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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 81; minimum temperature, 50; fair. TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; cooler; westerly

CALAMITY OF TRADE.

Out of Germany comes unexpected and unintended light upon the bogy of international tariff combat, making its portentous figure as translucent as Hamlet's ghost to the eyes of the Queen-Mother. It is fitting that trade enlightenment should rise in benighte Germany and shed its rays on Darkest America; for nowhere is the mutual profit of trade so studiously and religlously unknown.

All the world knows that the United States and Great Britain, by virtue of facile production, have been pouring into Germany prodigious supplies of cheap iron and steel. This influx of first-class raw material at low prices might have seemed to a practical eye source of delight. The Blsmarck and McKinley school, however, knows that it is not so, but that, on the other hand, these exports from the United States to Germany rush into that land like devouring and devastating demons, imposing upon the paternal government of the Vaterland the duty of arising in holy might to repel the awful invad-

Just what has happened to Germany as the result of this invasion appears in yesterday's dispatches. Her imports of pig iron grew from 462,000 tons in 1897 to 930,000 in 1900, and those of rough Ironware from 43,000 tons to 73,-000 tons. What became of this supply? by cheap raw material to increase their output and sales of manufactured iron abroad. And on this wise:

1897. - 1900. Fron and Iron work...\$82,000,000 \$118,000,000 And so on.

Germany's imports of cheap iron have been a blessing to her instead of a curse, while every pound imported has perpetuated by that much the stores in her own mines. An Huminative comment on the process is a recent utterance of the secretary of the Cobden Club, who said, in a different connection:

It may be that your superior natural ad It may be that your superior natural advantages, and the superior alertness of your workmen, will outweigh the load you have placed upon your industry by your protective tariff, and that you will be able to carry your goods across the Atlantic and underhid our producers. Even that prospect does not alarm us. There was a time when England experied wheat to the United States. For a century we have ceased to do so, and for a half a century we have been largely dependent upon you for our daily bread, and yet we go on and continue to smile. If you can send us chapter steed than we can make can send us cheaper steel than we can mu selves we shall gladly buy it, for it will

The sublime and happy goal of trade is exports and imports constantly coming and going. The international elyslum is not where one power is pouring iron or wool ceaselessly into another power, but where both fron and wool are flowing freely and profitably north or south across the Channel, east or west across the Atlantic, homebound or outbound through Suez or Nicaragua. Chenp raw material, it is easy to see, is a blessing; but in truth it is no greater blessing than cheap finished products. Germany is no more to be felicitated upon her desirable imports of Iron than is Great Britain to be felicitated upon cheap machines from Germany wherewith to spin her cotton and card her flax. It is a heathenish view of trade which pities the English public for the infliction of speedy American locomotives and comfortable American cars; which commiserates the Germans for the excellent American bicycles upon which they ride and which deplores that every American woman can wear kids from France and a diamond from Klimberley. The locomotives we sell Japan are better for her than the gold for which she buys them, and the German toys with which our Christmas trees are furnished forth could not be banished without leaving greater voids here than in the Augs ourg factories. Business is not a calamity, however it is viewed in paleologic philosophy. It is as blessed to buy as to sell,

There has been great development of a new wheat country in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, which the R. & N. rallway system does not reach. This will account for increasing shipments to Puget Sound. A wailing newspaper at Astoria says the reason is that its town is not given a "common rate" by the O. R. & N. But the O. R. & N. doesn't reach the districts from which the greater part of the wheat is shipped that Puget Sound receives. Every person who possesses information knows that not a single additional cargo would have been thipped from the Columbia River since the region into a perpetual forest pre- rupt, They will gradually become gov- ive escape from his yoke this year.

the Astoria Railroad was built, if not single vessel had loaded at Portland, out every one at Astoria. All the produce of the country traversed exclusively by the railroads that terminate at Puget Sound will be carried to Puget Sound. Why shouldn't people at Astoria be ashamed of this irrational howl? What is wanted is construction of some three hundred miles of additional road by the O. R. & N. in the upper country; particularly in the Big Bend country and the Clearwater region. This road would nearly double its tonnage by doing so,

TURNER AS HE TURNS.

The stump speech of Senator Turner, purporting to be an interview, pubished in another column, does not, we take it, call for any extended discussion, as its ex parte character effectively overshadows its ostensible guise of imparted information. There is, however, one point on which he should have been more specific.

