the ocean to compete for the trade of

the world. Some of them made the

They have carried coal between Brit-

That increase is altogether due to the pledge

redeem that pledge. All of the large vessels under construction for that trade, with two or three exceptions, owe their existence, according to their owners, to the belief that Congress will

pass a bill to carry out the party pledge on

eign trade, the Press says:

# The Oregoman.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon

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On file in the Gregon exhibit at the exposition, Charleston, S. C.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with expiration, 0.14 inch.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

## THE ARID LANDS.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, at the last session of Congress, introduced a bill to reclaim arid lands, which he is reported as saying he has reason believe will have a good chance to the coming session. President Roosevelt will make some recommendations of a general character on this subject in his coming message. The Newlands bill provides that, "the proceeds of the sales of all public lands, amounting to about \$3,000,000 annually, shall go into a fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing storage reservoirs for water in the arid states, to make the lands available for settlers. The entries under the act must be in eightyacre tracts. The cost of each enterprise is apportioned among all the acres capable of reclamation by it. Settlers will pay for the lands in ten annual installments. This provides that the fund shall be kept good and be a revolving fund to be constantly increasing by new sales of land and installment pay-

The Newlands bill would do for a beginning. The General Government nione is able to deal with this subject; and, though it might not get back, directly, all the money it might expend in supply of water for arid lands, the indirect advantages would far exceed the value or amount of any direct expenditure. Millions of acres of arid lands may be converted into lands as highly productive as the best in the United States. But private capital will not be embarked in it upon a sufficient scale. tains will go across to Asia.

 The annual appropriation for the hydrographic division of the United States Geological Survey should be increased from \$109,000 to \$250,000, for irrigation investigations and surveys, and for sinking deep test wells,

 An appropriation should be made in the rivers and harbors bill of at least \$1,000,000 to build two reservoirs in Colorado, one on the Arkanena River and one on the Platte, and also, as provided in the Senate amendment to the inst rivers and harbors bill, two reservoirs in Wyoming and one at Lake Kampeska, in

5. An appropriation of at least \$3,000,000 hould be made to build the San Carlos reservoir and canal in Arizona, the St. Mary's Lakes diversion canal, in Montana, and a reservoir in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California, with canals to bring the water to public lands in Nevada.

4. An "arid-land reclamation fund" should created by setting spart for that purpose proceeds of the sales of public lands as a constitution fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be expended by the Becretary of the Interior in the construction by the Nationa Government of storage reservoirs and main-lin canals to bring water within reach of settlers on the arid public lands, all such lands to be Government to be borne by the lands reclaimed and repaid in annual installments.

In Eastern Oregon, in Eastern Washington and in Idaho there are vast tracts, now barren through aridity, which may be converted into highly productive lands; and the water supply if rightly husbanded, will be abundant and unfailing. Let us have a beginning by the Government, and an "arid land reclamation fund." The suggestions of the President will be awaited with in terest in the states interested in the subject. The district that would be affected by the legislation is equal in extent to one-third of the area of the United States.

# RESCUE FOR FOREST RESERVES.

The new Bureau of Forestry, in charge of Professor Filiburt Roth, of Columbia University, ought to do much to extricate our forest reserves from the confusion Into which they have fallen. The idea behind these reserves is in every respect commendable. Certale mistakes have been made, however, in putting this idea in concrete form, and it is time special attention were given to the matter of correcting mistakes, so far as they are still subject to correction, and inaugurating a rational policy with respect to this im-

portant part of the National heritage. Merely to reserve forest areas does not complete the duty of timber preservation which the Government has assumed. Nor is it sufficient that the Government protect the reserves from the recourse of women was, of course, injury by fire or by sheep or cattle. This is important, it is true, but the timber reserves will, never confer their full measure of benefit until provision be made for commercial use of mature or dead trees, the removal of rubhish and the renewal of the forest. Here is a field for scientific study and practice. It is a task that will require all the talent and energy of such wellequipped men as Professor Roth and Professor Allen, the latter of whom has long been identified with agricultural and forestry work, and is now

News that radical changes in the ad-

ministration of the forest reserves has by the insidious advances of a man been determined on comes as evidence that the Washington authorities are fully aware of the need of improvement This may be said without unkind criticism of the work already accomplished for our forestry policy is new, and as yet hardly settled. President Roose. veit's hand may be seen in the cres tion of the new bureau as a step toward putting our forestry on a scientific and practical basis. Politicians have dealt with it long enough. The experimental stage has been passed. There is just demand for changing the present treatment of timber reserves as National in stitutions, and this change should go to the extent of eliminating the gross injustice of the indiscriminate lieu-land feature. The exchange now permitted operates as a premium on dishonesty Considering the origin of the new bureau and the crying need for reform in our forest-reserve policy, there is great hope in this new move. It is a exposes the wretched absurdity and dework that should receive every encour- pravity of this victous plea. agement.

