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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, with moderate to warm temperatures; northwesterly winds.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY—Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 54; precipitation, 0.00.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

FIXED STARS IN OPPOSITION.

The New York Evening Post gave us timely warning some months ago that nothing the Supreme Court might say in the insular cases would make any difference whatever with anti-imperialism. The Post did not undertake to indemnify us against ebullitions of anti-imperialism in case the Supreme Court should decide against the United States Government, but it did offer unequivocal assurance that no decision adverse to anti-imperialism would affect that body of sacred wisdom and surpassing virtue. Courts might rule on facts except or reason compels—none with an little concern for anti-imperialism or menace to its serenity as another. It would go on forever, and if courts were in opposition, so much the worse for the courts.

Yet one would hardly be prepared by this warning for the revelation Mr. George S. Boutwell makes in the August North American Review of the exact bearing of the insular decision upon the anti-imperialists. We knew they would rally bravely from the decision, but we certainly did not expect them to claim the Supreme Court's endorsement of the Government as a victory for its opponents. Yet such is the rather disconcerting fact. In Mr. Boutwell's own language, thus:

It follows, therefore, that very soon, every member of the United States Government will be organized in a Territorial Government, and, therefore, that, within the next period of time, the Constitution of the United States will be made applicable to each of them, through the expressed opinions of a large majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court. This being the case, the practical conclusion must be that which has been demanded by the anti-imperialists of the country, namely, that the entire population of the United States shall be acquired in conformity to the law of nations will be under the jurisdiction of the Constitution, and that to them as to the states the clause which requires that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" will be applicable. Thus the demand of the anti-imperialists will have been satisfied, though only through a process of delay.

Little more, obviously, is left to be said. Whatever happens is for the anti-imperialist. He has never demanded anything that events have proved impracticable, and no further refutation of his views can occur but he will promptly claim it as their endorsement. Here is discovered an elasticity of temperament not at all to be expected from Mr. Boutwell's previous demonstrations in gloom.

The only confusing thing about the matter is the tone of another paper contributed to the Review by ex-Senator Edmunds on the same subject, wherein he characterizes the situation resultant from the decision as a "paradox of a sovereignty created and existing only by the Constitution, but to be exercised contrary to its provisions," and he more than doubts its suitability to the needs of the twentieth century. The rights reserved by the anti-imperialists are very comprehensive.

PASSING OF THE FEMALE.

If one may judge from the returns so far given out by the Census Bureau, the old problem of the female population in a fair way of self-elimination. In so extended an area as is represented by Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana, we are provided an exhibit showing a uniform and universal decline in the percentage of females to males. Some girls have been born in the past ten years, it is true, more, in fact, than had died, but the female increase is so small compared with the masculine that men are gaining notably. Here is the comparison in percentages:

	Per cent of females.
Kentucky.....	49.26
Louisiana.....	49.26
Maine.....	49.30
Maryland.....	49.30
Massachusetts.....	49.30

Observe that in every state the women are decreasing as compared with the men. In the aggregate we get results like this:

	1890	1900
Kentucky.....	512,000	515,000
Louisiana.....	520,000	524,000
Maine.....	520,000	524,000
Maryland.....	515,000	520,000
Massachusetts.....	1,087,000	1,151,000

Totals.....3,425,000 3,479,000 4,090,000 4,120,000

That is to say, while the men and boys of the five states have added to their numbers by 525,000 in the ten years, the women and girls have added to their numbers but 441,000. The expense of dressing the young women seems to lie heavily upon the race, and we can only expect to see the retrograde feminine movement continue, albeit Nature may be depended upon to

make up in quality what she withholds in quantity.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this showing. Figures cannot lie. In the year 2,930,267 the Boston school-ma'am and the Kentucky beauty and the Baltimore belle will have become extinct. How satisfactory are the conclusions, even the melancholy ones, of the statistician!

DEFECTS OF OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

Francis E. Leupp, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, is the author of the very notable article in the current number of the Forum, "Defects of Our Pension System." Any candid, intelligent man who will carefully read this article will confess that it more than confirms the views of The Oregonian, frequently expressed on this subject. Our pension system, including the cost of the business of the country nearly \$150,000,000 a year. The critics of our pension system are not men deficient at all in generous sympathy for the needy veteran. They only desire that the generosity of the Nation should not be fraudulently or unjustly invoked to help the unworthy or indorse an impostor. Mr. Leupp does not believe that even a service pension, if scrupulously guarded, honestly administered and confined to the cases of the needy, would be popular. All that the people demand is that the Government shall be kind only to the deserving veteran; that it shall not become indiscriminate and endow the undeserving with its bounty. This has been the position always maintained by The Oregonian, and in the interest of the worthy, deserving veteran it has dwelt upon the necessity of careful watching of the pension roll and its thorough purification from illegitimate pensioners.