The Senator's effort is to find some plausible pretext for abandoning silver, yet the while adhering to the Demperatic position on the money question. He figures, with true Bryanic crookedthat the output of gold has met the difficulties complained of by our silverine statesmen in 1896, indirectly approving the Democratic demands of that year, and has so dulled the popular mind with reference to sliver that present agitation in its behalf would be fruitless; yet that the silver doctrines are as true as they ever were and their adoption now would "not only improve present conditions, but preclude the cerainty of future disaster." The Chicago platform is true as ever, but the people, in mistaken security, won't

Now the fact is that the production of gold does not satisfy any demand of the Bryanic philosophy. The complaint has been against "gold monometalism," which "has resulted in fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the moneyending class at home and abroad, pros-PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29. tration of industry and impoverishment of the people." This policy of "gold monometalism" was what had "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times." And the remedy, definitely prescribed, was the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. But the record is that the gold-stand-

ard policy was not abandoned, but strengthened. Silver was not given free olnage at the mints, but from it withdrawn the support it had in the Sherman purchase law. The causes aleged to be promotive of disaster were ntensified, and produced prosperity. The remedy laid down for relief was repudiated and the promised doom failed to fall. There is no demand of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms that is met by the increasing output of gold. Silver has been further "de-graded," not restored, and the crime of 73 goes unavenged,

The extension of gold in our currency and the relief afforded through augmented bank circulation are phenomena at sword's points with the Democratic position. Gold discoveries and development may be set down as the legitimate result of the gold standard, quite as much as of unforeseen accident. The free colnage of silver now would produce trouble instead of "improve present conditions," precisely as our silver pollices of 1878 and following years induced the panic of 1893 and the 1896. As for restoration of silver pre-Well, the Germans were thus enabled aster," this is a most preposterous imcommercial disaster, least of all

through debasement of the currency. To one other point we would invite nator Turner's attention. He says that the trusts "would be impossible in this country without the tariff wall to protect them." What we want to know is what the tariff has to do with Standard Oil, with the anthracite coal trust, with the coffee trusts, with the Tammany ice trust, with the copper ore trust, with the salmon trust, with the railway trusts, the ready print trust, the gas trusts, the telephone and electric light combinations, or any of the great trusts organized for monopolization of business fields outside the production of manufactured goods. And on this point our columns are open for a reply. Protection has sins enough to answer for without such misrepresentation.

The State of New Hampshire has 500,000 acres of spruce forest, of which about 300,000 acres are situated in the White Mountain district. It is estimated that at the present rate of destruction the entire area will be cut over in ten years. The lumbermen are cutting off all the large trees, and the owners of pulp mills are sweeping away all the small spruce. The state unfor tunately, in the spirit of very shortsighted public policy, a number of years ago sold all its forest lands for a song. Had the state adopted the

ORJECT-LESSON IN FOREST WASTE.

wise policy of retaining public ownership of the woodland acreage of the White Mountains, this area could have been preserved and developed under a making upon the woodland area of New Hampshire than upon any other section of the American forest belt. This spruce belt, through accessibility to market, ease of removal and superior quality of product, is in danger of early exhaustion.

There is a Forestry Commission, anpointed in 1893 but it can do nothing beyond trying to persuade the propritors of the lumber and pulp mills that for their own ultimate welfare a policy of restriction ought to be adopted Some of the larger lumber companies employ foresters, and in many cases less wasteful and reckless methods than formerly are now pursued. There is considerable public sentiment in favor of forest preservation, due to a growing appreciation of the scenic value of the forests. The Forestry Commission argues that the Summer-boarding interests of New Hampshire, now bringing an annual revenue of upwards of \$10,000,000 into the state, would be impaired, if not destroyed, if the mountain sides are stripped of their green covering. The probability is that the work of destruction will proceed until the forests are swept away by the ax; for

the Legislature shows no disposition to help the commission Last Winter the Legislature promptly voted down the proposal that the state exercise the right of eminent domain and purchase the timber lands of the White Mountain district and convert serve. Another proposal that was refused enactment was a measure of restrictive legislation forbidding the cutting of spruce, pine or hemlock trees which should not apply to persons cutting timber or wood for domestic contural purposes. So it seems that New Hampshire friends of sound forestry act was when the state was considering the sale of its forest area. When that sale was completed the mischief was wrought that it is too late to undo. The great lumber and pulp mill companies will be strong enough to defeat all restrictive legislation until they

have skinned the mountains completely of their forests. The people of the state as a whole are too poor, or at least think they are too poor, to purchase the woodland mountain area for a permanent forest preserve. New York has rescued a good deal of her Adirondack forests from destruction, because the state was wise enough not to sell all its forest land, and it is rich enough and enlightened enough to adopt the policy of purchasing forest lands as a permanent forest preserve. But New Hampshire is a small, poor and provincial commonwealth; and through her original folly in selling all her forest lands for a song she is bound to lose all her spruce timber within a few years. As an object-lesson in short-sighted public policy, the example of New Hampshire ought to be worth something to the timber states of the Pacific Coast.

