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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and continued YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

DEVELOP THE PHILIPPINES.

The cost of the war waged by the United States against Spain, and subsequently against the Philippine insurgents, is estimated at \$500,000,000. It is obvious that at least half of this, and probably more than half, must be charged up against the operations in the islands. The purchase price was \$20,000,000 to begin with, and if we add the enormous outlay for maintaining an Army of 50,000 men there for nearly three Years, the further losses sustained by Ceath and injury to soldiers, the Multional administrative expenses both at Washington and Manila, the legacy of pensions already assuming siderable proportions, etc., the exhibit, if we look only at the debit side of the account, reaches proportions little short of appalling.

There are two things to be said concerning this heavy cost of the Philippincs. One is that the task of improving waste or backward regions always is heavily upon the people under-India, Africa, Australia, ca and great portions of untry have swallowed up

on of this money has been ar as its orietor. sums, spent in development as its original owners are in wiped out of existence, in South Africa, Chile and the s and irrigation enterprises, and in tie by government is apt to be a ers in the improved regions, whether nutives there or immigrants from the seculring country.

The second important thing about the costly acquisition of the Philippines is that we must take steps to make the most of our investment. The islands ntain immense tracts of very rich hard needing the intelligent cultivator, mines awaiting the pick, and forests ready for the lumberman. It is right necessary that these resources should be utilized. The lands must be put at the disposal of settlers from the United States, and under proper regulations the mines and forests must be opened up to American enterprise. The false' patriotism that trembles at the extension of American sovereignty and deprecates the entrance of American capital and muscle into the Philippines must be put aside, and we must resolutely pursue the course best calculated to advance our prosperity and make all possible advantages accrue from our new possessions. The islands must ot be iniquitously exploited by Govent-aided and plundering corporalons; but within just limits American justry and talent must have free Nobody is going to invest mey or labor in those distant regions niess he sees a chance to make money

No one should be deluded by a false sentimentalism into thinking that development of the Philippines by Amerinventive and organizing genius will injure the native races. In a broad way it is true that, where races clash, the weaker must go down; but this is a case in which the welfare of the native races may and should be enhanced by the American administration. To live forever in his primitive and backward state is not a prerogative which the Tagal need cling to with desperation or release with regret. Relief from brigandage and assurance of regularity in food, clothing, employment and occupations will make existence far beter for him than ever before. He will be rescued from the friars on the one hand and organized bands of mountain assassins on the other. His products Ill find markets opened here on terms infinitely more favorable than those of the Spanish regime or those he could nself acquire as an independent gov croment under our protective tariffs. Engineering, sanitation, mining, lumbering and agricultural undertakings on foot by Americans will supply in unlimited employment at increasing rates of pay and immeasurably uppines that is best for Americans will also be best for the Filipinos.

ntry's heroic history and high tralons, can wish to see any fate meted to these our proteges of the far rescued from Spanish oppresand domestic anarchy, inconsiswith their highest welfare, proghappiness. But within these nevertheless a right and sy to administer the eco-

nomic conduct of the islands. As a business proposition it must be met in a business way. Our investment is a heavy one, and it must be made to pay. The same inventive skill, efficient trained labor and daring capital that have put the United States in the front rank of producing peoples must be encouraged to transplant themselves to the Philippine lands, forests and mines, even as England's kings gave charters to our colonial ancestors, and Uncle Sam peopled the West with his homestead and pre-emption laws. There are vast tracts of idle government land in the Philippines that might advantageously be given as farms and homes to the veterans of the Spanish War.

NOT GAGE, BUT HIS ACCUSERS.

The trouble with us at Russian ports is not Secretary Gage at all, but the antiquated and obnoxious Dingley law, and that is just the trouble with us everywhere else. Our whole economic attitude to the rest of the world is unfriendly and predatory. We have me, most of us, to think with the Philadelphia manufacturers and President McKinley that we want the markets of the world and must adopt the necessary means to get them; but our acts do not at all comport with this idea. On the contrary, we continue to follow the teachings of the Paleozoic American Economist and "Speeches and Addresses: By William McKinley. New York: 1894."