It is estimated that there are at least 50,000 men in the United States who now get their living largely from procuring pensions. They include solicitors, drummers, pension touts and "drummers," dignified by the name of attorney while few of them know any law. A considerable percentage of them are graduates of the Pension Bureau, who, when the so-called dependent pension act of 1890 went into operation, quitted the bureau to become solicitors of claims. The most conspicuous member of this class is "Corporal" Tanner, who on his removal as Pension Commissioner by President Roosevelt for misconduct in office, set up as a "pension claim agent." The local boards of medical examiners, recommended to the Commissioner by Senators and Representatives, are not seldom utterly incompetent, their only qualification being, not their professional reputation, but their strong political connections. The medical division of the bureau recently found out that one of thirty-two examinations made by one board in one week, all the claimants were described as having organic heart disease. Twelve of the claimants were ordered to a second examination, but before a medical board in the next county. The second board found that the claimants did not exist in a single instance. The medical reformer, an ex-Union soldier, who went from Washington to witness this test, himself, then made a separate examination of each of all twelve cases, and confirmed the report of the board that heart disease was not present.

One attorney in South Carolina forged hundreds of papers, filing claims in the names of deceased persons and giving fictitious addresses to the Pension Bureau, so as to be able to control the mail matter sent out from there. Of 105 claims filed by a Tennessee attorney, only eight were found of the slightest merit; the rest were wholly fictitious, or based on forged papers. Another, living in Indiana, locally a most respected member of society, superintendent of a Sunday school, forger of papers necessary to procure a pension for his partner, who had become an invalid, and when confronted with hundreds of forgeries of this sort, admitted them, and refused his defense on the excellence of his motives.

A soldier in Brooklyn, N. Y., who had an application for a pension, appeared before two separate notaries and impersonated comrades who had served in the same company with him, testifying in their name to the date and cause of his own disability. Later he committed a similar offense at seven different points in the United States, and the testimony thus forged by him in his own behalf filed twenty-five times, a man drawing a large pension for total deafness was introduced in charge of a telephone instrument, through which he received and transmitted messages without difficulty. One pensioned for total blindness was found at work in a jewelry shop with a magnifying glass stuck in his eye, engaged in repairing watches. A man drawing \$72 a month because he was "totally disabled" to perform any kind of manual, professional or skilled labor," was discovered painting the side of a four-story warehouse, having drawn himself up on a twenty-foot ladder, handling both ropes without any assistance. Another \$72-a-month pensioner, "totally disabled," was met by a special agent walking down the street with a law mower over his shoulder, the pensioner who is drawing \$50 a month because, owing to an injury to his hip, he cannot tie his own shoestrings, is today engaged at a good salary in a clerical occupation.

Mr. Leupp's conclusion is that the laws can be changed so as to make such things as these less frequent by making crime more difficult. The present system of fixed local boards should be abolished and roving boards, independent of local influences, established in their stead. The protests against the present defective pension system began as far back as 1872, when Commissioner Baker, appointed by President Grant, discovered and denounced a number of pension frauds of all sorts. The blame for the degeneration of the pension list rests upon Congress and on the clamorous army of claim agents and solicitors who infect the lobbies of that body. The inactivity of Congress is traceable to the apparent indifference of good citizens at large, who do not seem to understand at all that the pension is every bad claim admitted some good claim suffers indirectly.

While salmon, the finest in the world, are being thrown overboard from the trawls in the Columbia River, from the absolute inability of the canneries to handle them, and fishermen are receiving a cent a pound for such proportion of their eighty catch as can be taken care of by the canneries, the housewife in this city who wishes to give her family baked chinook salmon for dinner must pay 15 cents a pound for the fish. As a woman who paid 60 cents in a city fish market yesterday for a small piece of salmon as would

suffice for the fish course at dinner for her small family remarked, "There is a big profit in salmon somewhere between the mouth of the Columbia and the dinner table of Portland." "Give your Eastern guests a royal feast of royal chinook," said an enthusiastic Oregonian a few days ago to a little woman who was entertaining for a few days a party of "leaguers." "My husband's salary will not permit it," answered the complacent hostess, who had been to the fish market in the early morning on hospitable thoughts intent. Further comment is unnecessary, but the facts justify the assumption of the housewife who belongs to a class the members of which are popularly supposed to have "no heads for figures" that there is a big profit in salmon somewhere along the market line that stretches between the fisherman and the consumer.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