CANADIAN DIVORCE LAWS.

With singularly mistaken zeal, some writers and occasionally preachers are never happier than when they picture Canada as a blessed haven of happy homes, where law and order are observed to a degree not noticeable in the United States, and where divorce is practically unknown. A recent report of the Canadian Minister of Justice says: "There is no official publication of divorces granted by the Parliament of Canada, but a reference to the statutes shows that in 1899 four divorces were granted, and that in 1900 five were granted. This, however, does not include divorces granted by divorce courts in the maritime provinces, of which there are no statistics in the departments."

Happy Canada! Just to think of itonly five divorces in Canada-excluding the maritime provinces-for the whole of last year. Critics of divorce state that as it is unusually difficult tain a divorce in Canada, husbands and wives bury their common differences and quarrels in that favored land, since they swore to take each other at the marriage altar until death parted them, and they know they cannot appeal to a divorce court to break marital bonds that become hateful. Theerfore they live together, come weal or come woe.

But that pretty picture of domestic felicity-in Canada-is not a correct one. It does not stand the searchlight of inquiry. Husbands and wives in Canada, like those of other lands, have their family tragedles when hearts are broken and happines vanishes. Yet these good Canadians do obtain divorces from each other-but not in Canada. They get divorced in the United States, and unconsciously help to swell our divorce returns. Then Canadians in Canada say, "Those terrible Amer-

lean divorces!" Any one who has lived in Canada for a year or two cannot but be struck dreary struggles up to the election of with the number of "grass widows" who have husbands in the States, and cluding "the certainty of future dis- husbands whose wives are vaguely possibility, which discredits the intelligence of its author. Nobody in his who have obtained divorces that are right mind predicts the cessation of only legal in America. Therefore they themselves being arrested, should they dare return to the land of their birth, Lately, when a married couple disagreed in Ontario, the wife suddenly disappeared, and next month she wrote from Michigan that she was in the

States to get a divorce. In Michigan and Pennsylvania a great many Canadians live who have become citizens of the great Republic and who have dissolved hateful ties from moral lepers through the medium of American divorce courts. Very few of the Canadian divorce colony reside of late years in New York State, on count of the unsatisfactory divorce law there, which only grants divorce for one cause. Today in Canada-the land where there is practically no divorce-mismated wives live apart from husbands and husbands live with other women who are not their wives. They cannot get a divorce except by applying to the Parliament of Canada, and even then their appeal may be in vain. Better by far are our more liberal American divorce laws-so liberal that neither party to a marriage contract dare break marriage vows, knowing full well what the direful consequence

It would be only a reasonable regulation that the bridges which span the river at Portland should remain closed during the noon hour. The inconvenience to the few navigators who whistle them open at that hour would be nothing as compared with that of the hundreds, often thousands, of persons who wish unobstructed passage at that time Forestry Commission. But under the of the day. It is often that an embargo present conditions greater ravages are is laid on movement of passengers at that hour, to let some little weak steamer struggling with a rack of logs, through. If these boatmen knew that the bridges would not be open at that hour they could just as well govern their movements accordingly. necessary regulation could be obtained appeal to the proper authorities at Washington City: and The Oregonian trusts that, for accommodation of the great numbers of persons who particularly desire to use the bridges at that hour, our delegation in Congress will attend to it.

> Lord George Hamilton, in a recent speech before the British House of Commons, said that the introduction of the gold standard in India has brought about such a marvelous prosperity that, in spite of three years of famine and acute depression in the chief agricultural staples of tea, indigo and cotton, the Secretary of State for India has been able to produce the most favorable balance-sheet since India came under the crown, forty years ago. Lord George Hamilton further said that before long the production of steel would be begun in India, and that within the next fifty years the British Government would possess all the railways in the country. At present the India railways belong to private companies, and have been merely vate companies, and have been merely subsidized by the government, without whose aid they would become bank-

ernment property, just as the telegraph service and the postal service and the public savings banks belong to the Government of India today. India has under twelve inches in diameter, but today about 15,000 miles of railroad on the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, and about 10,000 miles on the meter sumption or clearing land for agricul- gauge. With the exception of the chief officers and the engine-drivers, the officers of the India railways are natives, legislation are too late. Their time to chiefly Hindoos and Mohammedans. The rate of speed seldom exceeds thirty miles an hour. The annual passenger travel is about 160,000,000 of people; the goods traffic is estimated at 30,000,000 tons a year.