The present hue and cry against Secretary Gage looks very much like an effort of the tariff spoilsmen to take revenge upon him for his honorable record as to the civil service and the currency. He was for gold when the machine politicians were for pleasing the silver men, and until his recent truckling to Senator Lodge he has always stood for honesty and fitness in appointments. Now this same tribe of politicians want to unload upon him the odium of the tariff law they themselves have made. They want the foreign markets for the exporters, but they are not willing to pay the price in reduced tariffs. They want to please the steel and implement trusts, but they fear to offend the sugar trust. They are PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901 for freer trade for our products into Russia, but they want to achieve that without offering any freer trade into our ports for the products of Russia. So it suits them to berate Secretary Gage for doing what the Ding-

ley law orders him to do, It comes with poor grace from the ruling faction of a Congress that has continued the Dingley tariff, passed the Porto Rico act and repudiated the reciprocity treaties contemplated in the Dingley law that they complain now of the logical consequences of the course they have themselves laid down. The fact is that our whole economic attitude to the rest of the world has got to be changed. We complain of Russian discrimination and German discrimination and French discrimination, when the fact is that we have ourselves set out like Don Quixote on our Rozinante tariff bill, with lance in rest at every producing nation on the face of the earth, including our own poor little Porto Rico and the fertile Philippines.

The Dingley law stands like a club over foreign trade at every port under the American flag. Whether it is German augar or French wines or India silks or Chinese tea or Japanese matting, we put a penalty upon every man who would like to do business with us and part with the proceeds of his labor Huge blocks of capital have to us that he may be fed with our wheat and warmed with our cotton and wool and carried on our locomotives e, but even in American rail-d irrigation enterprises, and in offense comes, and if we want trade in mines. Somebody eventually with Europe or Asia or South America ts, but the pioneers in the invest- | we must open our ports to fairer trade or else we have no moral right to complain of reprisals. Lower tariffs are avy price, paid for the privilege of the thing to cut the ground from under expansion, donated to the future dwell- De Witte at St. Petersburg and agrarians in Germany and Goluchowski at Vienna.

It is in a way lamentable, but also reassuring, that at last the great protected corporations are divided as to their interests in this matter. Booms that the masses of producers seeking markets and consumers paying taxes can ask for an infinite time in vain may be vouchsafed the great industrial manufacturing trusts when once they see clearly how necessary to their sales abroad the reduction of duties has be come. Nobody is for tariff reform be cause it is just and right, but the Senatorial clique that writes tariffs for Havemeyer and Oxnard is likely to hear from the steel and implement kings with words of suggestion, perhaps of command, possibly of men ace. Funds will be needed in 1962 and 1904. How shall we approach the manufacturers for contributions without a promise at least to keep them no longer under oppressive and powerfully retroactive burdens on their foreign trade?

THE SAILOR AS HE IS. These are piping times of peace down on the Portland water front, and with no legislative session impending and no ships waiting for sailors, the muchdiscussed question as to how the deepwater sailor should be treated can now be viewed with ease from an unprejudiced standpoint. In another column appears an interesting article on the British sailor. The authority quoted, Mr. Frank T. Bullen, through his long experience before the mast and behind the mast, has had exceptional facilities for studying the sailor, and the conclusions drawn by him carry exceptional weight. Periodically a howl goes up in this city, as well as in other Pacific Coast ports, over the alleged iniquities which are practiced on the mer before the mast, Well-meaning but impractical individuals rush into print with communications and seek to en list newspapers in the cause of drunken ne'er-do-wells who, individually or collectively, stand forever in the way of all movements for the betterment of

their own welfare, The Oregonian has always contended that reincarnation of the sailor is the only true solution for the sailor-abuse question, and that it is practically impossible to do anything with the sailor so long as he refuses to do anything for himself. For taking this view of the matter the paper has been subject to criticism and the port has been maligned, not only by some of our own people, but by foreign papers. London Fairplay, the organ of the British shipowners, has been sharpest in its criticism of the treatment extended to sailors in this port, and in comment-ing on Mr. Bullen's opinion of the

British sallor that paper has this to Exceptions, no doubt, there may be, but as a rule it is only steady men who care for regular service. For the majority, a short voyage, a near port, and a quick-coming drunken by Bacon wearing a mask. To the ter.

spree possess greater attractions. Consular re-ports have testified to this over and over again, but no report that I am aware of tea-tifies to any diminution of drunkenness in the British sailor as he is, whatever glamour may be thrown over him by politicians, philan-thropists, novelists and newspaper mu. Where the disposition to drink exists, whether the nan's money is earned on sea or on above and whether the pay is large or small, it will find its way to the publican, and through him to the brewer. Thirty years of board schools, and more than thirty years of coddling by the Board of Trade, and still the leopard has not changed his spots, or Mr. Bullen, friendly as he is to mallora, could not have said what he

