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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAYS WEATHER-Generally fair; winds

PORTLAND, MONDAY, ANGUST 19.

A DANGEROUS POWER.

"The great Western works of the American Tinplate Company never will be opened," is the definite announcement made Saturday "upon positive information" by a Jollet representative of the steel trust. Doubtless the trust can do just this if it likes. It can close and dismantle plants at its will. Its power in this respect is most dan-gerous. It menaces the wellbeing and existence of thousands of inoffending citizens, it tends to promote disorder, it is a covert blow at the perpetuity and efficiency of political government Staclf.

We have not at hand the population of Joliet by the census of 1990; but in 1890 It was 23,000. There are now on strike in Joliet 3500 workmen, and the closing down of the Illinois Steel mills, a constituent part of the steel trust, will throw out of work 3200 more, is perfectly certain that the life and activity of Joliet are largely bound up in the continued employment of these 6700 men. They and their families, with the tradesmen they indirectly support, make Jollet what it is today Should the trust pursue its closing and dismantling programme, already in course of execution elsewhere, in Jollet, scorsequences to its inhabitants are appailing to contemplate.

Yet this is nothing more than the legitimate fruit of the trust principle. Under the old system of independent competitive plants the proprietor had the same permanent interest in the If he underwent a strike, he started up his mill sgain when it was over. Under the non-competitive regime of the trust these conditions have passed away. As the trust owns all the steel plants, it is a simple matter of business for it to run such plants as can be run at a profit, and close the others. It wants to make goods where uplon sentiment is not strong, where freight rates are low, where supplies and markets are accessible. The trust is in a battle for supremacy over organized labor. It conceives it a necessary part of its campaign to discipline such communities as are friendly to the unions Its policy has always been to perfect the machinery of its nonunion plants and let its union plants run down. It is but a step from this proceeding to the final abandonment and destruction of its least desirable properties.

The point we are seeking to make is that this revolutionary and dangerous programme is an inevitable property of the trust principle-that is, the principle of monopoly as opposed to independent effort, the principle of socialistic non-competition as opposed to the principle of competitive effort. To admit that the elimination of competition is a correct basis of industrial production carries with it consent to the idea that the subordination of disadvantageously situated plants may rightfully be extended to the point of their abandonment or removal.

Now, what is to be the effect of this revolutionary readjustment? The workmen, it is superfluous to argue, cannot transplant themselves from place to place with the facility of boilers and Their means are limited, their habits fitted to their environment. Homes cannot be uprooted and families dismantled as easily as steel walls and Iron beams. Nor is it any way certain that the strikers can obtain employment whither the plants are The active, brainy fellows who have organized unions and wrested concessions from employers are indeed the object of special aversion by

We confront, in fact, the imminent spectacle of whole communities reduced to industrial stagnation, which spells beggary and want, crime for en, shame for women and vice for children. There is no law to reach the case. The trust has risen above law, above public opinion, above even the powers of organized government. No representative government in the world today would dare to wipe out whole communities in pursuit of economy or vengeance. The trust is making rapid progress toward that point re society will turn on it and compel abandonment of its socialistic system for the old and natural regime of competitive effort.

People who need strength are often scommended by their physicians to take iron, but there is often trouble in getting it to assimilate with the blood. A German physician has devised a Of this there can be no doubt. new scheme for administering the iron, The found to work well. powdered sugar, which is stirred into of orchards. But this fame was not nection that if housewives will denomi.

the mush fed to them. The eggs produced by the hens thus fed are found to contain a large percentage of iron. and when they are cooked in any way desired and fed to invalids the iron thus conveyed is found to be readily absorbed and taken up by the blood. Persons feeding extensively on such eggs might have the iron enter their souls without the usual unpleasantness.

THE ISTHMIAN DIFFICULTIES.

How shall we explain the confused and conflicting versions borne daily in the dispatches from Colombia and Venezuela? Each of these powers attributes the difficulties to the machinations of the other. Each protests its integrity, each holds the duplicity of the other up to scorn. Which is right, or are both wrong?

To begin with the international character of the uprisings it is impossible to doubt. Venezuelans in arms on Colombian soil, and Colombians in arms on Venezuelan soil, demonstrate conclusively that we have something more to deal with here than the ordinary Latin-American revolution of dis-affected factions. There is definite hostility toward each of the national governments on the part of the other. What is the source of the antagonism?