Recent experiments in Cuba leave no doubt that yellow fever may be transmitted by the bite of a mosquito. The mosquito that has bitten a yellow fever patient may carry the disease to a well person, by biting that person afterward. Several courageous men who offered themselves for the experiment in Cuba are dead, and it is not probable that more will volunteer to put their lives in peril so deadly. But these proofs and demonstrations in Cuba were scarcely needed. The fact that yellow fever may be propagated through one kind of mosquito, and malarial fever through another kind, had been established some time before, in various parts of the world. Italian physiologists have perhaps been foremost in these demonstrations

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald points out that the administration of justice by mobs in Southern communities does not even have the effect of stopping the crime against which it is aimed. The Herald recently went over the list and found twenty lynchings had occurred in the State of Mississippi within the past six months. So far from this doing good, the Herald declares that there is now in some counties "a virtual dethronement of law; that the demoralization consequent upon the mob is creating a social condition that increases instead of lessens the insecurity of womanhood," a situation that has always resulted wherever the solemn, calm, deliberate administration of the courts of justice has been usurped by mob law.

notable among vessels that came to Oregon in pioneer times, was misspelled in The Oregonian yesterday. The object of this paragraph is to have the name appear in correct form.

The end of the steel strike is in sight, but it is just as well to remember in this connection that the end of the war in the Transvaal has been visible for more than a year.

Governor Pennover is keeping so quiet that it might be well for such of his brother Democrats as believe him disposed of to dredge in his harbor for mines.

Lord Kitchener has determined to end the Boer War September 15. It seems to be more of a fight against time than against the Boers.

Carnegie must have expected the steel strike. He subsidized libraries instead of soup kitchens.

It might open the eyes of the potato to see the figures opposite it in the market quotations.

The "terrible Turk" is terrible only when considered as a hopeless dead beat.

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Chicago Tribune,

The latest report on the subject of pubcontinue to live in America, to prevent lic libraries, just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, bears testimony to the fact that the libraries of this country, comparatively young as it is, are making rapid progress, and as methods of popular education are now unexcelled by those of the Old World. The statistics cited in the report are eloquent in their suggestiveness.

There are now 5383 public libraries, containing more than 1000 volumes each, 3878 having 300 volumes and over, but less than 1000, while many thousands fewer than 300 volumes each. The total number of volumes in all these public libraries having over 300 volumes each is 46,610,509. In five years the gain has been in libraries, 2077; volumes, 12,014,251. circulating libraries last year issued over 58,000,000 volumes. Add to this great accumulation and output of books the cor-respondingly large private reference li-braries of scholars and collections of rare and curious books, like that, for instance, made by the late John Fiske, and the sum total will demonstrate that the Amer-ican people are not wholly given over to the pursuit of the dollar, but have literary ambitions and intellectual attainments in the book line quite equal to the older communities of the world.

If the report of the United States Bureau of Education were brought down to date it would show still more astonishing figures than those above quoted. It would show that in money contributions and in gifts of books and pamphlets a money value of more than \$16,090,000 was added to the library fund of the country. It would also show that Mr. Carnegle's munificence is preparing the way for a still greater increase in the number of libraries and their endowments. In 1899 he gave \$3,563,500 for 34 libraries, in 1900, \$645,000 for 19 libraries, and in 1901 to date \$15,145,500 for \$6 libraries, and in hot date
\$15,145,500 for \$6 libraries, a total for the
three years of \$16,207,000 for 139 libraries,
all of which, with one or two exceptions,
are new. Such liberality as this has had nd will continue to have a stimulating effect upon others, as has been shown in the numerous instances where men have erected libraries in their native places as memorials of themselves or of ome of their family. These quiet but potent influences are leavening the whole lump of American life. The public libraries show that the American people, and particularly the working people, have the reading habit quite as much as the dellar habit, and the immense catalogue of private libraries on special subjerecently compiled in Germany, shows that American scholarship, particularly in original research, already ranks with that of the Old World.

Pensions Good and Bad.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The payment of liberal pensions to honable soldiers who rendered valiant service to their country is a duty cheerfully and gladly performed by every good citi zen. The money wasted on unworthy sol-diers is the smallest of the evils of a dishonest pension roll, but the fraud, perjury, decelt, injustice and dishonesty which surrounds a gigantic rotten pension roll is a menace to the strongest na-

Quay's Democratic Hold.