This comment on the British tar, who is "a scaring soul" only in comic opera and among sentimental landsmen, indorses The Oregonian's position on the matter, and sets forth in concise form the true reason for all of the sailor abuses which have been practiced in this and other Pacific Coast ports. Finding a reason for the evil is less difficult than securing a remedy, and Fairplay aptly remarks that as a leopand will not change its spots, it might be well to secure an animal without For this reason the employment of a better class of boys and men is advocated. The wonderful increase in steam and sail vessels is opening up a big field for employment, and the emoluments of well-directed efforts in this field are better than in many of the crowded avenues of industry on shore. Any movement that will tend to improve the grade of men who sail the ships that carry the world's commerce should have the hearty support of all who believe in the dignity of labor.

The drunken sailor, who has disgraced himself and his profession, has steadily refused the aid which has been extended him, and he should now be thrown overboard to make room for more worthy men and boys. Cruel mates at sea and unscrupulous boarding-house men on shore have undoubtedly handled the typical tar pretty roughly at times, but the more intlmate one becomes with him, the stronger becomes the belief that he never received a blow amiss, and that for his prostitution and degradation of a good calling he has forfeited the right to the friendship of his fellow-man.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND JOHN FISKE.

In the death of John Fiske, America loses in his prime a man of solid fame in both the United States and Great Britain as a scientist and historian, Before he was 30 years of age, Mr. Fiske in 1871 arrived at the discovery of the causes of the prolonged infancy of mankind and the part played by it in detaining human development The importance of this contribution was immediately recognized by Darwin and Herbert Spencer. When Fiske visited London in 1873 he was warmly welcomed by Spencer, who introduced him to his famous friends, Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. With Huxley Mr. Fiske became intimate, and always took Sunday dinner with the great agnostic and his family: Here Mr. Fiske met Lecky, Green, Romanes, Frederic Harrison and Hooker, the great botanist, so that before he was 40 years of age John Fiske was welcomed as a scientific "man and brother" by the greatest naturalists and philosophers of England. While Finke confessed that he loved Huxley with an affection little short of idolatry nevertheless his last words concerning that great man lead us to believe that Mr. Fiske was not an agnostic, as Huxley was, with regard to the belief in an immortal soul. Huxley was not a materialist, but his position with regard to immortality was agnostic, with a slight but reluctant leaning toward the negative. Huxley expressed a higher regard for the great English skeptic, Hume, than for Kant, whom Fiske held to be the greatest philosopher. The between Fiske and Huxley from 1873 until Huxley's death in 1895 proves the high scientific quality of the American philosopher's mind, for Huxley was too bold, brilliant and blunt a man to make a lifelong friend of anybody that was not bound to him by ties of comm sympathy and knowledge both in things scientific and spiritual.

But it is as a historian that Mr. Fiske won and kept his highest place in the esteem of the intelligent American public. When he first began to devote himself to themes in American history, some twenty-five years ago Bancroft was regarded as our best man, but men of keen literary vision lamented his mechanical style, which lacked not only the brilliancy of Macaulay, but the simple beauty and strength of Green. Emerson shrewdly said of Bancroft: "His style is too mechanical; it enslaves. He never lifts him self off his feet; he has no lift in him. Marble is nothing but crystallized limestone, Bancroft, Prescott and Motley in their style never get out of the limestone condition." Emerson did not, of course, apply this criticism to Parkman, but Parkman's themes were not drawn from the annals of the United States; the French in Canada, the Indian rising of Pontiac, were the sublects of Parkman's historical writing. There was a fine and extensive opportunity for the creation of full histories of particular episodes written up thoroughly and with greater fullness of detail than is found in Ban-Mr. Fiske recognized his opportunity, and by admirable work proved himself equal to the occasion. He contributed fine historical sketches of the American Revolution to the At lantic Monthly; he wrote the history of colonial Virginia for the same magazine. He wrote with simplicity and strength; his political judgment sound, and his historic vision broad and

clear. Since his first work in this direction, younger men have worked the same vein; but, with the exception of Henry Adams and Professor McMaster, their books do not compare in value of material or excellence of execution with the work of John Fiske. In only one field of American history did Mr. Fiske fall to produce work of permanent value. His lectures and books on the history of our great Civil War have een successfully impeached as so de ficient in accuracy as to be untrust-worthy authority in schools, Furthermore, Mr. Fiske never writes of military operations with spirit or understanding. Of the art of war he evidently knew little, and cared less, for his military criticisms are often stupid, even when his historical narrative is correct. His historical lectures on the Civil War were evidently written as back work, as mere pot-boilers, and they are unworthy of his best fame Among Mr. Fiske's minor production was an article in ridicule of the so called Baconian theory of the author ship of Shakespeare's plays, a bit of very good work, a timely exposure of the utter historical barrenness of the assumption that Shakespeare was mere-

