of the country.

following:

there is no relief there the moment you

The New York Journal of Commerce

and a number of other reliable trade

journals in the East are printing the

State Grain Inspector Wright, of Washing

on, has been over the state and says the

So long as State Grain Inspector

Wright keeps his wonderful crop esti-

mates to himself, or limits their circu-

but little harm can come from them.

a 33,000,000-bushel crop estimate.

the great flyers will get the bulk of the

senger traffic the newly projected

steamer will be a wonder, and she will

find plenty to do without bidding for

the patronage of the restless class

whose anxiety to start is only exceeded

by their anxiety to reach their destina-

King Edward is an intensely prac-

tical man. This has been shown by the

manner in which he has disposed of

relics of his family gathered through-

out her long life and fondly cherished

by the late Queen; the opening up, fur-

nishing and refurnishing rooms long

sacred to the memory of the dead in

the eagerness shown to discard all out-

ward semblances of mourning. In fur-

ther evidence of this characteristic was

the undisturbed manner in which the

King went about planning for his own

and others' pleasure while his sister's

in season and out of season for many

years, he grew tired of the dlet and re-

of 60 years, he became for the first time

impossible to interpose defense. In

murderer. In one case a prominent

citizen of Rathdrum, Judge Brady, was

shot and died a few days thereafter

citizen, Dr. W. W. Watkins, through

the maniac's murderous purpose. The

community can only deplore events of

this character, being powerless to fence

against them, and scarcely seeing its

way to punish the perpetrator of such

acts of sudden fury. Perplexity on this

score was ended in the latter case,

however, by the killing of the insane.

man, who, with the weapon that had

already proved so deadly in his hands,

Wise people will remain as nearly sta-

tionary while the hot weather lasts as

is compatible with the simplest re-

quirements of business and ordinary

drinks are a snare. The coolest place

about one's own domicile is the best

place when the mercury is dancing

among the 90s, and wise people, if they were not already ensconced at the

coast in anticipation of the August tem-

peratures, will eschew crowds and take

membering that to chafe and worry

because of the weather intensifies any

San Francisco's maritime interests

have suffered an uncomfortable setback

in the Treasury Department's ruling

employed to unload ships, for fear of

violating the exclusion act. Doubtless

much of the cargoes will spoil, but the

poetic justice of the harvest may not

escape attention from the reapers.

Admiral Dewey was "too busy'

take part in the ceremonies of laying

the corner-stone of a pedestal to himself

in New Jersey. The Admiral has been

married long enough now to boss the

In spite of the reductions in wat

taxes, July internal revenue receipts

were \$700,000 greater than for July of

last year. Verily the country is boom

Roosevelt has gone coyote hunting in

Colorado. Perhaps he expects to have

Tillman opines that silver can walt

A much-needed rain has fallen in

Just now, Oregon climate is cooler at

This is about the only way at present

ing and the surplus roosts high.

the scalps cashed in Oregon

to do something for silver.

prayer.

that newly arrived Chinese cannot be

discomfort that heat and humidity con-

spire to inflict.

things as easy as possible, always re-

domestic duties. Moving about to find

"cool place" is a delusion, and iced

"his own man,"

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and cooler, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

90; minimum temperature, 61; preitation, none,

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

HIS SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.

The McKinley Administration has many points of excellent achievement. but it has one point of most damaging Affairs of diplomacy, weakness. finance, the Navy and (since Alger's retirement) the Army have been admirably handled by efficient Secretaries; but there is one very important matter that cannot be delegated to Secretaries. and this is the matter of appointments. The President's amiability, which pre-vents him from saying "No" at opportune times, is a prolific source of trouble, but the main difficulty is in the method the President adopted at the beginning of his first term and has pursued with fidelity throughout.

The watchword of the McKinley method of appointments has been machine rule. Wherever he found a ring in apparent ascendancy in a state, possessed of the offices and party organization, he has recognized it to the exclusion of all other persons, influences and nunity interests whatsoever. To these Republican rings throughout the try the President can refuse nothout the country, and the civil service at Washington. This was not Cleve-land's way, nor Harrison's. Their effort was to ascertain the needs of the varithe men to fit them. Thus they strengthened their Administration and

McKinley has weakened both. A prime qualification with an executive is the ability to say "No." Espe cially in the Presidential office, encounsure of unscrupulous political rings, this ability to say "No" is all-important its default, we shall see just what we Army to spoilsmen, an odious "Federal brigade" in every state, wholesale violation and scorn of the civil service laws, leniency for offenders and pardons for bank-wreckers. A significant commentary on the civil service situation is afforded by an article from the New York Times, reprinted in another column on this page.