Indications strongly point in the direction of Venezuelan responsibility. There is no explanation of Colombian aggression that at all compares in plausibility with the explanation of Venezuelan aggression. We know what Uribe wants. He has confessed his Bolivar dream of a "Greater Colombia," to include Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. How, then, is he recruiting his forces on Venezuelan soil, and with Venezuelan arms, unless by consent of President Castro, not only to the war, but to its political purposes? It is not difficult to picture Castro himself as ambitious to become a second Bolivar, and to form a union of the three states mentioned, such as lasted under Bolivar from 1819 to 1829.

when Venezuela seceded. Further significance is supplied by the fact that if such a programme were contemplated, its first strategic blow would be directed at precisely the object now engaging Uribe's attention. This is the conservative government at Bogota. There it is that the opposition to the proposed union is virtually centered and most effective-an opposition that voices itself Montana, including the present Cities most strenuously in passionate loyalty to Colombian independence. It is not strange, but to be expected, from the readiness with which armies spring into being in Latin-America, that Venexuela now finds herself on the defensive against invaders from the north in Colombia's behalf. If her statesmen's claim of victory over these Colombian forces is valid, it augurs favorably for Castro's and Uribe's reputed ambition, and ill for early ces-

sation of the disturbances, There is only one cloud upon this troubled horizon for the United States in an international aspect, and that consists of these ominous rumblings Why is it that the from France. French people, alone in Europe, are loud and bitter in animadversion against the United States? The answer is found in the Panama Canal. It is in the latest of these fulminations that we find the reason for all the bluster that has been burdening the cable. The Journal des Debats serves notice that France is concerned in the execution of a contract between the Colombian Government and the canal company, and that she is determined "to insist peremptorily on the carrying out of this contract."

to mean, when taken in connection with the simultaneous and unwarranted outbursts of French journals upon the inception of the present disturbances, that the isthmian revolutions found France prepared, perhaps forewarned, If not in actual participation. Somebody apparently knew what was going to happen and imparted to the Parlsian press the cue for the French attitude. This attitude is unfriendly, and has to do, as has been said, with the Panama Canal. We also have a contract with Colombia concerning the canal, and American attention has been directed toward it. There is just one thing that would end our treaties with Colombia concerning the isthmus. and that is for Colombia to pass again under the control of Venezuela, with which our relations almost pre-eminently among South American states, are unsatisfactory. How much of Venezuelan hostility to the United States is of French promotion? How much has French influence been lent to the assault on Colombia's sovereignty?

OREGON APPLES.

There is a future for apple-growers in Oregon. Varieties must be selected with a view to their late-keeping and marketable qualities of the fruit; trees must be intelligently planted in locations judiciously selected, and orchards must be properly cultivated and | manager doesn't have time or inclinakept free from pests. Nature, in this fair and favored region, will do the rest until such time as picking, sorting, packing and shipping the apples comes. Here haphazard methods will not do. Every orchardist must know how, and, happily, any intelligent man can learn how to do these things without feeling his way through a too long labyrinth of experiment.

Apples are in one respect like roses. There are very many varieties that it is pleasant to have, and that the grower and his family can enjoy, but when it comes to cultivation for the market half a dozen varieties meet the demand. the trust. The more of them starve to A London dealer now in this city thinks death, the better for Schwab and Mor- the "Yellow Newtown" should head the list of the planter of the commercial orchard. While perhaps no variety excels this in shipping, keeping and toothsome qualities, there are doubtless others that fairly equal it. The main point is to select good varieties, and not too many, since there is manifest advantage in handling large shipments of a single variety. If the Yellow Newtown, well; if the Red-Cheeked Pippin, well; if for nearer markets the Spitzenberg is chosen, it will prove satisfactory among the earlier Winter apples; the same is true of the Baldwin and Yellow Bellflower and several oth-

Whatever variety or varieties is or are chosen, study the tree and Its fruits with the purpose of becoming thoroughly acquainted with them, wait patiently for a few years the process of Nature as developed in growth and the expectation of a just reward for intelligent industry will be fulfilled. fame of Oregon as the home of the "big red apple" was dimmed for some years metal is first fed to hens in a carbon- by the lack of a market. This induced ate of Iron mixed with 20 per cent of carelessness and the neglect and decay

Oregon horticulturists to revive and re-establish it upon a paying basis by planting suitable lands in considerable areas to carefully selected apple trees.

BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORIAL AC-QUISITIONS.