Louisville Post. If there had been an honest, aggressive and capable Democratic organization in Pennsylvania during the last three years there would not be the slightest doubt of the overthrow of the boss in the ap-proaching election, if it had not already

THE THIRST FOR BLOOD.

New York Evening Post.

The occurrences at Pierce City, Mo.,

during the past three days merit the attention of the whole country. On Sunday afternoon a young white woman, who had attended church in the town and started alone for her home in the country, was found by her brother, who had lingered behind, lying dead, with her throat cut, near a railroad culvert, with evidence that she had had a terrible struggle with some person who had assailed her. A copper-colored negro had been sitting on the bridge a short time before the tragedy ocurred. Great excitement prevailed, and a mob was soon organized which decided that a negro named Godley was the guilty man, and on Monday night he was put to death.

Thus far there had been nothing to distinguish this lynching from the frequent cases where a mob of white men takes vengeance on a black man for "the usual crime," But as time passed, the excitement which had raged in the town spread throughout the surrounding country, and by Tuesday morning crowds of men had poured into Pierce City, which is near the junction of four railroads, by trains from all directions. The grand-father of Godley had been put to death at about the same time with him Tuesday morning the mob cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his set the torch to the houses of five and with the aid of state militia rifles stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove thirty negro familles from their homes, many of them hiding in the sur-rounding woods. The excitement died down about noon, and the mob dispersed, "more from lack of negroes upon whom to wreak their hatred than from any other cause." By the time that something like order had been restored, the conclusion was general that the negro who had been lynched was not the gullty man; another against whom suspicton was aroused came so near being lynched as to incriminate a third, in order to save his own life; two others who are also suspected have been caught in places

some distance away. The significance of all this only ap-pears when one inquires where Pierce City is, and what sort of people inhabit the region. It is in the southwestern corner of Lawrence County, which is in the southwestern corner of Misouri, and is separated by only one county from Arkansas on the south and Kansas and Indian Territory on the west. The section is inhabited almost exclusively by whites, Lawrence County in 1890 having only 364 blacks out of population of 26,225; the adjoining County of Newton 681 out of The name of the bark Lausanne, 22,008; Jasper, 913 out of 50,484; Barry, 97 outable among vessels that came to out of 22,943; and McDonald but 3 out of 11,273. The voters of this section are divided almost evenly between the two parties, Lawrence having gone for Mc-Kinley last year by 239 plurality, and Barry, McDonald and Newton for Bryan by pluralities ranging from 204 to 331. while Jasper, the most populous, gave McKinley 5751 votes and Bryan 2600. Pierce City has churches, schools, and all the other characteristics of a progressive

town in a civilized country.

These facts show that the latest out-break of lynch law on a great scale is without any of those excuses which are some-times plausibly made in behalf of white people living in the "black belt" of the South. The colored population of the town, as of all that section of the state, is but a triling percentage of the whole number of people. It is impossible that the whites shall live in the dread of the blacks which undoubtedly exists in re-gions where the blacks outnumber them 10 to 12 times. The administration of justice is, of course, absolutely controlled by the whites, and there cannot be the slightest difficulty from race causes about the proper punishment by the courts of any colored offender. If the people had watted until the real criminal of last Sunday had been caught and his guilt had been shown, there could have been no question about his conviction. The only reason alleged for the action of the mob in its wholesale operations yesterday is that "the citizens of Pierce City say that, as negroes have committed several crimes in the last 10 years, none shall live there in the future, the same feeling already existing at Monett, four miles east of Pierce City, and the end of the 'Frisco passenger division."

The Pierce City occurrences show that there is developing a thirst for blood, a craze for vengeance, which is most alarm-Every day brings some fresh report which illustrates the same tendency. In Grayson County, Texas, a white woman was murdered on Saturday last. A negro was suspected of the crime-whether justly or not, does not appear; he was captured by a mob of whites, and was burned last night. The dispatch which tells the story contains a passage that shows how the passion for torture, which we used to consider characteristic of the savage, is now exhibited by the superior race without any sense of shame: "The negro was taken to a tree, and swung in the air. Wood and fodder were piled beneath his body and a hot fire was made. Then it was suggested that man ought not to die too quickly, and he was let down to the ground, while a party went to Dexter, about two miles distant, to procure coal oil. This was

thrown on the flames and the work completed. Where is this sort of thing to end? What is to become of a comunity of whites which puts blacks to death on mere susand drives whole families their homes because several crimes have been committed by persons belonging to their race during the past 10 years? What have we left of civilization when hundreds of men, having in their power an alleged criminal, will not even put him to death promptly, but deliberately pro-long the most ingenious tortures? This may be only "a parochial problam," but it is a very real one, and it presses for golution.