American literature of historical instruction and entertainment Mr. Fiske was the best contributor after Park

Fourth of July patriotism seems to have taken a new lease of life or to have had a sudden awakening, judging from the zest with which the day was celebrated at home and abroad. With Minister Wu Ting Fang eulo gizing liberty in the city that cradled it, and extolling American institutions as destined to show mankind what a free and independent people can do; with cheers for the President of the United States and Old Glory that made a banquet hall in London ring again, and the American flag mingling its folds with the tricolored banner of the French Republic in Paris, the same breath of patriotism stirring them both; with our new-found people of Porto Rico awakening to the significance of the day, and with every city and hamlet in this country burning its quota of red light and exploding more than its quota of firecrackers and eloquence, it may be said that the birthday was celebrated more widely and generously than usual. Even the Intense heat in St. Louis did not stop the celebration there, or in the least tame the spirit that urged it on. All things and pinces considered, the observances of the day were such as to gratify Amerlcan pride and stimulate American patriotism. Later we shall have our Thanksgiving occasion, but this was one of exultation only, in which every American felt himself a Prince, and every Prince a King in his own right.

National agitation in behalf of Little Whiriwind, the Indian who murdered a crippled sheepherder on a Montana range in 1897, has been successful, and he was last week set free by pardon from the penitentlary at Deer Lodge. The petitions for his pardon were supported by prominent men and women officials of the Federal Government and of states on the ground, backed by sympathy, that the evidence did not warrant the verdict. He was pardoned, it is said, on technical grounds, a legal flaw in the proceedings having been discovered. There is little doubt that he was accessory to the murder, but since others implicated had gone free, it was held that he should be treated with equal leniency. Pardons asked on this basis are not peculiar to Montana, nor are they asked exclusively for Indians. It may be justly held, however, that, whether they are thus asked of the Governor of Montana, of Oregon, or of any other state, they can hardly be said to be grounded either in judicial wisdom or wise pub-

lie policy. Though reported convalescent by her physician, Mrs. McKinley still continues in so feeble a state that the President rarely leaves her side, and never except upon an imperative call of public duty. He spent the Fourth of July, as he has spent nearly all other days since their return from the Pacific Coast, in her chamber. To all who know of her condition, the President's wife is not only a frail, but a fading woman, the tenure of whose life, though it may run for months or years, is uncertain, and includes no possibility of restoration to health.

The funeral of the late Governor Pingree, of Michigan, will take place in Detroit today. The body reached the capital yesterday, where it lay in state throughout the day and was viewed by thousands. Such honors as attest the faith of the people in the sincerity of his intentions as a political reformer will be shown to the body of Governor Pingree-an empty form of honor at and Fisk in the early days of Erie? The fied by death are wont to show.

Those persons who failed to enjoy the cool and showery weather of June will, it may be hoped, find the fervid touch of Summer now at hand delightful. Strange as it may seem, however, the stereotyped salutation, "Is not this dreadful?" (referring to the weather) fails from the lips of the same persons who used it throughout June. The re sult of habit, probably, but of a very silly and tiresome one.

Mr. Fiske's best historical labor is contained in his "Discovery of America." It punctured many pretty bubbles of historical romance and set out the life history of early man in both hemispheres with clearness and accuracy that have never been surpassed.

Professor Fiske was a great opponent of Joseph Cook, whom he showed up with fine spirit and commendable zeal. It is a pleasure to think that he lived long enough to see that eminent charlatan taken at his true value.

Manila Without the Canteen.

Manila Times.

A Lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh In fantry stationed at Santa Mesa, in writng to a friend in New York City the practical effects following the aboli

tion of the Army canteen, says:
"You understand how the canteen is run. No whisky has ever been sold in them, beer and light wines being the only drinks on tap, and these cost the soldier less than if bought from outsiders. All the profits are divided among the companies for mess funds. The amount sold to each man is limited, and he must

drink it on the canteen premises.
"The grog shops around our forts are usually kept by women. They sell the worst sort of 'fireworks' and encourage absence without leave. The soldler is fined, gets drunk again, deserts, is cap tured, and sent to prison—and the woman gets the profits. The natives here sell 'bino' at 10 cents per canteenful. The men prefer beer, but, having no canteens, drink this. Nine-tenths of the men who have deserted to the enemy, who have been boloed on the road, and who have gone home sick or insane, were 'bino' flends. It lures you like absinthe, and is much more deadly."