Director Merriam, of the Census Office, is entitled to thanks for a semiauthoritative definition of the boundaries of territory acquired by the United At his request a conference States. was constituted of representatives of the Department of State, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Census Office and the Library of Congress. While the findings of this body have no official standing, they clear up a number of disputed points. The main conclusions may be sum-

marized as follows: First.—The region between the Mississippi River and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the west, and the Perdido River to the east, should not be assigned either to the Louisiana Purchase or to the Florida Purchase, but marked with a lexend indicating that title to it between ISO3 and ISI3 was in dispute. Second—The line between the Mississippi Riv-er and the Lake of the Woods, separating the territory of the United States prior to 1833 from the Louisiana Purchase, should be drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of

the Woods to the nearest point on the Mississippi River, in Lake Bemidji, Third—The western boundary of the Louis-lana Purchase between 40 degrees and 42 degrees north followed the watershed of the Rocky Mountains; thence it ran east along the parallel of 42 degrees porth to a point due north of the source of the Arkansas River, thence south to that source.

The northwestern boundary of Texas, as an-nexed, extended up the principal stream of the Rio Grande to its source, thence due north to the parallel of 42 degrees north. the parallel of 42 degrees north.

Fifth—The southern boundary of the Mexican cession of 1848 should be drawn from a point on the Rio Grande eight miles north of Paso, instead of from one about 30 miles farther north, as is the usual practice at present,

west three degrees, thence north to the first branch of the Glis River. The Oregon Country, as defined by the conference, is set apart from any chase. Many persons have been disposed to include Oregon in Louisiana, though the weight of historical author-ity is against any such interpretation of the treaty with Napoleon in 1803. The Oregon Country is held to include all of the present States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, part of Western and Northwestern Wyoming, taking in the southwestern part of Yellowstone National Park, and Western of Anaconda and Missoula. Wyoming has the odd distinction of lying partly in the Oregon Country, partly in the Louislana purchase, partly in Texas as annexed in 1845, and partly in the Mexican territory ceded in 1848.

As to the Oregon Country, the conference found nothing in history to warrant mention of the claim of Spain rather than that of Great Britain, The final settlement of the question of sovereignty and boundaries by the treaty of 1846, fixing the forty-ninth parallel "by an amicable compromise" as the northern boundary west of the Rocky Mountains, seemed to be a recognition by the United States of the importance of the British pretensions sufficient to warrant mention on the map. The treaty of 1819, the Florida cession, had already served as a conclusive relinquishment by Spain of any claim in this quarter. The conference, considering these facts, together with the historical parrative of discovery and occupation of the northwest coast of America, and the part played by traders, explorers and settlers from the United States within the territory known under the name of Oregon in the eighteenth century, decided to place as a legend on the face of the What does this mean? Well, it seems map, to describe briefly with historical Light is a great purifying agent. accuracy the area in question, the following words: "Oregon Territory discovered and settled; British claim extinguished 1846."

In too many cases the two sides involved in contests between capital and labor are the inside and the outside, but in the irrepressible conflict which is constantly waged in a large number of kitchens in every community there are two legitimate points of view. In England, where lines of station are firmly laid down, the problem of domestic service is not so troublesome, for cooks, nursery maids and housemaids are trained for their several callings, and never hope for anything better than a good position. In Amernow washing dishes looks forward to the time when she will be courted under a lilac bush by a struggling young blacksmith, who will study law, go to Congress, and eventually make her the first lady of the land, the prob-

lem presents difficulties, Yet considerable may be yielded on both sides without loss of the great American prerogative of rising above one's station on the one side, or of selfrespect on the other. The young clerk in an office or store does not expect the manager to ask him to smoke with him every morning, partly because the tion to smoke with all his employes, and partly because he cannot afford to waste the time of the clerk for which the company is paying. The girl in the kitchen cannot expect to eat with the family, be she never so much their superior in culture and intellect, for the reason that she has duties to attend to for which she is paid. Those duties require her presence in the kitchen at certain times in the day, and if she performs them thoroughly she has all she can attend to without tormenting herself with the black fear that she is being oppressed,

On the other hand, the girl that is efficient and industrious has many rights which are too often abrogated. She is frequently subjected to senseless regulations as to her manner of addressing the children in the family, is often assigned tasks which are too much for her strength, and is not seldom nagged and scolded when she is not really at fault. But, in any event, the girl has the best of it, for such is the demand for good servants that she need have no difficulty in finding a more congenial "place" if the one she has is too severe. Thus it has come about that in many households the girl is really the mistress of the situation. She can dictate the number of "days out" she shall have a week, she can limit her duties to those she sees fit to discharge, and she can be far more independent and free from restraint than the girls who are employed in various capacities in mercan tile institutions. With all these things in favor of the girl, the solution of the problem seems as far off as ever; for, owing to the word "servant," hateful to the American mind, young women prefer to work much harder and for much less money in other walks of life. We respectfully suggest in this con-

destroyed, and it only remains for nate their help as per the following schedule, and treat them as employed in factories and stores are treated, there will be less trouble:

OLD. Forelady culinary de-Cook. Forelady culinary de-partment.

