheur, Crook and others are now traversed by projected railroads, and the building of them before long is

not a dream.

Portland should become interested in this matter and endeavor to secure the trade of this region. If railroads are built southward into the interior from the O. R. & N. main line the channels of trade will flow toward Portland; but if the Southern Pacific builds a line through Lake, Klam. ath and Harney Counties San Francisco will capture a large share of this section. Portland should for the same reason labor for the opening of the Columbia to prevent Seattle from securing much of the business of the northern half of Eastern Oregon.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Not Latin or Celtic, but Probably Iberian or Ligarian.

Letter in London Spectator be of some interest to inquire in what sense the term "Latin" can be correctly applied to the French, whom, almost in the same breath, many people are apt to describe as "Celtic" people. One thing describe as "Celtic" people. One thing rupt municipal boards, who, at the surely is certain, that in blood the French gation of paying companies or of cannot be at the same time both "Latin" and "Celtic." Yet the inconsistency does

not seem to strike people. I think that, although outside of Prov-ence the French have little or no Latinl. e. Italian-blood in their veins, the explanation of their being described as a "Latin" race is to be found in the fact that their language and civilization are both Latin. It seems no longer permissi-ble to hold that the French are mainly "Celtic" in blood, the view now being generally accepted that the bulk of the population in France is of a pre-Celtic, and probably of Iberian or Ligurian stock. And this view seems to hold good gard to the facts. In the last analysis also of Ireland and Wales.

New York Sun Fortunately, everybody knows Senator Depew. Everybody knows the enthusias-tic benevolence of his heart and the endless variety of his mind. With heart and mind overflowing during this, his vaca-tion season, with philanthropy toward his fellow creatures, he would distribute hon-ors and gratifications and titles and favors and saccharine largesse of all sorts as lavishly as Mr. Carnegle distributes library buildings. In such a mood, if he knew and liked a King he would nominate him for Emperor. If he approved of a fourth-class Postmaster, he would propose to quadruple his salary and give him a life tenure. He would elevate every amiable duck to swanship. He would make everybody happy to the best of his ability; and, if he thought a third term could add to the sum of human felicity he would forthwith confer it on his own responsibility, or a fourth term for that matter. We sincerely hope that President McKinley will pardon Senator Depew.

Philadelphia Times. It is for the Cubans themselves to de

the opportunities thus opened to them. Their relations with the United States always must be intimate, and if the future shall make them closer, it will be in the natural evolution of events. The part which has been played by the United States in their liberation and advancement is one which all Americans can re-gard with pride. Even the professional patriots of the Island must be convinced that the people and the Government of the United States have had no selfish purposes, but have been throughout the truest friends of Cuba Libre.

Worcester, Mass., Gazette, It will not now be possible to test the Depew and Grosvenor notion that Mc-Kinley is more popular than Washing-

Ground to Win On.

Washington, D. C., Post. For a free trade party there is no hope. For a war against the gross and palpable abuses of protection there is a certainty

Recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, in which the doctrine that Legislatures have not the power to authorize the taking of private property for public use without compensation is apparently overruled, are conceded by Case and Comment, a law publication, to leave without remedy the property-owner whose abutting lots are assessed for street improvement. Case and Comment says: Two recent decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States will attract great attention because they overturn the doctrine declared in Norwood vs. Baker with respect to assessments for local improvements in excess of benefits, court does not expressly overrule Norwood vs. Baker case, but in all essen tials its latest decisions are diametrically opposed to the doctrine of that case, as three dissenting Justices clearly recognize. Statutes of several states author izing municipalities to assess the wholexpense of a street pavement upon the abutting lands in proportion to frontage, without reference to benefits, are upheld. This kind of assessment is precisely what was authorized and made under the Ohio statutes in the Norwood vs. Baker case In that case the court clearly declared that 'the guaranties for the protection of private property would be seriously im-paired if it were established as a rule of Constitutional law that the imposition by the Legislature upon particular private property of the entire cost of public improvement, prespective of any peculiar benefits accruing to the owner from such improvement, could not be questioned by him in the courts of the country"; and that "the exaction from the owner of private property of the cost of a public improvement in substantial excess of the special benefits accruing to him is, to the extent of such excess, a taking, under the guise of taxation, of private property for public use without compensation." But in the latest cases these doctrines are ignored by the opin ion of the court, which upholds the power of the Legislature to impose the entire cost of a pavement upon abutting owners, irrespective of the amount of benefits they receive from it. The opinions in the