The President's method is not only bad for the country but it defeats the end aimed at. He thinks to intrench his party, but he only weakens it. His course is natural to him, and he will doubtless pursue it to the end of his incumbency. By that time he will leave his party in a very unenviable cituation. It is already sadly demoralized through his policy of leading it forward to the approaching Congressional elections and the greater of 1904 with misgiving and justifiable alarm. In consequence of his failure to strengthen it through firm leadership, it looks forward to a most desperate effort to brilliant record of its chief departments at Washington,

-NOT AN EXAMPLE.

They who want to push the Govern ment of our country into socialistic schemes continually cite the postoffice as a favorite illustration of the manner in which Government can do it, when it tries. But the postoffice is not a productive industry. It is not even compelled to earn its own support, and in fact never has earned it. It by no means follows that because an undertaking of this kind can be carried on, through the Government, the great productive industries, as iron, steel and shoemaking, could be carried on

through the same agency. But is the postoffice, as a National undertaking, really successful? They who are so fond of citing it as proof and example of what the Government can do would do well to read what the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department says in the North American Review. He tells us that the service "swarms with incongruities, temptations and perils." There is abundant opportunity for heavy embezzlements and defalcations, which in fact are constantly occurring. Opportunities for forgery are numerous, and forgeries outright, as well as successful attempts to "raise" money orders, are of frequent occurrence. "Under the practice of paying money orders at offices other than those at which they are drawn," says the Auditor, "an evil-disposed person could buy ten \$100 orders at the New York office payable in Philadelphia; hold them for a short time; apply for and procure duplicates; present the latter at the Philadelphia office and receive payment; then immediately collect his original orders at Baltimore, and have abundant time to dis-

appear entirely from public view before the fraud could be detected." It is added that in private hands the postoffice would never be suffered to continue under existing haphaxard methods, which are largely the product of politics. For even yet, the service depends largely on the mutations of National politics, notwithstanding the considerable progress that has been made with the merit system.

Observe, moreover, that there is no necessity of rendering the system selfsupporting. It cannot therefore be a nodel for those who would extend the industrial functions of government. It is not in fact an industry; it produces nothing and the taxpayers make up the annual deficits. Nothing therefore could be more erroneous, more at fault, than the habit of using the postoffice as an illustration of what might be accomplished under a general system of municipal, state or National collectivism.

THE NEW RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity is not tariff reform. It has a claim to high regard for the enemies it has made, and that is all. Those who will urge it upon the ensuing Congress are not sincere in anything but their devotion to private and partisan

ends. There is reciprocity and reciprocity One is a legitimate device of some real capacity for good if intelligently employed, and of this sort of reciprocity there are some sincere adherents. But the reciprocity with which we shall now have to deal is a weak and spurious invention, advocated by protected interests as a means of augmenting their

own gains. Congress has refused serious consideration both to tariff reform of the Babcock order and to reciprocity of the Kasson school. But popular disapproval of this course is finding loud and indignant voice. Something must be done. It will be dangerous for the Republicans to go into the Congressional elections of 1902 without the semblance of an effort to reduce the iniquitous protection afforded to the industrial trusts by existing tariffs. The Republican leaders see this, and they have decided on their course, which is dishonest and should be ineffectual.

The programme is to deprecate tariff reform and to tie up with reciprocity. The proposal is for a system of letting in free such goods as we do not now produce in return for concessions by foreign nations on our manufactures, It is a hoax. The goods we do not produce are on the free list now. They have never been protected because no lobby has been sent to Washington for that purpose. We protect the industrial trusts, but we give them free raw material except in such things as are raised by others among us also clamorous for protection. Coffee is free and tea has always been free except under the war revenue tax. The great tropic staples of dyewoods, fertilizers, quinine, sulphates and salts, aromatic oils, licorice, indigo, iodine, crude rubber, gutta percha, jute, manila, pho phates, sulphur, turpentine, are on the free list. We tax sugar, hides, matting, rice, etc., because they come into competition with home products. The number of goods not produced here and now taxed, available for this bogus reciprocity programme, is infinitesimal. ing. To them he has turned over the Army, the Federal appointees through- procity because it keeps the word of procity because it keeps the word of figures of this year. One was in Aupromise to the ear and breaks it to the

hope. The new and spurious reciprocity has another basis, and more, definite. It ous offices, large and small, and find represents the desires of the industrial trusts and the Administration's perpetual surrender to those trusts. Tariff their party with the people, whereas reform, honest and actual, would cut down the duties which secure a mo- York City, while the highest temperanopolized home market to the immense ture in the recent hot spell that body of rail, wire, hoops, machinery, locomotive and implement corporations tering, as it does, the tremendous pres- that are based primarily upon iron and steel. These are strong in Ohlo, whence come McKinley and Hanna, because it alone can stand against de- They are strong in Pennsylvania, where moralization of the public service. In the steel trust reigns. They are strong hot days in Portland. In Philadelphia in Illinois, for whose manufacturers the first two days of July the mercury have under McKinley-sacrifice of the Senator Cullom speaks in yesterday's dispatches. Through Morgan and Rockefeller they are strong in the great railroad combinations, identified in