Assistant forelady cu-linary department.

Superintendent of sleep-ing apartments.

Superintendent of the Second girl. Chambermaid. Washerwoman. laundry.

With titles such as these, and with no duties other than those laid down by the rules and regulations to be printed and posted in every room in the house, a girl' will submit to as much bullying as can be given by the most self-sufficient floorwalker or head of a department, and will never murmur She will do five times the work she does now, and will never complain, and will take about half the wages she now receives. But she must not be called a servant, and her right to expect some day to be able to pass her employer on the street with a cold, stony stare must never be questioned even by intimation.

In yesterday's dispatches from Salem it was shown that within the past week eight new companies filed articles of incorporation, with an aggregate capitan of \$2,930,250. Attention was also called to the recommendation of Secretary of State Dunbar to the last Legislature that these corporations be charged a fee for the privilege of assuming corporate shape in this state. At present only a small fee for recording the articles is charged. The Legislature gave no heed to the Secretary's recommendation, and no effort was made to enact a law in ac-His cordance with his suggestions. report contained numerous helpful notes showing the fees charged in other states. If the Oregon Legislature had required the payment of the same fees as are charged in the State of Iowa, the State of Oregon would have received \$3130 from the corporations connection with the Louislana pur- last week. At this rate the income from this source would amount to \$162,760 per year. The failure of the Legislature to act upon Mr. Dunbar's recommendation was probably due to the fact that under the law determining the fiscal year the Secretary's report could not be laid before the members of the Legislature until the first week of the session. The law has been amended so that the blennial reports may be issued in October or November, and hereafter the legislators will have time, before the confusion of the session begins, to consider the suggestions made by the state officers.

> The statement printed this morning oncerning the Cascade forest reserve The Oregonian tried to get from the records and files of the General Land Office some weeks ago, but the information was then refused. When Commissioner Hermann found that information obtained from other sources reflected somewhat upon him, he was prompt to open his files and give out copies of documents that would tend to divert criticism from him. The interesting question arises, Are the records of a public office like the General Land Office of the United States for the benefit of the public, or merely for the personal benefit of the official who may chance to have charge of them, to be concealed or exploited as may suit his personal purposes? Are they to be opened to public scrutiny only for the vindication of the Commissioner, and not for public information? If for the former purpose, how may the public know that it has all the facts? What assurance is there that the whole story is given out? Secrecy in these matters is harmful to all concerned.

the term of life of the people of the United States has increased perceptibly, while the death rate has decreased 1% per cent per annum per 1000 as shown by the last census is attributed principally to the increase of sewers and sanitary arrangements and public water supplies. Modern sanitation and medical discoveries have lessened the prevalence of many diseases, and fewer people die of typhoid fever, consumption, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, croup, troubles of the nervous system, etc On the other hand, certain aliments, as cancer, Bright's disease, heart disease, dropsy and pneumonia, have killed off a greater number of people ica, where the young woman who is in the past ten years than in any previous decade. High living and the use of alcoholic drinks are supposed to have something to do with this, but generally speaking, owing to improved medical science and sanitation, the span of life is gradually lengthening.

The patronage of American tourists is not as satisfactory to Europeans this season as it has been in former years. It is complained that the Yankee abroad has formed the habit of using his money cautiously instead of lavishly. Whether this is the result of the lesson of the hard times a few years ago or of years of experience with foreign money-grabbers of American coin can only be conjectured. The fact probably is that the American snob years ago set the expense pace for American travelers, and not until this year have the latter been able to secure a "go-as-you-please" gait. It will probably take some time to disabuse the Continental mind of the idea that all American travelers are rich, and therefore fair game for cheating and swindling. Progress is, however, evidently being made in this direction, hence the growls at American parsimony that are coming across the water.

Major Caukin's letter, elsewhere printed, is curiously instructive in the light it sheds upon his school of opposition to pension reform. Censure of pension frauds he designates as vilification of the deserving soldier, which everybody knows it is not. Pension reform alms fot at deserving, but undeserving. In assuming that the rank i and file of Union veterans are hit by demands for honest pensions, Major Caukin comes too near the point of confession to be just to the great body of his comrades.