Wenry of Free Silver. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Iowa Democrats, who ha earthly chance of carrying the state, reaffirmed by about a dozen majority the Kansas City platform, while declaring that the campaign should be pitched upon state issues. Now comes Mr. Phillips, the nominee for Governor, with a back-handed approval of the pro ceeding. "Of course, I felt," he says, "that silver, having been twice defeated, should take a back seat, and rather fa-vored the resolution of the majority. But the convention adopted the Butler substitute and nominated me to stand upon it, and that is where I stand. It only merely reaffirms the Kansas City action, after all." It is pretty clear that the Iowa Democrats are not going to waste any more time fighting for free silver.

What Schwab Must Not Do.

Chicago Journal. The unions are essential to the welfare of the great mass of workers. They have undoubtedly been carried to extremes and far beyond their capacity for good, but in the matter of treating with their employ-ers about wages and hours of labor they been of vast benefit to employers. Demagogues have controlled them and have worked much mischlef both to the unions and the employers at times, but in their legitimate sphere they are all-important and should receive every encour agement. If Mr. Schwab is trying to overthrow them simply because they are unions, he will meet with no co-operation or sympathy from the public.

A Brave Sheriff. New York Times.

Sheriff North, of St. Clair County, Ala-bama, has done more for the good repute of his state than any other Alabamian we have heard of for some time. It is one thing to string up or burn a helpless negro, and quite another to confront a Sheriff's pistol with assurance that he will use it. Lynching parties will not be a popular amusement in St. Clair County while Mr. North remains Sheriff of the same. In spite of the lawless element in ought to be very much obliged to him,

SUEZ CANAL FIGURES.

The Suez Canal traffic has been used as a basis for estimating the probable business that will be done by way of an isthmian canal. A recent report from Consul-General John G. Long, at Calro, contains a statement of the navigation of the Suez Canal for the year 1900, as issued by the British directors of that waterway. This report is exciting a good deal of interest, and is as follows:

The net tonnage for the past year show a decrease of 157,477 tons, as compared with that of 1899, but an increase of 499,-549 tons, as compared with that of 1898. The transit receipts, which in 1829 amounted to 91,318,772 francs (\$17,624,250) and were higher than in any previous year since the opening of the canal, fell to 90, 623,668 francs (\$17,490,256) in 1909, being a lecrease of 65,164 francs.

The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 2563 in 1898, 3607 in 1899 and 3141 in 1900, of which 2295 in 1898, 2310 in 1899 and 1935 in 1900 carried the British flag.

There has consequently been a falling off in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 6,297,743 tons in 1898, 6,586,310 tons in 1899, and 5,605,421 tons in 1990. During the same period the tonnage from German vessels has increased from 269, 597 tons in 1898 to 1,070,767 in 1899, and 1,465, 391 tons in 1900.

Of 2407 merchant vessels and vessels in Of 290 merchant vessels and vessels in ballast, of a net tonnage of 5.612,316 tons, passing through the canal, 1651 ships of a net tonnage of 4.705,631 tons were British, being fully 69 per cent of the number and fully 71 per cent of the tonnage; 281, or 12 per cent, were German vessels, whose tonnage was 11.1 per cent of the whole; France, Holland and Austria-Hungary combined furnishing a total of 11.8 per cent of the vessels and 9.6 per cent of the onnage of the carrying trade to the Eas through the Suez Canal.

In the 10 years 1889-98 the annual net tonnage ranged from 6.782,187 tons to 9.238.603 tons, and the transit receipts from 06,167,579 frames to 85,294,769 frames (\$12,770,-343 to \$16,461,890). The average of the net tonnage was 7,992,897 tons, and of the transit receipts 75,126,933 francs (\$14,489,489), while in 1909 the net tonnage was 9,738,153 tons and the transit amounted to 90,623,608 francs (\$17,400,256) The mean net tonnage per vessel also rose from 1951 tons in 1889 to 2743 tons in 1899, as against 2830 tons in 1900. The mean duration of passage for all vessels navigating the canal amounted to 18 hours and 32 minutes in 1900, as cor pared with 18 hours and 38 minutes in 1899. In 1900 the percentage of vessels navigating by night was 91.2 per cent. as against 90.7 per cent in 1899.