trusts. It is well for the country to apprehend thus early what these glant corporations will demand and the President will recommend in his forthcoming the tariff through reciprocity in such a way as to hold the home markets for other days when the thermometer furthe trusts and secure to them entrance into foreign markets at whatever necamong these other interests will be offered for sacrifice does not yet appear. Sugar and fruits, hides and wool, are likely to be among the first attacked. from the rear, and even now it looks | Whatever will minister to the profits of manufacturers who no longer need protection will be selected for slaughter. But the proposed victims will make themselves heard, and will not be easily silenced. How well the country regards a programme of free raw ma- the mark was 102 degrees. terials and protected manufactures can maintain itself, notwithstanding the be gathered from the protest that went had but four days when the maximum up from producers everywhere over the criginal draft of the Wilson bill in 1894. New York had but six such days. Phil-

A GREAT GAME FISH.

Something has been said from time to ime in The Oregonian, pro and con, concerning the merits of the black bass meaning by that the small-mouthed black bags of the North Atlantic States and the Middle West, and not the largemouthed variety, known as the "Oswego bass," a far inferior fish both in the sport it affords the angler and in its value for the table. The smallmouthed black bass is found in the St. Lawrence and all the Great Lakes; in Lake Champlain and Lake George; in the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Potomac. It has been introduced into all the lakes and ponds of the Middle West; abounds in the fishing waters of Minnesota, and is regarded by experienced angiers as the finest game fish in the country. The relative game qualities of the brook trout and the black bass have been the subject of long argument between a good many good anglers, but the difference of opinion is generally due to the fact that the anglers have not been familiar with both trout and black bass, or at least have not angled for black bass with the same fine tackle used in catching trout. The latest sportsman to confess judgment in favor of the black bass is Kit Clarke, who writes the New York

For years, with tongue and pen, I maintained that the trout was champion among freshwater finny fighters.

I desire to "withfraw my affidavit," chew the cud, "take water" and confess my error. It has been my good fortune to "lift" whole

It has been my good fortune to lift whole heaps of trout in various quarters and from many waters of this beautiful world, but my experience with black base in swift waters during the last four years fills me full of the belief that he is the greatest game fish that

riff-on the upper Delaware, and a two-pou bass will outfight, outskirmish, outgeneral any fish of his inches that plows any old kind of water. And when it comes to original devices and ingenious tricks to mystify and fool the angler, the black bass can give cards and spades to the most expert conjurer, and beat him out "hands down."

Anglers who go in search of black bass will need to remember that it is a most capricious fish in its appetite. Some days it will rise to a fly, and other days the live minnow is the most killing bait. Sometimes the helgramite, popularly known among bass fishermen as the dobson, is the most fascinating lure, and at other times the black bass will take the common earthworm, or "angleworm," most greedily, and large strings are sometimes taken by using a bit of pork rind for bait, the bass evidently mistaking the white of the pork rind for a small fish. Trolling for bass with a spoon is practiced in lakes. ponds and rivers, but it is poor sport compared with taking bass with fine tackle and a trout rod and reel. Of course, in using fine tackle a landing net is indispensable, for a bass that does not exceed two pounds is a far stronger fish than a trout of the same weight. If a fine tackle is not used, good sport can be obtained by using a stout bamboo rod with a reel, and a line and hook strong enough to hold the fish while landing him. A landing net is desirable in any event, for a bass that exceeds 21/2 pounds is a very powerful and artful fish.

The small-mouthed black bass, broiled or baked, is an excellent fish for the table. The flesh is firm, well flavored; there are few small bones, and next to the whitefish and the trout the small-mouthed black bass is the best fresh-water fish in the waters of the United States. It is a far less bony fish than the pike or pickerel, or wall-eyed pike. Its flesh is firmer and better flavored, and as a game fish that fights for its life from start to finish there is no fish of its weight or inches that compares with it. When a black bass feels the hook it leaps at least two feet out of the water in its efforts to get free; it will swim for the boat to make the line slack; it will sulk at the bottom; it will make for a rock or a root in order to snag the line. Altogether, no fish that swims affords more sport to a genuine angler.

A HOT WAVE.