late cases are written by one of the Jus-tices who dissented from the decision in Norwood vs. Baker. He points out that the assessment in that case was for the cost of opening a street, including the amount paid for the strip condemned and also the costs and expenses of the proceeding, and that the same person whose land was condemned was the own-er of the abutting property to be assessed. He says this appeared 'to be an abuse of the law, an act of confiscation, and not a valid exercise of the taxing power." But the fact that one person, instead of two or more, owned both the strip condemned and the abutting land can, of course, have no hearing upon the principle of assessment. The fact that the assessment was for the opening of a street rather than the paving of it does not seem to affect the rule on which the opinion of the court in the Baker case was planted Norwood vs. squarely and unmistakably-that an assment in substantial excess of the special benefits is, to the extent of such excess, a taking of private property fo public use without just compensation That fundamental proposition seems to b now entirely abandoned. In lieu of that court now adopts the doctrine that if the Legislature authorizes the entire ost of a pavement to be assessed on abutting property according to frontage and without reference to benefits, conclusive on the courts, and is constitutional. If the assessments must be based

benefits, they must logically be limited by the amount of the benefits. But a statutory rule of assessing the entire cost of an improvement on abutting lots ac-cording to frontage must in that case be based on a conclusive presumption that those lots are necessarily benefited to the amount of the total cost of the This presumption is not only arbitrary and baseless, but is untrue as a matter of common knowledge, and so establish repeatedly by legal proceedings in which abutting lots have sold for less than the assessments. If the taking of a man's property for public use without compen-sation under an arbitrary assumption that

is demonstrably false constitutes due process of law, the Constitutional guaranties for the protection of private prof erty are not very valuable. If there is no limit to the power of the Legislature to fix taxing districts in such cases, the Legislature can provide for the assess-ment of the total cost of a street imrovement on any one of many abutting In connection with the recent visit of lots, and the unfortunate owner will have the Italian fleet to Toulon, there have no remedy. But in that case he will be been many references in the European no worse off than many abutting owners are under the doctrine now established, ale between two "Latin" nations. It may latest decisions on this subject are greatly to be regretted. In the first place, they leave many humble owners of subur-ban lots at the mercy of reckless or corgation of paving companies or of those who want to use the thoroughfare, may force upon the unwilling residents of a street a pavement which their lots must be sold to pay for. This hardship, al-

ready worked in many cases, will doubt less be repeated in many more. The more serious result, however, is in the humiliating and painful fact that there is left no Constitutional protection to property-owner in such cases against th literal confiscation of his property. this was the result of an erroneous find ing of fact only, it would be less serious it is the taking of private property for public use without compensation under authority of an arbitrary statutory rule which has no color of justice except by virtue of an assumption that is demonstrably false. One typical instance of the working of the rule was an ordinance for the payement of a wide suburban road leading to a fair ground, passed against the remonstrance of the abutting owners, whose lots were taken from them to pay the cost of a pavement for other people to use. Such undisguised robbery of the weak by the strong is for the present Constitutional,

Require Ice Treatment.

New York Press Probably Mr. Chauncey M. Third-Term Depew and General Charles H. Third-Term Grosvenor are thanking their stars at present that the ice which they require to soothe the throbbing of their heads does not cost a dollar a pound. We were afraid that the long, cold Spring, followed by a sudden burst of suitry Sum-mer, would raise the deuce with some of the palpitant brains of the Nation, but fortunately the worst seems to be over. The country may now return to its comparatively comfortable studies wheat, corn and cotton crops, and Senator Depew and General Grosvenor may be regarded as safe from brain fever if only they will keep out of the sun and stick to the ice treatment.

Inevitable Good Fortune.

Omaha Bee The only insurgent leader of importance in Luzon who has not already surrendered has concluded there is no use of fighting longer, and proposes to quit. With the trouble ended in Luzon it will be a short job to finish up the disturbers in the minor islands and then the development of the islands can go forward. A few years of American push will suffice to convince the islanders that they have fallen into good fortune in spite of themselves.

Example for Bryan. New York Herald.

It would be well for the Democracy and for the country if Mr. Bryan would fol-low this example by distinctly and definitely declarify that he will not for a third time seek a nomination by his party.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If you have brides to wed, prepare to wed them now.

Turn about is fair play. We have been

roasting the weather, Now Kansas has an epidemic of suicides.

We might have expected it. The only safe course for a girl to pursue

on the spot. A Chicago minister cries "Down with

when she discards a lover is to shoot him

the decollette waist!" Insatiate man, is it not down enough? Nature is standing in with the railroad

ompanies. It is worth \$3.50 to go to the seaside weather like this. The great American hobo is consumed

with fear lest the brakebeam trust put up the price of transportation. Comrade Mark Hanna will probably

spend his vacation learning to sing Marching Through Georgia." Will not the order making the purchase

of liquors for the army permissible only for use in the hospital largely increase the sick list? If the Czar hasn't any use for that

and give her & fortune. She will be sure to get into a noble European family that Although we have been listening intently with our ear toward Lincoln, Neb., ve

daughter he might send her to America

have not heard Mr. Bryan say anything about not accepting a first term if it is Vassar College made a display of daisles

on commencement day. It is not unreasonable to suppose that there was also a goodly display of peaches on that interesting occasion.