The injunction process as used against strikers is only a new and today as being rapidly pushed to an extreme. There is no dispute as to the propriety of the exercise of this judicial process to protect the rights of employers to conduct their business without molestation, and the right of non-union workers to sell their labor in any market and at any price, provided the courts do not encroach upon the rights of the other side. The strikers today are enjoined in some states from talking with a non-union workman in order to induce him to join the strikers, a prohibition that is a clear invasion of the fundamental rights of the citizen. In 1898 the Massachusetts Supreme Court sustained an injunction against the exercise of a patrol right by strikers employed in front of the firm's place of business, but the late Chief Justice Field and Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, now Chief Justice of Massachusetts, dissented on the ground that, as no cases of actual intimidation or violence had been made out against the strikers' patrol, the lawfulness of approaching the non-union men and seeking peacefully to persuade them by argument, was not in question. If it be true that workmen may combine with a view, among other things, to getting as much as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view to getting the greatest possible return, when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has, to support their views by argument.

Today, however, injunctions are issued in various states to prevent strikers from maintaining patrols or pickets anywhere, whether in front of their employer's place of business or not. The Boston patrol case was concerned only with the keeping of a regular patrol in front of a clothing firm's office, and it was argued that under such circumstances the patrol was an injury to the company's business, which the courts were justified in enjoining. But it does not follow from this that the courts are justified in enjoining, without any qualification or discrimination, picketing everywhere and anywhere. There can be no question of the right of strikers to meet the non-union men at a proper time and place and try to proselyte them to the gospel of organized labor. Nevertheless, four judges have lately issued "blanket" injunctions against picketing in all its forms.

Judge Clark in the Circuit case said, "I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever." Judge Wing, of Cleveland, made the extraordinary ruling that "persuasion itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful," while Judge White, of Buffalo, has enjoined some striking machinists from "ostracizing non-union men, as well as from attempting to influence their views by argument."

The extravagance of these injunctions recalls the times of fifty years ago, when a good many people in England and in this country thought that strikes were wicked as organized refusals to work, and the leading journals of the East bluntly charge these judges with acting on the old theory of the essential wickedness of strikes and organized labor. Such a view is an abuse of the very elastic and ill-defined judicial power of injunction cannot possibly have any other effect than to make more bitter and irreconcilable the irrepressible struggle between capital and labor. The great mass of the American people will stand up stiffly by the side of striking labor in defense of its primitive right to talk, to argue and debate concerning any cause of legitimate public controversy, when not associated with violence and intimidation, without interference by the courts. It will be most unfortunate for the public weal and political tranquility if this abuse of the judicial process of injunction should incense the people against the courts, and lead to distrust and contempt for the courts as under the control, if not under the pay, of capital. The mind of labor has been greatly exercised over that plain departure from the spirit of our institutions that was visible when the Government began a policy of protective discrimination in favor of special interests. This was bad enough, but worse still was the discrimination at present on part of certain judges to issue injunctions against the lawful exercise of the primitive, fundamental rights of the citizen.

The proposition for a free swimming bath is for the special benefit of boys who take to water like ducks, and who belong to the class who are shut out from the privileges of the swimming pools by the exorbitant rates of the Y. M. C. A. on the basis of expense which they are not able to incur for these privileges. It should meet with a prompt response in 50-cent subscriptions. Not 50 cents a year, or a quarter, or for any other specified time, but for a permanent interest in the enterprise, which will combine a sense of proprietorship with the pleasure and benefits that a commodious, well-ordered swimming tank will afford. There is in reality nothing free except the air. Every other comfort of life, whether luxury or necessity, must be paid for at some price by somebody. The effort now being made to raise a sum of money sufficient to build and equip a free swimming tank—provision for its maintenance having already been made by a generous donation from a man who works for his living—fully attests this fact. Once constructed and equipped, the baths will be free to all, but construction and equipment require a considerable outlay of money. This money is being generously pledged by men who have a general rather than a personal interest in the matter. The class who will be chiefly benefited is very properly to be given an opportunity to hold a small financial interest in the undertaking, and its members should, and doubtless will, respond promptly. "Many a little makes a

mickle," and the "littles" in this case will represent an interest in the enterprise that will save "the offense of charity" to persons whose self-interest is based upon their ability to pay for what they get. "Let the wealthy men of Portland build this swimming tank," say the thoughtless. A more just estimate of the independent spirit of the working men will decree otherwise and insist that these be given opportunity to assist in the undertaking that is largely for the benefit of their own and their fellow-laborers' sons.