The records of the fatal heat from which the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the line of the Ohlo and the Potomac suffered last month ought to make our people thankful that we never experience a hot wave of equal duration and inten-In the terrible hot spell of last sity. month 250 people died in New York City in one day as the direct result of Summer heat. This was 109 more deaths than the highest heat mortality for any single day ever before recorded, the highest previous record being the 11th of August, 1896, when the number of deaths from heat was 141. The hot weather of 1896 lasted from August 6 to August 13, inclusive, and in this whole period there were 79 fewer deaths than occurred in New York City on the 2d ult. There have only been two occasions in the thirty years that the Weather Bureau has been in existence when the mortality from Summer heat for New York City has approached the gust, 1896, 'just mentioned, and the other, in 1876, lasted from June 24 to July 21, inclusive. There was no single day in all the twenty-eight days of torrid weather of 1876 in which the mortality from heat came near the record of July 2. The highest temperature in the hot week of 1896 was 94, for New scorched New York City from June to July 5 was 99.8. The record of the heat for other lead-

ing cities of the country that were struck by the hot wave is appalling when we contrast it with the record of rose to 102 degrees and 103 degrees, respectively. In Boston the record for July 3 was 96; Baltimore's record for the first two days of July was 103. The countless ways with the industrial highest record for Cincinnati was 106 degrees on July 22, but there were four other days in the month when the mercury in that city reached 100 degrees. On the 16th and the 21st of July the mercury in Chicago marked 102 degrees. message. They will propose to reduce At St, Louis the highest record was 108 degrees, July 24, but there were ten nished the following terrible record: July 1, 100 degrees; July 5, 100 degrees; essary sacrifice of other interests. What July 10, 104 degrees; July 11, 104 degrees; July 12, 102 degrees; July 17, 100 degrees; July 20, 100 degrees; July 21-The 22-23, 106 degrees each day. record of Kansas City for the month is the worst of all, for there were twenty days in the month when the thermometer did not fall below 100 degrees There were two days when the re was 106 degrees; five days when 104 degrees was recorded, and six days when month of July the City of Philadelphia New York had but six such days. Philadelphia had twelve days when the thermometer went above 90 degrees and New York had ten such days. The City of St. Paul had a record of 104 degrees for July 24, a record of 102 degrees for July 20, and a record of 100 for July 23. St. Paul had twelve days when the thermometer went above 90 degrees, and but six days when the maximum temperature fell below 80 degrees. These figures show that Chicago and St. Paul had a daily maximum temperature about the same as that of Philadelphia and New York

City The hot days in Portland thus far were June 16, 17, 18, when the thermometer rose to 84 degrees, 86 degrees, 87 degrees. Since that date we had no hot days until last Saturday, when the thermometer marked 85 degrees; on Sunday it rose to 92 degrees, and on Monday it marked 91 degrees for maximum heat. In the whole month of July there was but one warm day, July 28, when 82 degrees was the maximum heat. These are remarkable figures, as illustrating the delightful character of our Summer climate. The day will come when hundreds of people will seek refuge from the dreadful Summer heat that scourges the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Ohio and Potomac line in the cool climate of Western Oregon and Washington. Of course, those who are near the great seaside resorts of New England and New Jersey will not seek the Pacific Coast, but there will be hundreds from the heat-scorched trans-Missis sippi States who will some day seek the Oregon and Washington coast as a Summer resort. In event of a hot wave at the East there is absolutely no relief short of the great open sea beaches of Given a five-ounce rod, a good fly and a Maine, New York and New Jersey, and Buffalo than it is at home.

WANTED --- BACKBONE.

quit the seaside, while the Summer heat in Western Oregon is never severe New York Times We venture at this moment to call the enough to make a general exodus to attention of the President of the United the seaside a necessity, as it is to those States to the extreme desirability and who can afford it in the North Atlantic even necessity of a backbone if he wishes States. Some day there will be quite an addition to the transient if not the to preserve an important part of the Governmental organization for which he permanent population of Oregon, because of its delightfully cool Summer is responsible, and to the maintenance of climate compared with that of the rest which he is pledged by his express promises and by his public duty.

The laws and rules relating to appointments and promotions in the civil service are intended to enforce what is known as the merit system. The essential requirement of that system is that selections shall be made of the best applicants and that application shall be free and open. The test of merit that has been found by experiment extending over a long period and a great variety of positions to be the most practical and the fairest is lation to localities where he is known, the test of competitive examinations open When they are given circulation by to all, followed by probationary service. reputable papers, however, they are It is the testimony of responsible officers more likely to cause damage. Last of the Government during the past 18 year at this time Inspector Wright es- years that this test has been efficient timated the Washington crop at 30,000,- in direct and exact proportion to the fair-