The percentage of vessels drawing less than 23 feet was 58.9 in 1899, as against 62.4 in 1900; while that of vessels drawing more than 23 feet was 41.1 in 1899, as compared with 27.0 in 1906. The maximum draft allowed for v passing through the canal is 25 feet 7 inches, and 302 vessels drawing more than

24 feet seven inches used the canal, as compared with 386 in 1890 and 374 in 1898, representing a percentage of 10.7 in 1898, 10.7 in 1899 and 5.8 in 1990. It is hoped that before long the maximum draft a lowed will be raised to 26 feet 3 inches, ım draft al-It may be of interest to remark that in 1890 only 13 vessels passed through the canal with a beam of 49 feet 2 inches or more. Since 1895 the number has increased as follows: Forty-two in 1896, 68 in 1896, 92 in 1897, 122 in 1898, 159 in 1899 and 212 in

The number of troops carried through the canal in 1900 amounted to 154,248, as against 168,552 in 1898, being an increase oganist 105,002 in 1835, being an increase of 29,711 Russian, 28,770 French, 22,634 German, 634 Italian, 187 Japanese, 319 Dutch and 237 Portuguese, against a decrease of 13,238 British, 8543 Turkish, 7891 Spanish and 7583 American troops, as compared with 1899. The number of civilian passengers amounted to 102,415 in 1990, as against SS,618 in the preceding year, while the number of pligrims, emigrants and convicts if the cataract had been removed from was 25,530 in 1900, as compared with 25,- the eyes of Chicago justice. 179 in 1890.

In the year 1870 26,758 civil and military passengers were carried through t canal; in 1880 the number rose to 98,900; 1990 to 282,203, as against 221,348 in 1899.

Mr. Littlefield at Denver. New York Sun

There is no statutory law which pre-vents any American citizen from discussing and doubting and repudiating and deuncing, in private or in public, any de-ion of the United States Supreme There is, however, a well-defined provision in the code of American humor which makes it a misdemeanor in the sec-ond degree of ridiculousness for a lawyer, to choose. probably a member of the bar of the Su reme Court, to stand up all alone before he American Bar Association and solemnly and on his own hook overrule the Supreme Court in so important a mater as that involved in the insular cases Yet intention counts for much, and the Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, who is an able man and a very serious certainly did not intend to be ludicrous.

Answer to Littlefield.

Chicago Tribuna It has been settled that the insular pos-sessions of the United States are not to be given up. The question is not open for argument. The important question is, therefore, how they shall be governed. The Supreme Court could have cision which would have made the task of governing these possessions an extremely difficult one. Happily, it did not give such a decision. Instead, it gave one which makes the government of these nos sessions a comparatively easy task. It is because the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the court are so full of rea sonableness and common sense that its decision is approved of by all intelligent people who are not awayed by passion

Washington Star.

If we could live ten thousand years, perhaps we'd see this earth All radiant with smiling and all musical with mirth. But men and likewise nations all declare

with warlice rest.
"We'll show you we're the biggest, even
if we're not the best."
And they blow upon the bugles and the martial drums they pound, And it's woird and weary waiting till a thou-sand years roll 'round;
But at last there'll be rejoicing through the near and distant lands,

When we get these matters settled and we

Those who study human nature say that while it's strange, it's true, That men like each other better when they've had a fight or two.

The hand of many a forman in all friendliness you've gripped,
And you found him a good fellow-when you had him good and whipped.

The Chinaman talks nonsense, and the Russian seems to sneeze.

can we get in sympathy with languages

But perhaps there'll come a time when each the other understands And we'll get these matters settled and we'll

In City Pent.

William Watson, in The Century. Oh, sweet at this sweet hour to wander free Or follow some invisible beckoning hand, Among the moody mountains, where they

Awed with the thought of their own majesty weet at the folding up of day, to be Where on the tattered fringes of the land. The uncourted flowers of the penurious sand Are rale against the pale lips of the sea Are pale against ine pale lips of the sen.

Sweetest to dream, on caseful earth reclined.

Far in some forest's ancient idleness,

Under the shadow of its bossy boles,

Beyond the world's pursuit and Care's access.

And hear the wild feet of the elfin wind.

Dancing and prancing in mad caprioles,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

This weather leaves no necessity for

naking any remarks about it. Newspapers which color their news

ever color it anything but yellow. Missouri has only 130 Indians, exclusive of some of her well-known politicians.

Astoria is now the common point for all those who are looking for a high old time. Admiral Crowninshield has proved his right to the title of the Corbin of the

Let dogs delight to bark and bits, And shed good people's gore for what else do their owners pay. The license on them for?

Of course every girl would make a more charming Queen of the Regulta than any other.