Hon, Grover Cleveland has written an article on the waste of money, but probably not with the expectation that it will exert any restraining influence on the reckless extravagance of his friend, Russell Sage.

A Marion County young man of rustic culture entertained the notion that a marriage license is the great essential of a marriage contract. He therefore went to the County Clerk, secured a license authorizing the marriage, and then gave his intended the first intimation of his plans. When she refused that sort of proposal, he wanted to go to law to enforce the rights he had secured under the license. His friends dissuaded him but he can't understand yet what good a marriage license is if it won't compel the lady to marry him. It never occurred to him that it takes two to make a bargain.

Ex-Speaker Reed does not forget the old days in Maine. The people of Cape Elizabeth were arranging a sort of fair, and they were anxious to get Mr. Reed's autograph as one of the attractions of the "memory table." Mr. Reed at one time taught the Pond Cove School, and was interested in all the social gatherings at the Cape, and he sent the following words of kindly greeting:

words of kindly greeting.

Dear Madam: I have your letter (asking my autograph for the "memory table"), and beg to assure you that I am not likely to forget the Winter I taught school at Point Cove, or the friends I found there who have been friends ever since. Hoping your entertainment will be worthy of the old town and the old days, I am very truly yours.

T. B. REED.

Straw hats in countless numbers now appear upon the street, The dainty, white-gowned Summer girl looks good enough to eat, The bokey-pokey vender's bell clangs loudly hokey-pokey vender's bell clangs loudly i day long; robin in the leafy shade cuts out his daily song; White collars are as hard and rough as bene-

fits forgot, In fact, there's just one thing to say, and that is, "Ain't it hot?" The sagging asphalt pavement yields like tar The burly copper wearily putrols his scorching The bicyclist rides languidly, and for the nonce To run down playful children and to grind them into bits; The bee drones dull and listless on the near-

by vacant lot And everything in nature seems to say, "Oh, ain't it hot?" Along the street the iceman comes, and on his list'ning ear There beats a score of voices saying, "Iceman, stop in here!" His brow is low and full of care; it much dis-

To cut 100 pounds of les in twenty ten-pound cakes.
We find mint julep and gin fire go right straight to the spot.
Amil as they cool our parching throats, we ask, 'Ob, ain't it hot?'

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The average Chinaman doesn't feel that he needs Christianity. He has excellent teach-ings of his own which he doesn't follow.--

Cheaper.—Nodd—Are you renting a cottage at the seashore this Summer? Todd—No. I couldn't afford it. I'm buying one.—Brooklyn Life. Caller-Now, my little man, what is your parents' genealogical chart for? Boy-To hide a tear in the parlor paper, sir.-Philadelphia

for it!-Life.

She-I wonder, Harry, if you would marry again if I should die? He-You little silly, don't you see that I couldn't marry again unless you did die?-Hoston Transcript.

No Taugible Evidence.-Police Magistratc-You are accused of stealing a ride on the railroad. What have you got to say about it? Goodman offerong-You may search me, y'r honor.-Chicago Tribune.

Why He Doesn't Work.-Mrs. Strongmind-

honor.—Chicago Tribune.

Why He Doesn't Work.—Mrs. Strongmind—
Why don't you go to work? Tramp—Please,
mum I made a solemn vow, 20 years ago,
that I'd never do another stroke of work till
women was paid th' same wages as men.—
New York Weekly.

New York Weekly.

During the Discussion.—She—But you must not believe all these stories about the missionaries in China. They are helping your poor countrymen to save their souls. The Chinaman—May be! Only thing poor countrymen that have been poor countrymen to save their souls. The Chinaman—May be! Only thing poor countrymen have left!—Puck.

Furchaser—I want to ouy a pair of those braces you have hanging in the window, and labeled "The best in the world." Shopman—Very good; they cost ninepence a pair, but it you want something really strong and lasting. I would recommend you to take these here at slevenpence!—Tit-Bits.

Life's Wayside Inn. Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution L.

Let us rest us from the Strice At this wayside inn of Life; No remembrance of years— Sorrows, or the fall of tears. Let us rest us from the throng Where the Stience is a song.

Let us rest: The twilight falls Soft on echoless, dim halls, Where life's withering blooms are shed— Life of quiet comforted.

What were worldly hopes and fears? What were klesses what were tears? What the heart's cry in the stress Of its unloved loneliness?

Rest, O Heart! from storm and strif. At this wayside Inn of Life! We shall fold above the breast Hands that need God's gift of Rest, Comes the Night: the Night is long, But God's Silence is a song!