Austria is interested in the outcome of the present troubles in Albania, where the population refuses to pay taxes, and Turkey is afraid to employ force because the inhabitants are well armed and are a very warlike race. If Austria could secure Albania, she would control the whole eastern shore of the Adriatic with the exception of a single seaport conceded to Montenegro after the war of 1878-79 between Russia and Turkey. Austria is hardly ready to reap any advantage from war between Albania and her Turkish overlords, for while Italy and Austria are both members of the Triple Alliance, their respective interests on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and especially in Albania, are irreconcilable. Austria now possesses the coast from Trieste to Ragusa, but the Italian Government has declared through its organ that any change favorable to Austria in Albania would mean for Italy not only a political, but an economic peril. The Albanians want independence, but they are a wild, savage race of mountaineers, held to be incapable of self-government, and independence for them would only mean their absorption by Austria or Italy.

So long as Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance, she has no chance of securing Albania, and she would mean for Italy not only a political, but an economic peril. The Albanians want independence, but they are a wild, savage race of mountaineers, held to be incapable of self-government, and independence for them would only mean their absorption by Austria or Italy. So long as Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance, she has no chance of securing Albania, and she would mean for Italy not only a political, but an economic peril. The Albanians want independence, but they are a wild, savage race of mountaineers, held to be incapable of self-government, and independence for them would only mean their absorption by Austria or Italy.

A man who, as teacher of a public school, succeeds in nothing else but school success, is in the neighborhood much as in keeping the neighborhood in a broil has evidently mistaken his calling and should abandon the teaching profession and study law. Such a man certainly has no legitimate place in the schoolroom, and the more especially so when alleged immorality is the basis of his unpopularity. Certainly no man who is worthy to be called a teacher would wish to foster himself as a teacher upon a district of considerable number of whose people feel that he is wholly unworthy for the position. The several school officials who have refused to give a man under such circumstances credentials to teach have conferred a favor, in the interest of education and harmony, upon a district in Washington County that has been in a state of turmoil for many months. Even granting that his accusers are captious and unreasonable—an assumption wholly probable—they constitute the stationary and most deeply concerned element in the strife, he being free to move on and find, if he can, more congenial surroundings.

It may be hoped that the public and school authorities of the state, local and general, have heard the last of this persistent would-be pedagogue's plea for recognition as a teacher. The door of labor in various lines is wide open now throughout the Northwest, hence the closing of one avenue does not mean much to an active, persistent man, such as this disgruntled teacher. He would wish to foster himself as a teacher upon a district of considerable number of whose people feel that he is wholly unworthy for the position. The several school officials who have refused to give a man under such circumstances credentials to teach have conferred a favor, in the interest of education and harmony, upon a district in Washington County that has been in a state of turmoil for many months. Even granting that his accusers are captious and unreasonable—an assumption wholly probable—they constitute the stationary and most deeply concerned element in the strife, he being free to move on and find, if he can, more congenial surroundings.

The condition of Senator Crisp has been for some days most distressing. As compared with sudden death, a most peaceful and serene example of which occurred in this city a few days ago, when Rev. George W. Dainoff died in the prime of his vigorous life, and making no sign of pain or alarm, went to his eternal sleep, the struggle with mortality in which the Italian statesman has been engaged for many days is painful to contemplate. The summons in the one case was peremptory and was instantly heeded. Not less peremptory in the other, its service has been delayed by the old boss; "in which the subject's struggle for breath have been heard in the street upon which his residence stands." Let the petition for divine mercy at the final hour be revised to read, "From the pangs of lingering death, Good Lord deliver us."

New Jersey is notorious as the foster-mother of the trusts and the home of the trusts. The state's credentials to the first unenviable distinction are written in the charters of hundreds of "combinations" representing an aggregate of hundreds of millions of dollars. That it deserves the bad eminence indicated in the above statement is proved by the fact that on the anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy abundantly prove. The senseless cry, "Down with all monarchs!" as illustrated by the wanton killing of the most inoffensive of them all, together with the boastful reference to the deed as in line with a deliberate purpose to "make a mark" in the history of this sort, stamps these people as the most fanatical of all political and social fools.