Wanted Sound Money.

Chicago Chronicle. An American ship was refused passage through the Suez Canal because she of-fered American gold for tolls, which it was ruled "cannot be paid in a fluctuat-ing coinage." The Oriental tollmaster had evidently heard that Mr. Bryan was non inated for President on a fluctuating coin age platform, and has not yet learned that the American people will have nothing to do with an uncertain currency standard. He has also learned by this time that American gold is not a fluctuating coinage.

To the President.

New York Press. The excuse for failure to remove such open violators of the civil service law as the Postmaster of Philadelphia and the Internal Revenue Collector of Louisville, to say nothing of the Collector of the Port of New York, is apparently that public opinion concluses offenses of this character.

TRUSTS AND THE MAN.

Springfield Republican Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale, writing in his usually trenchant style, contributes a discussion of the trust question to the New York Journal of Commerce. He believes that this process of concentration in industry is natural, and is making for a larger and larger efficiency in wealth production. He has a profound regard for the element of superintendence in indus try, and thinks that a capable business nanager is of more importance to the industrial community than any number of mere laborers. The industrial army depends for success upon its leadership no less than a military army, and it is out of the development of a larger individual canacity for industrial leadership that the resent concentration movement grows This last claim may be sound. It is a view that has found little expression. Pro-

fessor Sumner says that the Eric railroad was crippled during the first 20 years of its existence from the difficulty of finding a man who could manage 400 miles of railroad. Now men exist or must exist who can manage 10,000 miles or more of road. Our own impression is that the troubles of the Erie road arose chiefly from a too prevalent notion that railroads were proper subjects of private loot. But Professor Summer proceeds: "A. T. Stewart won his position and for-

tune because he was the first merchant who proved himself competent to organize and manage a comprehensive merca enterprise. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the first man who saw the advantage of consolidating railroads under united control. The department stores of today and the rallroads of today make Stewart's store and Vanderbilt's railroads appear very small. Many people nowadays are greatly alarmed at the 'vast wealth of individuals and the 'gigantic aggregations of capital.' If no political disturbance arises, he who lives 25 years longer will see industrial combinations to which the \$1,000,000,000 steel trust will be a baby, and he will see men whose wealth will surpass that of Carnegle and Rockefeller as much as the wealth of these latter surpasses that of the first Astor or A. T. Stewart. What of That seems to be the question of the day. Legislators, educators, politicians and publicists are apparently all eagerly askview of these facts? The first counter question is, Why do you want to do anything?"

On the contrary, it might be urged with the actual development of greater man-agerial ability operating successfully on a larger and larger scale is due rather to the rise of favoring conditions for which the whole industrial body is responsible, ther than any one man or set of man. Napoleon is not known to have been capable of directing effectively a larger army than Caesar could effectively direct. Mr. Wanamaker is not known to possess greater genius in mercantile affairş A. T. Stewart, or Stewart than the New York or Boston merchant of 1800, who sent out his ships to all parts of the world, though Mr. Wansmaker's business as far surpasses that of Stewart as Stewart's did that of the merchant of the last years of the 18th century. Hence arises the suspicion that the trust

and 10,000-mile railroad manager of the day is a public creation rather than an individual creation, and owes vastly more to the industrial community than he does to himself. But, however this may be, the existence of trusts proves nothing respecting an enlarged capacity of individual management, either naturally or extraneously acquired. The average trust, in deed, betrays a profound distrust in any such basis of advantage. It refuses to rely upon it at ait. It resorts almost in-variably to artificial means to maintain ifself against the competition of smaller capitais. Even the Standard Oli trust, having the incalculable advantage of des ploys the discriminating railroad rate, the price manipulation, the boycott, and some-times, it has been said, the bludgeon or weapons akin to this, to maintain its mo nopoly and kill off attempted competition.
Where is the proof in this of a greater or pacity for industrial captaincy in Mr. Rockefeller than was to be found in Gould rted to the rebate and boycott method in connection with the stributive trade, and still has failed to beat off effective competition. The same is true with the tobacco and many other trusts. The protective customs tariff, the discriminating railroad rate, the reckless buying up of new competing enterprises to maintain a merely temporary position of advantage, and the employment of other devices of a strained and artificial characer-all these elements are regarded by the trusts at least as of vastly more importance to their existence than any theory respecting an economy of production increasing directly with increase in the size