000 bushels, and his state actually harness and good faith with which it has vested less than 25,000,000 bushels. That been applied. Since Mr. McKinley came into office, extra 5,000,000 bushels which never exthere has been a steady and progressive tendency on the part of his subordinates isted or never should have been included in an estimate were sufficient to to evade this system and to make appointcause shipowners to hold tonnage at exments and promotions for political travagant rates. The estimate of 33,personal favoritism. This tendency is distinctly due to the fact that Mr. McKinley 000,000 bushels for the coming crop is worse than that of last year, and is has appointed his immediate subordinates in great degree for like motives of politi-cal favoritism. The consequences have fully 6,000,000 bushels higher than is warranted by the facts in the case. It been unfortunate and discreditable. It is will require sixty large vessels to carry very desirable that the tendency shall be 6,000,000 bushels of wheat to market, It is destroying accountability. It is de-basing the standard of efficiency and of and the addition or withdrawal of a fleet of sixty ships from this section means a difference of several cents per bushel in the freight rates. The Washington farmers should muzzle Grain Inspector Wright. He is costing them more than 75 cents per carload on their than his conscience can resist.

grain by the circulation of such rot as in which he can do it is by stiffening his backbone and firmly refusing any longer The Hamburg-American line is to to tolerate the devices of the politicians. build at Belfast a 21,000-ton steamer for He cannot be unaware of them. the New York service. This is larger have been brought patiently and definitely by 4498 tons than the Deutschland. The to his attention in numerous instances during a long time. In the language of new steamer is to be built on the model of the great freighters Pennsylvania the street, an immediate and decisive reand Pretoria, and she is not expected to log over 17 knots, but for a combiform is "up to" him.

President Is for Reciprocity

nation freight and passenger steamer she will be without a rival. Of course Washington Corr. Brooklyn Eagle. An Ohio politician who is very close to the President and Senator Hanna, and first-class passenger traffic. The rulwho has just returned from a visit to his home in the Buckeye State, informs me ing passion of the present age is travel, while the desire to "get there" is a that in his coming message to Congress constantly increasing mania. Steam President Mckinley will devote a large amount of space to advocating the pashas about been pushed to the extreme limit of its controllable power in resage of the reciprocity treaties now before the Senate, and that he will urge in the most emphatic language that action on sponse to this demand, and now all eyes are turned toward the flying mathese treatles be taken at the earliest poschine, looking to an increase in speed. But for the combined freight and pas-

My informant says that the President appears to be more interested in this question at the present time than in anything else, and that in conversations he has held with the statesmen of his party who have visited him at Canton he has dwelt on this subject to the exclusion of almost everything else. The question of the action on the reciprocity treaties must not be taken to mean that the President favors any general tariff legislation, but that he believes that new conditions that have arisen and are arising as the outcome of our war with Spain and the threats of certain nations of Europe to pass tariff acts aimed at the United States have rendered absolutely necessary

States have rendered absolutely necessary
the negotiation of reciprocity treaties.
The President, it is said, thoroughly understands the attitude of certain Senators,
particularly a group of New England men,
in opposition to these instruments, and
he is aware of the great difficulty in obtaining for them a two-thirds vote. Notwithstanding this, he proposes to bring to
bear upon Congress the full weight of the
Administration strength in favor of the Administration strength in favor of death was hourly expected. Sentiment treaties, and it is the belief of the Adminwas evidently left out in his make-up, istration leaders that in this effort the President will be backed up by many rich or, perhaps, having been fed upon it powerful manufacturing interests whose export business will be seriously crippled unless the treaties are passed, pudiated it when, at the advanced age In case, however, the opposition Senators are able to prevent the treaties from going through, the Administration, it is believed. may favor a tariff with maximum and minimum schedules; the latter for those Two tragedies have recently occurred nations that meet us half-way in regard in Idaho of a type against which it is to tariff rates, and the former to be imposed against those countries that enact high tariffs for the purpose of keeping each case a maniac, until then unknown to be such, suddenly turned out of their countries American manufactured goods and food products. This scheme offers the advantage of giving to our Government something to trade on in making commercial arrangements with other countries which need a market in from the effects of the wound; in the other, Moscow lost a worthy and useful the United States for their products.

Robson Challenge to Critics

Chicago Record-Heraid.
Stuart Robson has taken his pen in hand
to prove that actors are not illiterate,
and the Forum has given his demonstration a place in its pages. Since the
work itself is an escay in literature, its
very existence might be considered proof of the author's contention, but Mr. Rob-son is too modest to hint at this test. He waives the point and refers to William Shakespeare and others who were or are both play actors and play writers for the confirmation of his argument.