A plow trust will be a hard dig at the farmers, and will no doubt stir them deeply. Although Sampson and Schley are not

on speaking terms, they are very much in speaking terms.

Are not hustling adequately. For we don't remember having Heard of Agumabia lately.

Now the Kalser is raising a beard, Boreas must be careful or he will be arested for lese majeste,

The ocean will soon be singing lislighty symphonies only into the duil, cold ears of the unresponsive clam.

What might not the Inquisitors have acimplished had they been able to pick up a few pointers in the New South! Shamenck II could hardly have inspired

nore terror had she sailed into New York harbor and began bombarding the city. Now doth the bad mosquito

Full off a merry smile.

When he observes the fires in So many wells of its.

The King of the Chrnival should be elected immediately, or it will be too late for him to extend an invitation to the CERT.

Santes-Dumont has discovered that Darius Green's head was level when he said that lighting was the troublesome thing about flying.

Tom Johnson is wrathful because a cheap cigar has been named after him. He feels, perhaps, that he hasn't reputa-

Only five persons were killed in the last Kentucky feud. Really, the science of marksmanship must be on the wane in the

There was once a most trucculent Sloux Who on drinking a whisky or tioux Unfailingly grioux So ugly that yloux He was loaded instinctively knioux.

Blue Grass State.

Whatever may be said of the honorable Vice-President, not one who has read his book will accuse him of not attending the

splicing a rattlesnake and an adder must be engaged in the construction of up-todate hazing apparatus. A Coroner's jury has charged a boat-

The Yale man who has succeeded in

Strange that Homer never thought to submit his copy to the faculty of the University of Chicago before having the ef-

frontery to make it immortal. The horse may be passing, but the steed that can trot a mile in two minutes is still worth considerably more than the

automobile that holds the same record. The problem of getting suitable wives for Princes of the blood will be solved when the powers divide Turkey. There will be all the harem before them where

Mrs. Carrie Nation, while on an excursion steamer on the St. Lawrence River recently, commanded every one who was smoking to throw his cigar away. gene Foley, a traveling man for a Utica, N. Y., shoe house, refused, whereupon Mrs. Nation undertook to snatch his cigar from his mouth. Foley countered. with his open hand upon the robust cheek

Mand Muller on a Summer's day

And something pleasing about her Inspired J. G. Whittier

And now the public, sad and worm Wish Mistress Mand had ne'er been born The kindest thing Maud could have did Was to have died when but a kid.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Bacon—When that girl begins to sing I know I'm going to be bored. Egbert—I can say the very same thing about a mosquito.— Yonkers Statesman.

A Cool Reception. "Did you notice? I have a new electric fan in my office." "Ob, yes; I get wind of it the minute I opened the door." -Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. At the Ocean Beach Hotel.—Friend-Howdy, Colonel! Taken your morning dip yet? Col-onel Kaintnek (puzzled)—Dip? Ain't it usually called 'nip,' sah?—Puck.

Not Her Choice. "So May refused that young M. D." Yes, she says she isn't quite sick enough of her maiden name to have a doctor."-Philadelphia Evening Bul-A Swell Time.-Nobb-And I got into a mblebee's nest while I was on my vacati

Nebb-Say, you must have had a dreadful time. Nobb-Oh, it was a swell time.-Ohio State Drawing a Distinction.-"I was in the South African War," said one Englishman. asked the other. "No, journalist, "Oh, I see. You were a reporter; not a re-gretter."—Washington Star.

The following was posted up in a small country village: "Notice is hereby given that the Squire (on account of the backwardness of the harvent) will not shoot himself or any of his tenants till the 18th of September."— Tit-Bita.

A Possibility.—"There is a good deal of trouble in Colon," remarked the Observant Foorder. "Tes, the belligerents may reduce the place to a semicolon," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-

No "Burke's Peerage "-"What's the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families? inquired the secker after knowledge. "Bradstreet's," promptly replied the man who knew.—Philadelphia Press.

A Great State.—Mr. Gotham—California is great state. I hear. Mr. Oukland—Great! t's immense! Everything grows like mad. can remember when the first grapes were lanted, when the first fruit trees blossamed, planted, when the first truit trees of essented, and the first market-garden was started. Now look at us! We could supply the world! Why, sir, it you plant one grain of corn this year, you'll need a whole factory to make agricultural machinery for you next year. Mr. Gotham—You don't say! I have been told, too, that California has five natural bridges Mr. Oakland-Yes, that's so; and it isn't tw years since we planted the first one.—No York Weekly.