So long as this is true the public has a right to question the entire legitimacy of the trust creations of the time or the soundness of such assumptions as that of Professor Sumner that the individual forunes won thereby are being fairly earned. The community is thus justified in demanding that at least all artificial advantages be swept away from under the trusts before final judgment is passed respecting their economic right to exist, and within what limitations. As matters stand, nothing has been proved by the trusts as to the economy of consolidation expanding without limit, or to the appearince of new and unheard-of individual industrial genius entitled to correspondingly rewards as contrasted with the gains of the common crowd.

Vale, Imperialian

New York Tribune. Ex-Senator Pugh, of Alabama, is the latest Southern Democrat of prominence to declare that "imperialism," the Kansas City platform's "paramount" issue, will never do service in a second Presidential company. dential campaign. But he under-rates the versatility of Democratic platform mak-ers if he imagines that the miscarriage of 1900 will seriously embarrass the resoluions committee of the next Democratic National Convention, to which is confided the duty of discovering an equally new unt" rallying cry for the struggle of 1994.

Washington Star.
Commissioner Evans has administered the duties of his office most intelligently and honestly. There has been no reason for any other course on his part. The President is an old soldier, and would not have tolerated injustice toward his com-rades in one of his appointees. In addition to this sentiment is the law, and that compels such treatment of the old soldiers as makes hundreds of thousands of them more comfortable than are the worn and deserving veterans of any other nation in the world.

Still for High Tariff.

Kansas City Star.

Those who hope or fear that President McKinley is about to proclaim radical tariff reduction sentiments are not likely to realize their expectations for a good many years to come. The President has doubtless changed his views somewhat on the subject of high protection, and he may reiterate his already advanced recliprocity views; but he is not likely to be restricted for a frestrader. nistaken for a freetrader.

Texas Editor's Very Decided Opinion McKinney Gazette.

McKinney Gazette.

The devil hates a hypocrite; so does the Gazette. There are a few hypocritical scoundrels in this old town, who will go in the back door of a saloon and in the front door of a meeting house, that are as sure to go to h-l as a dime will buy a ginger cake. Some people won't like this talk, but it's the whole truth.

BRYAN'S IMPERIAL ORDERS.

New York Times. Mr. W. J. Bryan has never printed t more powerful article in his Commoner, or one that will do more solid good in the country than the command he sent forth to the party in his issue of last week t put none but faithful Bryanites on guard.

We quote one shining passage: Do not allow a man to be placed upon any committee, precinct, county, state or National, unless he is a believer in the Kansas City platform. If a man opposed to the Kansas City platform is sent as a delegate to any co and should have associated with him a sur-ficient majority who are sound on the platform. If a man objects to instructions, leave him at ne; no Democratic delegate will an expression from the voters whom he to represent.

From one point of view we can give this no higher praise than to say that it is in Mr. Bryan's best vein. It is intimately characteristic in spirit and phrase. No other Democrat ever addressed such language of command to his party. Jefferson did not, Tilden did not. Neither of those statesman and party chieftains ever fel that he was great enough or secure enough in the control of the organization to put on these imperial airs. Mr. Bryan assumes the manner and adopts the very words of a ward boss giving orders to his ever-faithful heelers just before convention time. He does not stoop to warning or argument. He commands and expects

the party to obey.

This is precisely the spirit in which he gave orders to the Kansas City convention about his platform. The Democracy of the country and the delegates to the vention wanted a very different declara tion of principles. They had the gravest doubts as to the safety of a platform containing so much that the country already once rejected. You must take my platform or you cannot have m Mr. Bryan; I will be your candidate on no other. And the weak, cowardly, des-pairing convention of a disorganized party took the platform, took Bryan and stumbled on to defeat and disgrace

We like these new orders of Bryan for the reason that it is altogether improb-able that the Democratic party will stand this sort of thing from him. The impudence of it from a person who has twice led the party to awful defeat is unbearable. Already some of the Democrats who were very near to Bryan in both his campaigns, who were his friends, his ardent supporters his managers have declared that a third nomination for him is out of the question. They will be confirmed in much plausibility that there has been no advance in the natural capacity of the individual in any sphere of activity, but that will be brought to their way of thinking by his command that every Democrat who has the hardihood to differ with him who ventures to question his title regarded as the fountain head of doctrine and the perpetual candidate shall be "left at home" when convention delegates are