The hottest of all July on record in the history of New York City has come to a close with a mean temperature of 78 deg. Portland, with a mean temperature of 62.8, the lowest on record, has been a great city of this sort, Atlantic seaboard, and congratulates it upon the passing of the month with the loss of but a few thousands of its gasping multitudes from the excessive heat and humidity that left no comfort for the inhabitants day or night.

Corn is still king of the great West, though "Corn King" Phillips has been discredited. The possessions of this greedy monarch, bulked under the withering influence of drought, but they have increased in aggregate commercial value. The estimate of a "third of a crop" does not carry dismay to growers when this third means 1,500,000 bushels at 54 cents a bushel.

LIGHT ON DARK PROBLEMS.

San Francisco Bulletin.
This city, menaced by a political evil more drastic even than a restoration to power of the deposed bosses of the old regime; it is menaced by the political ambitions of owners of newspapers, more powerful, but not more unselfish, than the old bosses; of editors who are seeking to set up a new dynasty of political rulers and to perpetuate the old tyranny under new tyrants.

There was a time when the press was in fact, as in pretension, the tribune of the people; when the white light of publicity was the deterrent of thieves in office, of unscrupulous politicians of every rank and party, of all who plotted to rob the citizen of his freedom, the majority of its power and the taxpayer and the public of their property. In that time, now past, or past the citizen's memory, the press was free and when bosses or political officers became too corrupt, or abused too flagrant their power, the press would voice the public sentiment, pillory the offenders and compel a correction of the abuses. The newspaper was the sentinel of the citizen, and the arm of the eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

But within recent years the press, at least in California, has lost that independent character, that fearless habit which belongs only to those whose motives are pure and who are not seeking for themselves the favor of a boss, give, but never give for nothing. The powerful papers in the cities are owned not by real editors, but by politicians. They have fallen from the high estate of public guardians and counselors of the people to that of partisan or rather personal pamphlets whose purpose is not to enlighten but to beguile the voter. To advance a special party or a special principle, but to advance the owner or the editor of the paper to political place or political power.

Los Angeles and the owner of the Times-Herald, Gray Otis, is, first, a politician and, second, an editor, and the sales of the Times are trimmed to any breeze that may waft Otis into office. San Francisco, where the Chronicle, M. H. de Young, has been for years cravering the office of United States Senator, and truth cannot dictate the editorial course of this paper, is followed by friends of De Young or comfort his enemies. Moreover, De Young is carrying his brother-in-law, County Clerk Deane, who is a remarkably efficient officer, but a man who cannot show a stronger title than efficiency to secure his tenure of an office, and County Clerk Deane shows the influence of the Chronicle in the selection of the owner of the Call, bought that paper to forward his political ambition, and he has turned it into a mere cloak for the house of Spreckels.

On the Democratic side, is the Examiner more free, more truthful and more unselfish. William R. Hearst aims to be the boss of the Democratic party, and he is a man who will not pledge fealty to him and who will not obey, without murmur or question, the dictates of the editors employed by Hearst.

Thus the three morning papers of this city will go into the approaching campaign with no liberty of thought or action, but as honest advisers of the voters, but as advocates and harangues for the persons on whom the editors depend for political backing in the future. De Young and Spreckels, aware that they cannot get a genuine promise of support from this paper, but as the Bulletin has no political ambitions and desires only the good of the city, Ruef's arguments were not correct, and they are not at liberty to fight in this campaign for the public good. In the mind of Hearst the public good comes after private revenge, and if Hearst is to be the boss of the Democratic party in this city he must prove his power by defeating the Democratic organization which declined to withhold recognition from Judge Dainoff's election, and by defeating the administration of Mayor Phelan, who would not make Eola Chief of Police when the Examiner commanded him so to do.

It is important for the people to know that the politician-editors are looking for their own advancement and not for the public good; that their motives are not pure, and that the old bosses, many of the adherents that they have enlisted are the same political hacks who have done work for Buckley, Rainey, Kelly and Crisp, and who are interested in the success of a newspaper as a boss is the worst kind of a boss, because it has the power of the press behind it, and can secure the support of the public by the use of its publicity. Buckley, Rainey, Kelly and Crisp are not at all interested in the success of a newspaper as a boss is the worst kind of a boss, because it has the power of the press behind it, and can secure the support of the public by the use of its publicity.