This is a fair defense of the stage folk, if defense against the charge of illiteracy were needed, but "Rob," as he is familjarly called, does not stop with the defensive. His heart is full of offense toward the judges of the drama who write for the newspapers, of whose parts, literary and mental, he has evidently a mean opin-ion. Concerning these censorious persons he says:

A man of limited brain capacity come a successful stage critic, in the popula acceptance of the term, but not a successfu stage exponent. It is easy for the facetious critic to tear down in a single sitting the structure which the actor has spent weeks of studious preparation to erect.

This is surely an odious comparison, and the author-actor follows it up with a more comprehensive indictment thus: "The scurrilous style of some alleged critics causes a suspicion that if they should depart from their accustomed methods and treat the actor seriously managing editor would quickly call for their resignations."

The saving clause, "fortunately such men do not represent the many fair-minded newspaper writers of which this country is justly proud," hardly removes the odium from the profession, but it cherishes no grudges, and its most preju-diced members will be disarmed when Mr. Robson appears as Bertle in "The Henrietta" again. Every one, high, and low, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, ad-mits that he was made for the part.

Question of Nationality. Baltimore Herald. It happened at one of the Baltimore police stations. The prisoner, a long-haired hobo son of Erin, lounged against

the bar of justice. The justice glared at him over his spectacles. "What's his name?" he inquired of the leutenant

"Michael O'Hara, squire; charged with being drunk on the street." "Um! Foreign born," mused the justice.
"Sprechen sie Englishchen, O'Hara?" The prisoner straightened up in his sole-

less shoes, and, with the dignity of gen-erations of kings, said: " Squoir, it's an American citizen I am from me birth, being born in O'rland. I want me case tried by an American judge, an' not by a foreign dago with a spache that a Christian cant' understand."

Texas. This shows the insufficiency of "Oh, you're Irish. I thought your name had a German sound," said the squire, more humbly. "Case dismissed, Heuten-

LATEST THING IN UNIONS.

New York Evening Post. No sooner is it announced that the steel strike will be specdily settled than news comes of another great uprising of labor against the oppression of capital. This time it is the Working Women of America, an organization of Chicago servant girls, that snatches the torch from the failing hand of the Amalgamated sociation of Steel Workers. The name of President May Murphy bids fair to replace that of President Shaffer in the public prints, for she has now delivered her ultimatum to the householders of Chicago. She demands the immediate adoption of the following union scale; Cooks and housekeepers, \$5 to \$7 a week; general and second girls, \$4 to \$5; young and inexperi-enced girls, \$3 to \$4. President Murphy

further insists on these concessions; "Rule 1. Work shall not begin before 5:30 o'clock, and shall cease when the eventng's dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening, at least twice a week shall be allowed the domestic as her own. "Rule 2. There shall be no opposition

the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. Entertainment of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited pro-vided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.

"Rule 3. Gentlemen friends shall not 1 barred fror the kitchen or back porch. Mem bers of the family of the house shall not inter rupt the conversation arising during sai

"Rule 4. Domestics shall be allowed such hours off on Mondays as will permit them to visit the bargain counters of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress and her daughters."

Comment on these terms is obviously a delicate and difficult task, for every love of domestic peace recolls even thought of stirring up further bitterness and inflaming passion. But in the hope of clearing away possible misunderstandings. checked. It is demoralizing the service.

It is destroying accountability. It is debasing the standard of efficiency and of

2 is so vaguely drawn that disputes as to fidelity. It is bringing the President himself into disrepute and encouraging the politicians to regard his promises made "Emerson and the Transcendantal Moveto the whole country as of little worth ment," would the refusal of the master and their own hold on him as stronger of the house to let her take his rare and of the house to let her take his rare and costly first editions of Emerson into the The only one who can put a stop to this is the President himself. The only way life? If the second girl is put down on life? If the second girl is put down on the programme to play the overture of Wagner's "Walkure," must she be per-mitted to practice on her mistress' grand piano at any time, or shall she be restricted, say, to three hours a day? Again, what are "limited" numbers of friends? Then, too, if the "conversation" in rule 3 is so loud as to disturb the whole neighborhood, is no interruption permissible? Of course, it is only to be expected that the Working Women of America should be somewhat inexperienced in the busi-ness of drawing up scales and agreements; and it is therefore in a spirit not of carp ing, but of pure friendliness, that we call attention to these slight matters, for ex-

> Preacher's Focus on Trust Demands The strike of the Amalgamated Associa-tion of Iron and Steel Workers furnished the Rev. W. J. Lhamon, of the Pittsburg First Christian Church, with the basis for his sermon on a recent Sunday. The gen-tleman's text was "Altruism Among Labor Unions," and his remarks were in part

perience has abundantly shown that just

such trifles sometimes bring to no the noblest and best-directed efforts.