#### TAKE BROAD VIEWS.

Nearly all the petty devices of tarifftinkers fall a long way short of their goal. It becomes increasingly doubtful how much virtue lies in Consuls and Custom-Houses, and how efficacious the statesman's keenest lance and stoutest armor are to cope against good old Human Nature, doing business deep down in the general heart of man, below the reach of winds and waves blown about by Congress and Reichstag.

The primer class in political econ omy could tell us how much Great Britain or Germany would add to its comfort by refusing to buy American meats or grain. A blow would fall upon the Dakota farmer and the Texas rancher, but these, at least, would not perish come from the worse sufferer whose rations were cut off. And so, if in this country we should blockade our ports against coffce from the South and tea from the East, seels from Alaska and silks from France, not all or perhaps the most complaint would come from the country of export. Here at home the outery would wreck any political party that took protection or agrarian-

ism so seriously'. In England once they tried to make bread dear for the farmer's benefit; but in the agitation thus engendered the corn laws were swept away like a house of cards. In Germany they support the beet industry with bountles; but the rich reward goes across the Channel in the form of cheapened sugar. In France they pay enormous sums for subsidies to ships; but the bounty-fed vessels scurry hither and thither in allen ports, giving to France no added commerce, but carrying the Oregon farmer's wheat more cheaply to Liverpool. In Spain they levy heavy toll on American meat, but workingmen complain bitterly of their stinted and unhealthy diet. Our rich men buy rich relics of art and literature abroad, and keep them there because of our high tariff. The discontented ones are not those who view them in Europe, but those in this country who are denied the boon.

Where, then, can we draw the line and say, This import is a blessing and article on this page. The new hope for that a calamity? It looks like folly to us to see them making costly or impossible the enjoyment of good American flour and meat in Germany; but is it any the wiser for us to punish those who would adorn their bodies and delight their souls with the silk and wine of sunny France? If Liverpool does not take our wheat, others will, and probably we shall see the day when all the wheat from west of the Rocky Moun-The National Irrigation Association deny ourselves Irish linen and Italian will be found somewhere tucked away make a point against the President marbles and Persian rugs and dyes a recognition of spiritual truth and from Central America and diamonds feeling. He "preaches," as he himself from Kimberley, others will take them | says. He does it openly, for he is not

gladly. reciprocity is not an inducement; it is strenuous life of rugged endeavor is a penalty. It is at best an overture to not only his theory but his conduct. spare the rod in case certain of our In the elevation of such men as Roosedemands are complied with, It is a velt and Low to high office there is scheme to pick out certain complaisant peoples with whom we will trade, and all the balances of trade of our proscertain other benighted ones with whom perous years, or all the victories of the we will quarrel. But suppose we succeed? Suppose we apply such duties to stubborn Germany as will forbid her wares to enter here, the while making one who loves to find out what is right easy by preferential arrangements the import of similar wares from France. With France, doubtless, we shall do question to the changing test of parti some business, though how much more than now is problematical. But what shall we gain from hostility with Germany? Is it not at bottom the old fallacy that he who buys is ruined, and that what is best is worth having, and he who sells is blessed? Trade will come where it is welcome. Every cargo coming in means a cargo going out. A thing brighter, and his future more ragenerous invitation here, through lower tariffs, for all Europe to trade, will bring us imports and orders for exports. It is to our profit to buy as well as to sell. Perhaps it is time to go after trade with the smile of welcom instead of the bludgeon of protection.

# UNWRITTEN LAW.

Vinegar never catches files.

When domestic wrongs are arbitrated by the pistol in America it is always pleaded in defense of the man who shoots the invader of his home that there is an unwritten social law profoundly rooted in public opinion which holds the civil law inadequate to the punishment of offenses against women' and the family, which justifies recourse to private justice to supplement it. This "unwritten law," It would seem, cannot successfully be invoked in behalf of a wife who shoots the female wrecker of her domestic peace, for on the 5th inst., at Somerset, Ky., Phoebe King and Nancy Hanley were found guilty by a jury of manslaughter and sentenced to five years each in the penitentlary.