Russell Sage has just had another birthday, and it is said that it was in borrowing them.

The steel strike is making a pretty good bluff at longevity, but it should remember that the Boer War had about two years the start of it.

The Kansas City papers, which last month had to be printed on asbestos. are now shouting about the delightful weather in that locality.

DEFECTS IN PENSION SYSTEM.

The New York Times, a few days ago, in its Washington correspondence, published an item of intelligence from the rolls of the Pension Office which sheds a ray of light on the system, or want of system, under which the Federal Treasury disburses about \$150,000,000 per annum. A report made by Colonel Barnes, of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry in the Civil War, describing a reconnoissance in force at Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, had been examined by the writer, and an extract from it is published in which 17 soldiers were branded by name for cowardice. They all skulked. One of them said that he had been sent to the rear by a superior officer, and as he had previously behaved well, he was given the benefit of the doubt. Turning to the pension list, the writer finds the names of these 17 men on it at the present time, Fifteen of them are drawing the pensions in person. One is represented on the list by his mother and one by his widow. The question naturally arises, how did these 17 men, who took such good care of

New York Evening Post

themselves in the war 33 years ago, hap-pen to be, without a single exception, pen-sionable persons? A service-pension bill has not yet been passed. We have not reached the point of pensioning everybody whose name was on the Army roll, regardless of the question whether he received any hurt or disability. Yet it would seem from this recital as though, if such a bill were passed, there would be little scope for its operation in the Eighth Kentucky, all the persons living who might desire to be on the roll having already found places on it. It has been a cause of increasing wonder

during the past decade why the ravages of death do not lessen the amount of the pension-appropriation bills. This question is satisfactorily answered by Mr. F. E. Leupp in the August number of the Forum. The answer, in brief, is that the ravages of death are counterbalanced by the multiplication of frauds, which the multiplication of frauds, which the multiplication of frauds, which the most vigilant Commissioner of Pensions cannot control; and the most discouraging part of the system is that whenever a Commissioner, or an honest man in public or private station, starts a movement to investigate or expose the frauds, he can as though a general reduction were desirmake no headway in Congress, but finds able, but if that is not proposed and obstacles, innumerable and insuperable, thrown in his way and himself frowned down by an organized public opinion, manusactured and wielded by pension agents, solicitors, touters, clerks, and hangers-on, who probably number 50,000 in the Inited States.

Medical examinations are tending to become a mere formality, to enable any community where ex-soldiers are found to
"get even" with all other communities in
the drawing of pensions. A special instance is mentioned by Mr. Leupp where
a medical board of three examiners passed
32 cases as being pensionable for heart
disease, all in one week. This seemed
so extraordinary that 12 of the claimants
were ordered for re-examination before a
medical board in snother county, and an Medical examinations are tending to bemedical board in another county, and an Army surgeon of the Civil War was sent to witness the re-examination. Not single case of heart disease was found in the 12. To make assurance doubly sure, the Army surgeon then personally examined the 12, and he confirmed the report that not one of them had heart trouble in

Frauds by personating dead men are umerous and increasing, and there seems to be no reason why these should not continue indefinitely. "Of 105 claims filed by a Tennessee attorney," says Mr. Leupp, "only eight were found on investigation of sufficient merit to have passed the board if properly prepared; the rest were wholly fictitious or based on forged pa-pers." An attorney in Indiana, the superintendent of a Sunday school, forged pension papers for friends on the ground that they were good men and deserved nsions, although they had never served in the Army. He said that the dead men whose names were used "would have been perfectly willing, if alive and present, to have sworn to the same statements."
An attorney of Providence, R. L. had charge of the collection of pensions for several clients. Whenever one of these pensioners died, he changed the man's pensioners died, he changed the man's address at the Pension Bureau to some other place and went there and obtained the remittances. He was drawing money for about 20 of these dead pensioners when he was detected A soldier in Broat. lyn, finding it easy to get a pension for himself, conceived the idea of personating some of his dead comrades. He succeeded in doing this at seven different points in the United States. No wonder that the pension list does not shrink with the lapse

Mr. Leupp's exposure is really startling. and it raises the query whether there is strength enough in the country to grap-ple this monstrous abuse. People have consoled themselves heretofore with the reflection that the soldiers of the Civil War would pass away in the course of nature, and that then the frauds would cease, but this is a mistake. If pensions are given to dead men, and if middle-aged men (as Mr. Leupp affirms) are drawing pensions as soldiers' orphans, there is no apparent reason why the pension appropriation bills should grow any during the present generation. The loss of money to the taxpayers is the least part of the evil. The poison that is spreading through the country, the demoralization that is communicated to the young, teaching them that there is no wrong or harm in cheating the Government, is a menace to society. It cannot continue without entailing momentous consequences hereafter.