A small and strictly Bryanite would very well serve his selfish purpose of keeping himself before the country. It is now his sole business to keep up the paying demand for his paper, his lectures, his books. That is the way he makes his his books. That is the way he makes his living. But a majority of the Democratic party has now beyond question come to the point where it falls to see the necessity that he should make a living at its It will not take orders for its own destruction from W. J. B. Therefore it is in a high degree sal hat he should give such orders. It will the sooner make an end of him

North American Review. The North American Review for July opens with a long blank verse poem, "Polyphemus," by Alfred Austin, the En-glish Poet Laureate. Sir Walter Besant is represented by a posthumous essay on "The Burden of the Twentieth Century;" Dr. Buckley attacks Mrs. Ec tury;" Dr. Buckley attacks are "Cody" religion in an article entitled "The Absurd Paradox of Christian Science:" G. S. Street jells of the "Detiting Book at Brooks's", and quotes some of the interesting bets therein recorded; Cardinal Gibbons writes of "Catholic Christianity." there is a "symposium" on "Foreign Trade and National Prosperity," and contribu-tions by Mr. Howells and others complete e and interesting number.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He-I didn't pass an easy moment until I

h I loved you. "Nor L".

There Are Many Liars, -"The truth should not be spoken at all times." "Don't worry; it isn't."-Brooklyn Life. Father-Well, my boy, any college debts

Son-Nothing, sir, but what, with diligence, economy and self-denial you will be able to pay.—Glasgow Evening Times. Almost Startling.—"It seems strange that such an old man should be in love with me." "Yes, doesn't it? Usually they are after some

young girl."-Detroit Free Press. An Unkind Cut.—Tess—Do you think the cut of my skirt pretty?, Jess—Yes, indeed; very. Tess—Do you, really? Jess—Yes; I had two like that when they were the style.—Philadel-

phia Press. Lured to His Fate. "I'm encouraging Edgar to buy an automobile." "They cost a lot." "That's M; if he pays \$1500 for the kind he wants he can't say economy to me for quite a while."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Logic.—Maud.—When are they to be married? Ethel.—Never. Maud.—Never? And why so? Ethel.—She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him.—Fun.

The Modern Version.—'I gave a man my seat in the street-car this morning." said the new woman. "How generous, daar!" murmured the husband. "And he never thanked me, the brute!" concluded the new woman.-Ohio State

Journal. Poindexter's Suicide.—'Is it true that Mr. Poindexter has committed suicide?" asked Miss Fosdick. "Yes, it's true," replied Hunker. "I was an intimate acquaintance, and..."
"Was there no other reason for the deed?" interrupted the girl.—Harlem Life.

The Bright Side.—"It is said that lobsters The Hight Side.—It is said that idealed will be extinct in 25 years," remarked Hiland. "Oh, well," replied Halket, who is very fond of lobeter, "let us not worry about it. Let us look on the bright side. We may all die before that time."—Pittsburg Chronicle-

Marselllnise

Marscillaise.

(From the French, by Roget de Lisle.)
Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory;
Hark, hark, what myrieds bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandstres hoary
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischlef breeding.
With hireling hosts, a rufflan band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie biceding!
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! March on!
All hearts resolved on victory or death!

All hearts resolved on victory or death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling.
Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling.
And lot our walls and cities blaze!
And shall we basely view the ruin.
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms, to arms, ye brave! To arms, to arms, ye brave! Th' avenging sword unsheath! March on! March on! All hearts resolved on victory or death!

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile inestints despots dare.
Their thirst of gold and power unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and sir!
Like beasts of burden they would lead us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and good us?
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! March on!
All hearts resolved on victory or death! All hearts resolved on victory or death!

O Liberty! can man resign thee.
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons' bolts and bars confine thee,
Or white thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has went, heweilling
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their aris are unavailing!
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avencing sword unsheath!
March on! March on!
All hearts resolved on victory or death!

All hearts resolved on victory or death!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It begins to look as if that hot wave

is headed this way. Christmas is the next station in the

mail boy's itinerary. July seems to be doing its best to live up to its reputation.

The sad sea waves will now claim the attention of people who do not have to work.

A musical fish has been discovered in Lower Clifornia. Of course, it plays its own scales.