The modern Jericho road is the factory road. The traveler who has fallen among thieves down that way is the workingmin. The labor union plays the role of the Samaritan-blunderingly sometimes, but yet as well as it can. The trusts are the robbers, and their cry is, "Watered stock must have its dividends."

Capital combines. What can labor do if it does not combine? Capital cares for its dividends. What can labor do if it does dividends. What can labor do if it does not look out for its wages? Capital defends capital. Labor must defend labor.

Sympathetic strikes usually kill sympathy, but strikes for justice are applicated by most communities. The true altruism of the labor unions is in the granting of financial help to strikers who have cause to strike. There are now, perhaps, a million and a hair of union men in the United States. Most of them are working and are willing to be asthem are working and are willing to be as them are working and are willing to be as-sessed a dollar a week for striking brothers.

The total is enormous, and in such altruism workingmen have their only hope of meeting capital with capital.

From the standpoint of competition and industrial warfare the present strike is justifi-able, and President Shaffer is a skilled tac-Freedom of individual not exist on the part of labor. It is a bold thing for the pulpit to defend such a demand, but capital has forced the issue, and the friend of the workingman must advise the workingman to stand by organized labor.

Arbitration might have been adopted, since

is requires labor as much as capital to make the great iron business. They might have said to each other, "Choose your representatives and let them decide our differences. We seek mutual justice." That would have been altruistic, but in forcing the strike on the issue named, the trust has virtually said, 'Capital has ceased to compete with capital, but it demands that labor shall compete with labor." That is not altruistic. Justice is the demand of the bour. Let there be no riots and no bloodshed.

An Arkansas Opinion. Boston Herald, Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas

comes forward to declare that free silver dead in that state. Mr. Breckenridge will be remembered as a member of the National House of Representatives some 19 years ago, and as a man of superior ability and influence in that body. He was later appointed Minister to Russia by President Cleveland. He is a descendant the celebrated Breckenridge family, of Kentucky, which in earlier days nished some of the most distinguished of the state's sons. It is to be hoped that this restoration to reason may be the means of bringing men from the South ike Mr. Breckenridge again into public life. The Populist delusion has materially ned the strength in Congress of the South, intellectually speaking.

Lenn Years Sure to Come Indianapolis News.

The wayfaring man would do well to heed the signs as he runs along. They are plain enough. They tell him that in good times he should prepare for worse. These are the fat years. It is certain that they will be followed by lean. Hold on to your earnings until you are sure that you have an investment that is legitimate and that will give some return. Then if the panic comes it will not hurt

The Lost Kiss.

James Whitcomb Riley. I put by the half-written poem, While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on—"Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint smothered laugh in the hall, And the cerie low lisps on the silence Cry up to me over it all. So, I gather it up-where was broken The tear-faded thread of my theme. Telling how, as one night I sat writing, A fairy broke in on my dream,

A little, inquisitive fairy-My own little girl, with the gold Of the sun in her hair, and the dewy Blue eyes of the fairles of old. Twas the dear little girl that I scolded-"For was it a moment like this," I said, "when she knew I was busy To come romping in for a klas?— Come rowdying up from her mother, And clamoring there at my knee For 'One 'ittle kins for my dolly, And one 'ittle uzzer for me!' "

God pity the heart that repelled her, And the cold hand that turned her away, And take from the lips that denied her, This answeriess prayer of today! Take, Lord, from my memory forever That pitiful sob of despair, And the patter and trip of the little bare feet. And the one plercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half-written poem,
While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it, Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little hare feet on the stairway,
And the faint, amothered laugh in the hall,
And the cerie-low lisp on the allence, Cry up to me over it all.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Those Vallejo thieves were very deep in iniquity.

Rudyard Kipling seems greedy to wrest the bays from the dead, cold brow of the

Sweet Singer of Michigan. With the invention of the flying mathine, George Kennan will be able to hand

the Czar a package of birdlike laughter. Somebody predicted four years of drouth, and the prediction brought more rain than

all the plety and wit of the Kansas clergy. In the charge of plagtarism against Historian Maclay there are cited as exhibits no editorials from the Baltimore Ameri-

can,

"B. L. T." in the Chicago Tribune prints a picture of a hammer as a photograph of Historian Maclay, without any saving claws.

The El Reno lottery is the only one of its kind in which the prizes are all drawn by the players, and the blanks by the house.

A Copenhagen chemist has invented a substitute for rubber, and hereafter swanlike necks will not be such an expensive

The new cruiser Cleveland is to be chrisened with water, and yet the most illustrious bearer of that name is famous as a fisherman.

What the barbers lose by the Kaiser's lecision to raise a beard is gained by the photographers. He will have to have an entirely new stock of portraits.

A party of gentlemen in Colwich, Kan., who could not get liquor, smashed the town pumps. What grievance they had against the milkmen is not apparent.