Responsibility Located. New York Times.

In commenting in this column the other day upon the bullion robbery near San Francisco we endeavored to characterize the fellows who did the job by calling them "spacious villains." So the phrase was written, and it seemed to its invent or-or adapter-or adopter-to be neat, but not gaudy, and to suit the circumstances of the case as well as any other he would he likely to find in the time at his dis-posal, "Spacious villains," however, did not meet the approval of the linotype machine through which this particular plece of "copy" made the first stage of its devious journey to the public eye, and, exercising that stern but loving supervision which these marvelous inventions regar as a part of their duty, it changed "spaious" into "specious," thereby forming combination of words which, though utterly irrelevant and meaningless, as applied to the California brigands, pleased the machine vastly better because of its long established familiarity. "The editor person must have meant 'specious vil-lains," the Spirit of the Linetype murnured "because everybody always say: 'specious viliains' whenever opportunity arises or can be made, and 'specious villains' it shall be." So it was, in mutable print, the next day, and the editor person, who knows his place, said nothing, and, being unable to look happy over the change, looked as happy as he could. But he will be silent no longer, for here comes the Utlca Observer with the statement that to call the robbers of the Selby Company "specious villains" offense as helnous as that of the men who stole the gold. The statement is true, but let the responsibility for the dreadful, though doubtless involuntary. pun-linotype machines never jest-lie where it belongs, and that is on the line ype machine that made it. We ar leeply grieved at finding ourselves com We are selled thus publicly to reveal the secrets necessary to put more than seventy of the office, but compelled we are by a pennies in the cake. But Russell's desperate sense of cruel wrong, and now. credit is so good that he had no trouble the revelation effected, let the consequences be what they may,

A Good Democratic Platform.

Philadelphia Press. There seems to be one point on which he Democratic factions can unite, and that is opposition to Mr. Bryan. And this suggests that the next Democratic platform consist of one plank of three words only, reading: "Down with Bryan." That might rally the party and enable it to go to defeat in 1904 as comfortably as it could on any platform.

WHERE IRELAND HAS BEST OF IT

Chicago Record-Herald. Ireland, as Mr. Davitt says, has lost nearly half her population, but it is re-markable how she has held on to her rep-resentation in Parliament. Here, at least, she has no grievance, but exceptional privilege which is beyond anything dreamed of by the states which scheme for the best of it in our Cangressional apportionments.

The population and non-university representation of the different parts of the

United Kingdom are now as follows:

Popula- Represen-1001. 30,812,853 1,710,517 4,471,957 4,400,540 Wales Scotland Ireland

There are irregularities which would equire a reapportionment for the various English counties, but taking England as a whole her representation is as 1 to 66,068. That basis would entitle Ireland to only 67 members, Scotland to 68 and Wales to 26. There was a redistribution of seats in 1885, but the excess in Ireland and Wales is explained by the fact that they were unaffected by it. Six additional members were given to England and 12 to Scotland, which until then had had only 60 members all told.

Other comparisons will serve to bring

out more vividly the overrepresentation of Ireland. The great manufacturing district of Lancashire has a population of 4,375,471, about 80,000 less than Ireland's, but its representation is only 57, or 44 less than Ireland's. The four counties, Mid-dlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex, have a population of more than 8,009,000, nearly touble that of Ireland, and a representation of 99, two less than that of Ireland.
An analysis recently printed in the Pall Mail Gazette shows that upon the basis of 1 to 55,065 the greatest relative loss in England would fail upon the five Eastern counties—Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Hunts. They would lose in members for a population of 1,587,815. But even they are not so largely over-represented as Ireland, and they could hardly complain legitimately against a reduction if they were.

As the House of Commons is a very large body (nearly twice the size of our House of Representatives), it would seem a ratio be derived from the present population and representation of the whole alone, it will be found to be I to 62.715 and it leads to the following exhibit:

England and Wales, 519 450 70 101 71 reland .. Such a change would affect the balance of power considerably by weakening Ireters of England at the same time.

Republican Solicitude for Democrats. Louisville Courier-Journal.