The consent of the governed has been given in the Philippines; now let us hear from Boston. If Explorer Baldwin discovers the

North Pole, now is the time to build a Summer hotel around it. And now we shall hear the voice of the man who gets annual entertainment out

of abusing the fireworks. J. P. Morgan spent only a trifle of \$2,-000,000 on his European tour, so the colleges need not be alarmed.

The heat has claimed so many victims that the Fourth of July mortality figures. didn't look as appalling as usual.

Let the thermometer remember that we are not ambitious to go against the temperature record established by our sister states.

We do not care for any more tropical possessions. What we need right now is a colony about a hundred miles north of the northern coast of Labrador. Mr. Schwab is looking for eight men whom he can pay salaries of \$35,000 a

year. But men who can earn that much

money usually can earn considerably more in politics. The Denver correspondent who sent out the Government ownership of railroads

story is about due to evolve a dispatch to the effect that Emperor William has been making a sensible speech.

Professor Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who has studied the effect of weather on morals, finds that the desire to fight rises with the thermometer, but stops at 35; wilts after that as the mercury rises. Assault cases are therefore commoner in Summer than in Winter. Drunkenness, however, lessens with Summer and increases with the coming of cold. Suicides are at a maximum on bright days with a high barometer, and increase as the wind rises.

A young tenor singer of London was asked recently at a "smoker" to favor the company with a song. He gave a very fair rendering of the once popular "Happy Be 'Thy Dreams," but did not aspirate the letter "h" once. When he finished he resumed his seat, which was next to one occupied by a bald-headed old man, who bluntly remarked: "You have a good voice, young man, but you didn't sound one single 'h'-and the song's full of 'em." "I beg your pardon, sir," retorted the vocalist with dignity, "you are mistaken; it doesn't go any higher than G!"

President Ellot, of Harvard University. has expressed his disapprovat of the manner in which students are initiated into the secret societies of the university. "I think it very desirable," he said, "that all such initiations be wholly done away with. They are entirely inconsistent with the present conditions and standards of student life. The complete abolition of such transmitted follies must, however, proceed from the students themselves. Tho university should exercise its influence steadily with the students to abolish these practices, and the best influe that it can exert is that exerted by its officers and friends."

Rev. Dr. Harcourt, of Reading, Pa., who has done considerable in the line of innovations lately, and been a good deal in the newspapers, is now to have electric fans in his church so that people cannot have the excuse to stay away from church because it is too hot. The Reading Herald is afraid some will not like it, and still find as a reason for staying away that they could never stand a draft. It thinks, however, that the inventiveness of Dr. Harcourt may be depended on to circumvent any objections that may be entered against his latest scheme. If there are any doubts as to its efficiency, he may tear down the fans and cool his church with iced air.

I know a young New York couple not oo well endowed with the dross that makes people great, mere currency, who pinch in town all Winter in order to be able to spend five months at "Maple Court," their "country seat," near Rhinecliffe, relates Victor Smith. The most important article of household use that they take along is a box of -- 's most fashionable stationery. The paper bears the crest and monogram of milord and milady, built in colored inks upon costly dies, and, of course, "Maple Court, Rhinecliffe-on-Kennebec." To receive a letter from these worthy people on this paper fills one with notions of ducal estates, retinues, game preserves, traditions, etc. But, as a solemn fact, they pay \$400 rental for a simply furnished barn about two miles from the river, where they have, besides the furniture, one serrant-of-all-work and two bicycles. But they make a show-at a distance-and their happiness is complete. In the late Autumn, in town, friends inquire, "Where have you been all Summer?" "Oh, at Maple Court, as usual. Next year you must run up and spend a month."

Mayor Morse, of Emporia, Kan., asked the editors of Emporia papers recently refrain from publishing details of suicides He said that the publication of such de tails had caused an epidemic of suicides in that community in the last two years, He had consulted with the Board of Health, and thought that if the papers would not comply with his request he had a right to stop summarily the publication of suicide details under a law proriding for the suppression of epidemics,

"If the paper," he said, "on which these local papers were printed had been kept in a place infected with smallpox, I could demand that the papers quit using that paper or stop publication. If they spread another contagion, the contagious suggestion of suicide, I believe the liberty of the press is not to be considered before the public welfare and that the courts would, sustain me in using force to prevent the publication of papers conduining matter

clearly deleterious to the public health. "However, no such steps need be taken. Mr. White, of the Gazette: Mr. Strong, of the Republican, and Mr. Yearout of the Times, are in sympathy with me in this movement, and will suppress the details of suicides until the epidemic subsides,"