Amateur Search for Truth.
The Atlantic.
The amateur search for truth has always flourished, and is likely to flourish always in the United States. That the quest is inspired, and that the quester is inspired, one may readily admit. But if it promotes individualism, it also produces the crank. If it breeds us all as philosophers, it likewise brands many of us as fools. We do not know the amateur economist, with his "sacred ratio," or his amiable willingness to "do something for silver"; the amateur sociologist, who grows strangely confused if you ask him to define sociology; popular preachers who can refute Darwin and elucidate Jefferson "while you wait,"—if you do wait; amateur critics of art and literature, who have plenty of zeal, but no knowledge; the standards, an anchorage in principle; the lady amateur, who writes verses without knowing prosody, and paints pictures without knowing how to draw, and performs what she calls "social service" without training her own children either in manners or religion. Yawners are there no amateur college professors who walk gracefully through the part, but add neither to the domain of human knowledge nor to the practical efficiency of any pupil?

Effect of a Pardon.
Philadelphia Times.
New Hampshire's prokred bank official was pardoned by President McKinley in order that he might not die in prison. The operation bids fair to be quite successful, as the man has not only died, but he has died in a most comfortable way, and is now showing symptoms of again engaging in the financial business.

WISDOM FOR A LABOR LEADER.

New York Times.
It is to be regretted that those who are entrusted with the management of the business of the labor organizations are not able to impress upon the minds of their followers the cardinal precepts to which from time to time they are inspired to give utterance. It will be remembered that when the Knights of Labor were expanding from a small and unimportant organization to one which threatened to absorb and overshadow every form of union in every branch of industry, Mr. Powderly issued a series of good sense and wise precept that all for whom the subject had interest gave thanks, and exchanged congratulations that a great and wise leader had arisen in the arm of labor to the peaceful conquest of lasting benefits. Mr. Powderly undoubtedly meant well, but his inability to control the Frankenstein he had created in evolution soon became evident. The Knights of Labor went to pieces through excesses into which right-minded and conservative workers could not and would not permit themselves to be led, and Mr. Powderly's memorable pronouncement has taken its place as one of the curiosities of labor literature.

And now comes Mr. Samuel Gompers, who is moved to declare himself in words of truth and soberness. His purpose is to advise the membership of the American Federation of Labor against hasty and ill-considered action in engaging in strikes. His circular was rendered necessary, he says, by the fact that too many of the labor unions rush to demand that consideration, with the result that a large proportion of them are wholly unsuccessful and extremely costly. From this circular we quote as follows:
No strike shall be ordered until every effort has been made by a committee to settle the differences with the employer.
A strike should be inaugurated only as a last resort.
A conciliatory policy is more advantageous than contest. Arbitration should be offered before a strike has begun. It is easier to adjust a difference before a strike has begun than after it has begun.
Whenever the question of strike is to be voted upon a secret ballot should be had, and each member required to write his own ballot.
When the union enters into an agreement with an employer, its terms should be faithfully kept, regardless of temptations to break it.

This is sane and wholesome. It leaves no room for criticism, even from the point of view which organized labor is supposed to occupy. But if this advice was followed, it is not probable that the labor agitators and strike leaders would find themselves "out of a job." This would not be a public misfortune, and each member of the union would be able to manage to get along very well without them. Unfortunately, however, they are not ready to be eliminated, and for some time to come their principles of action will doubtless be to make it appear that while Mr. Gompers' views are all very well from a sentimental standpoint, they are not quite practical. The weakness of President Gompers' position is that he has absolutely no power to carry his wise and conservative views into effect. We suggest the inquiry whether it would not be a good plan to demand that the labor agitators and strike leaders should declare themselves "out of a job" and make no proper effort to adjust the differences underlying them by conciliation and arbitration, the moral and material support of the American Federation of Labor. In no other way will it ever be possible to impress upon the unions the membership of the federation the very sensible view above advanced. This is done some room will remain for a question as to whether Mr. Gompers is talking to organized labor to "the galleries."

The Survival of Dramas.

The deeper reasons of the law of the survival of dramas may not be laid down as yet, says Henry Austin Clapp in the August Atlantic. The good negative working-day rule of predilection can be furnished. It is simple enough: The play which never passes into literature, the play which, in the cold permanency of the printed word, cannot stand the reading, has the sure seed of death within it. Out of a hundred contemporary dramas, ninety are flat and unprofitable on a first perusal, and ninety-nine are warranted to cause mental fatigue. Second, "Take Robertson's School, for instance, which was performed to delighted hundreds of thousands in England and America, and which, in the cold permanency of the printed word, cannot stand the reading, has the sure seed of death within it. Out of a hundred contemporary dramas, ninety are flat and unprofitable on a first perusal, and ninety-nine are warranted to cause mental fatigue. 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