All is not gloom in the horizon of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat since the Ohio Democrat convention, notwithstanding the clouds with which the action of that body overcast the Republican sky, as surveyed from this Republican organ's conning tower

It sees a star of hope in Mr. Bryan's proposal to fight the Ohio Democrats. "He will work with all his power," re-joices the Globe-Democrat, "to defeat the unholy alliance of the Cleveland-Mc-Lean-Johnson aggregation, which has started out to efface the men who swayed the conventions of 1896 and 1900, and who fought the battles of the Democracy in those National campaigns."

What an estimate the Globe-Democrat

must put upon the intelligence of men who swayed the conventions of 1896 and 1900" If it assumes that they do not see through this Republican interest in them now.

In the connection a paragraph from the Philadelphia Record is pertinent:
"It would be natural to expect that such Republican journals as the Tribune and the Sun, of New York, would rejoice In the indication which came from the Ohlo Democracy that the Democratic party does not intend to continue under cent leader. They would like to arouse the remaining friends of free silver to the importance of holding the party to the standard of Mr. Bryan. There is a suspicion that the Tribune and the Sun are not sincere when they give advice to Democrats.

Other Republican organs are playing similar tunes just now. But they should have a care. A very little of that kind of music is enough to defeat its ob-

Mr. Havemeyer's Rating. Chicago Tribune.

It was reported on Wall street last Monday that Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, was seriously ill. Thereupon sugar stock fell from 133% to 129%. It did not recover until word came that Mr. Haveneyer was in no danger. It must be pleasing to a man at the head of a great business enterprise to be able to learn to what extent the outside world looks on its prosperity as de-pendent on his life. That there is such a dependence, especially in the case of juasi-speculative enterprise, is undentable The death of ex-Governor Flower worker havec with the stocks of one or two of his companies. Mr. Havemeyer has found out that his serious filness is rated at a little over four points. His death would be rated at as much again, perhaps. This is the Wall-street standard of the import-ance of men. No tears drop when a man of some consequence is sick or dies, but quotations drop. Then, after he has died and has been buried but a short time quotations usually go up again. Wall street finds out that the interests he looked after are managing to get along tolerably well without him.

How to Prevent Lynchings.

Indianapolis News. It is foolish for the people of the North to make any hypocritical pretensions of superiority over those of the South, or to pretend that they would not, under the same circumstances, act much in the same The thing to do is to encourage the sentiment against lynching everywhere, and to stand firmly for the rigid and orderly enforcement of the law

Chivalry Is Not Dead.

New York World. The seizure of a little postoffice from a Kentucky woman for a spoilsman does not mean that chivalry is dead in the Blue Grass State, but that the politicians are on top-with the kind assistance of the one-time civil service reformer William McKinley.

Singing of Good Times.

Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution. Let us sing about the good times in the valjeys-on the hills.

The music of the mocking birds-the joy of

all the rills; Let us see in all the Winters, where the snow lies chill and deep, soil that yearns to blossom where the flowers are safe in sleep.

Let us sing about the good times; they are bright on plain and slope. And all the world is ringing with the silvery bells of Hope; The blue skies bend above us—the grass is green and sweet.

And the violets spread a carpet for the falling

11.

of Love's feet. HI. Let us sing about the good times; they are coming right along.

And all the world is sweeter for their hallelula song; And ho! for Love and living, for no blessing

Love deniés, And life's a sweet thankegiving to the glad and answering skies! NOTE AND COMMENT.

The adjournment of Parliament will frive the war correspondent back to South Africa.

President Hays' tenure of office seems o be about as insecure as that of the Czar of Russia.

If only President Schwab would strike, the trust would save enough on his salary to tide them over its other troubles.

How can the Pullman car porters, who

pass the Glendale wreck, bear up under

the spectacle of 10 carloads of ruined General Gribski, the Governor-General of Blagovestchensk, has killed himself.

He was undoubtedly making an effort to tell somebody who he was. A 20-year-old feud in Vienna was settled effectively in a church not long ago.

This method saves two long hauls, but it is rough on the carriage companies. Lieutenant Watterson, of Kentucky. who married a Cuban girl, will not run any chances when he smokes the cigars

she buys for him. She will try them

berself to see that they are all right. The typhoid germ notes with considerable satisfaction that the soldiers in the desert military posts prefer to drink the water in which he abides to the bad whisky sold by the anti-canteen saloons

in hot weather. Diamandi, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek Islands, is a remarkable calculator. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which thirty groups of figures are written he can repeat them in any order and deal with them by any arithmetical process. It is said that he never makes an error in calculation involving millions, and he can extract square or cube roots with marvellous rapidity and accuracy. Diamandi writes poetry and novels in the intervals of business and

shows considerable intellectual capacity. The poets sing of budding Spring. of April's gentle showers.