If we have been reliably informed on the glass-of-fashion and mold-of-form attributes of His Majesty King Edward VII, his crown will be on the correct spring block.

Dr. Koch is now busy inventing a theory which all the distinguished medical gentlemen of the United States were not familiar with when Dr. Koch was learning the alphabet.

Sticky, sticky weather, As these lines I spurt,

Yet I am in very much doubt, Which sticks the more I can't find out If my back or if my shirt, Sticky, sticky weather.

No Basis for Reciprocity.

Louisville Courier-Journal. The news from Berlin with reference to the rates of the proposed German tariff is somewhat sensational. For example, it is proposed to raise the rate on cattle imrted from 9 marks to 100 marks per ton, This is the extreme advance reported as the rate on swine is simply doubled. On wheat the raise reported is from 35 marks a ton to 65 marks as a minimum. The minimum rates are to be granted to those ountries that make reciprocity treaties with Germany. But on animals and pro-visions there are to be no minimum rates -in other words, no basis for reciprocity. Let us see what these proposed rates will mean. A mark is valued at 23.8 cents in our currency, so that 100 marks are equal to \$23 30. This is the proposed charge upon a ton of cattle or hogs imported into Germany. It cannot be lessened, if the proposed law passes, by a commercial treaty because there is no minimum rate given. There is therefore no basis for reciprocity. On wheat there will be a margin of 19 marks (#2 30) a ton. That is the only reduction that reciprocity will be able to compass if the new rates prevail.

Desirable All Around

Chicago Record-Herald. Schley himself has been denounced as a liar, coward and incompetent. Sampson has been ruthlessly ridiculed as the absent commander who left other to do the fighting, and as the unworthy pet of the reigning official clique of the Navy De-partment. The Secretary of the Navy has ed for leaguing himself with the bureaucrats. So serious are all the charges that there can hardly be two opinions about the desirability of an investigation,

Typographical Journal.
There is every reason why a trust can
and ought to pay a uniform wage scale
for the same class of work, and, being an
advanced type of organization itself, it comes with very bad grace from it to deny recognition to wageworkers organ-ized for beneficent purposes, instead of combining, as the trust does, to hold up society in general for the advantage and profit of the few,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"You look nice enough to eat," he said admiringly. "Ah! now that you mention it," she replied, "I wouldn't mind eating a little ice cream.—Philadelphia Record.

An Easy Choice.—"You don't mean to say that she accepted him? He wasn't at all her ideal!" "Well, it didn't take her long to choose between a flance in the hand and an ideal in the bush." A Creditable Movement.-Mrs. Horse-A lot

us girls have started an Audubou club. Mr. Horse-What's that? Mrs. Horse-Why we are not going to wear birds or wings on our hats.-Detroit Free Press.

The Objection.—"No," said Mr. Holttte.
"I don't object to the time a man takes for a reasonable vacation." "To what is it that you object, then?" "The long rest he invariably needs after he gets back."—Boston

Everything Checked.—Floor Walker—Good morning. You wish to do some shopping I presume? Bride (with hubby)—Y-e-s. Floor Walker—Step into the smoking room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband.—New York Weekly.

Good Judgment.—Mr. Bridal (at luncheon)—
Is this the best salmon you could get? Mrs.
Bridal—Yes, the grocer showed me several
kinds but I took this can. Mr. Bridal—Did he
say this was the best he had? Mrs. Bridal— No, but it had the prettiest label.

phia Press.

The Rural Man of Letters.—Josh—Abner's the greatest reader here at the Corners. An' that hain't all; he acts on what he reads. Lige—Yew bet he does. Now, last week, ter my certain knowledge, he answered two advertisements of matrimonial bureaus, sent for three packages of love powder an' a hook on hypnotism, an' he also sent a dollar ter stiller in New Yerk for seventeen ways ter giller.

in New York for seventeen ways ter gr

Politics, British Style.

London Globs.

Oh, yeaf we are united on most topics. We That Phoebus rises in the morn and sets at demy eve; That bicycles and meter cars should always When running down the public roads at certain hours o' nights; That one is not compelled to buy a license carry lights

for a pup; That, no matter what the time of year, the Strand is always up; t motor cars may not be run above a cer-tain speed; Oh, yes! upon such topics we are thoroughly

With regard to current topics we are all agreed, God wot; agreed, God wot;
That the war was either necessary, or that it was not;
That the government in waging it is partly to be hiamed,

Or else, as an alternative, that it has been defamed:
That concentration camps and such are much to be deplored.

Unless such camps protection to the wo can afford; That South Africa must either subjugated be or freed.

Oh, yes! upon such subjects we are thoroughly