And many a lay of blooming May
Is bright with bleds and flowers,
And January's hoary face
And March's howling gale. And February's biting cold. Fill many a rhyming wall, July calls forth the comic muss That sings the singed small boy, And in the tearful Autumn dirge The solemn bard finds toy, The Yule-tide fills December with Glad measures not a few. But poor, hot, smoky August, there Is not a song for you.

The San Francico Argonaut tells this as a true story: "When the Transvaal war was at its height, Paul Kruger eat Commissioner to England to find out if there were any more men left there, The Commissioner wired from London to say that there were 4,000,000 men and women 'knocking about the town;' that there was no excitement, and that menwere begging to be sent to fight the Boers, Kruger wired back: 'Go North.' The Commissioner found himself in Newcastle eventually and wired to Kruger: 'For God's sake, stop that war! England is bringing up men from hell, eight at a time, in cages!" He had seen a coal mine."

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's appla tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature the leadership of Mr. Bryan. These news- of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful, and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance Ohlo Democrats have accorded to the re- This fact, together with its polannous quality led the Mchammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties.

> "The City of Cebu has something like 200,000 inhabitants, but this population is largely made up of people who are huddled together in native huts," said Captain Going, of the Forty-fourth, just back from service in the Philippines, the other day. "They live year in and year out on rice and corn. There is no hunting, but thousands of small fish, less than six inches long, are caught and dried for local consumption. We had a contract with an old man who controls the fishing at Dumanjug, to furnish us with all the big fish he might eatch. Once in two or three weeks he would bring us a fish a foot long, but such are very rare. The natives, even of the lowest classes, are extremely fond of cock fighting. They arm the birds with suber goffs, and nothing is regarded as a fight unless both the birds are killed, the money, of course, being awarded to the backers of the bird that survives the lenger. A native, who is able to get as much as 50 cents, knows no more delightful way to spend it than to wager it on the outcome of a cock fight."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Orange Citizen-Did you say he had on his Sunday clothes? Newark Man-Yes, he had on his golf suit .- Yonkers Statesman.

Deaf and Dun . - How many servants have the Wriglers? Two, a deaf cook and a dumb waiter. - Philadelphia Evening Bulletin-"Man wants but little here below," semarked he landindy. "And here is the place to get the landindy. it." continued the facetious boarder.-Tit-Bits. Very True.—Sunny South—De world owes every man a living. Brake O'Day—Yes; but it costs more ter collect it dan world's worth. -Puck.

"I had a good job on hand last night," said the first burgisr, "but I was stopped by an open-faced watch," "Get-out!" Fact, It was a building in the yard,"—Philadelphia Bec-Taking No Chances.-First Caddle-Wot her

yer got dot breastplate an' muzzle on fer? Second Caddle-De wimers oir goin' ter play terday so" I sin't takin' any chances.-Ohio State Journal. Her Opinion.-The Captain-Why, yes:

can tell when a storm is approaching. There are weather prophets at sea." The Passenger-I hope they are not so often at sea as those on land.-Puck. Characteristic.—'I wonder how Admira! Dewey will start that court of inquiry?'' 'I suppose he'll look around and say, 'You may

begin firing, gentlemen, when you are ready.

--Cleveland Plain Dealer, Our Remarkable Language,-Mrs. Snaggs-They must have some big pistols out Wast. Mr. Snaggs-Why? Mrs. Snaggs-There's some-thing in the paper about a train robber cover-

ing a conductor with a revolver.-Pittsburg nicle-Telegraph. Heroic Mensures .- "Miss Creecher says the

respons a con't appreciate har singing because they haven't cultivated ears." "Cultivated? Well, I guess they will have it they keep on iterating to such harrowing sounds."—Phila-delphia Evening Bulletin. A Constant Reminder.—Dusnap-I see you call your naphtha launch after your wife. Bertwhistle (working over launch engine, per-

spiringly)—Yes; because whenever I want i go anywhere with it, it takes so long befor it gets ready to start:—Puck.

The CD-to-Date Girl.—Of course, it was all the result of her business training. "Be mine," he urged, and started to plead his case. "My dear sit," she replied, "put your proposal in writing and submit it by mail. I have no time to listen to oral arguments."—Chicago Post.