The two women killed Mrs. Epsey Sellers on August 14, 1900. Mrs. Hanley charged Mrs. Sellers with alienating the affections of her husband. Phoebe King is Mrs. Hanley's daughter, and the mother and daughter were convicted of having shot Mrs. Sellers to death. In their case "the unwritten law" as as rightfully pleaded as it could be in the case of a man shooting the destroyer of his home, but the jury declined to sanction a resort to it on part of a woman, while doubtless they would have justified it in a man. This proceeding is the reduction to absurdity of this wretched plea of "unwritten law" in defense of the arbitration of domes-

tic wrongs with the pistol. If there is any natural justice or equity in it, such a plea ought to be as good a defense for a wife who shoots her husband's married paramour as it made Forest Inspector in the new bu- is for the husband who murders his wife's paramour, for if a married had been built for the lake trade were

why may not a married man be cor rupted by the wiles of an artful, unprincipled woman? The plea of "seduction" may be worthless' in either case, but if it may be fairly urged in the one case it is just as good in the other, and if a married man's plea of 'unwritten law" is a good defense for shooting the "seducer" of his wife, the same plea ought to be just as good for a wife who shoots the married woman that angles for her husband's affec

tions. There cannot be any "unwritten law that is a good defense for murder in a man which ought not to be accepted as an equally good defense for a woman. There is no such law, written or "unwhich can rightfully pleaded in defense of murder, and the refusal to grant a woman any benefit of this "unwritten law" so often successfully invoked in defense of a man,

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR. In the beautiful old book of Esther is a touching passage that has formed the theme of many a sermon. It is the appeal with which Mordecal, the Jew, cludes his supplication to Esther that she would go in before the King and try to save her people. "Who knoweth," he pleads, "whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Many is the moral, fitted to varying time and place, the pulpit has pointed from this time-honored text. And yet another application may be found in the good news that comes from Washington whenever the new President announces a determination upon some new policy. Theodore Roosevelt has come into the kingdom at a good time, of starvation. The bitterest cry would and his resolves, as they are from day to day disclosed, only serve to light up the dark places in our politics, to which we have grown indifferent through very familiarity. A man of mannerisms that are disquieting, or at least surprising, not accomplished as a statesman, and not profound as a scholar, he has an honest purpose that covers and wisely directs a multitude of eccentricities. It is a portentous list, this catalogue

of things that need deliverance. There

is the civil service, weighted down with

idleness and incompetence; there is the Army, crippled through favoritism; there is the Navy, torn with jealousy and intrigue; there is the Federal judiciary, the prey of spollsmen; there is the tariff, the victim of clashing private interests; there is the public domain, fast melting away under the rapacity of corporations and perjurers. To all of these the new President comes with promise of aid. The Army is to have promotions on merit; the interests picked out for sacrifice by the Kasson treaties will discover a friend at court; the places wrung by spoismen from the classified service will be restored and others added; the judiciary will be lifted whenever possible out of the mire of partisan politics; the Navy can expect treatment commensurate with its needs. The salutary effects that are likely to flow from the new regime in the Forestry Department are treated more in detail in another the public lands is rosy with promise, In this reclamation of a great resource from the sway of corruption and ignorance one of the most disgraceful and

brought to an end. The explanation of these phenomens is very simple. There is a man in the White House with two qualities that are rare in politics. He has moral fiber and he has intellectual convictions. ashamed of it. He does it creditably We talk proudly of reciprocity, but for what he preaches he practices. The more promise for the Republic than in

Spanish War. It is worth a great deal, also, to have the highest example in the land set by and true for its own sake, and sets out to dq it, rather than to submit every san expediency. It is a discouragemen to the whole tribe of trimmers and weathervanes, and it is an encourage ment to every man who likes to think what is right is worth fighting for. The lot of every American youth is somediant, every time one of these inspir ing announcements of honest policies comes from the White House. upon such careers that must be fed the heroism of every age,

# UNSUBSIDIZED EXPANSION.

The Philadelphia Press, one of the most ardent advocates of the shipping subsidy graft, has interpreted Commissioner Chamberlain's annual report, and from the figures contained in that document makes some astonishing deductions. In the remarkable growth of the coasting shipping trade, the Philadelphia paper sees that "no better proof could be furnished of the beneficial effects of protection in the shipping in Naturally, the remarkable dustry." increase in the demand for iron steel, coal and lumber could have nothing to do with this increased business. With the whole world making demands on America for Iron and steel products. lumber, grain and other commodities which are produced in the region tributary to the lakes, where the greatest growth has been made in American shipping, no additional tonnage would have appeared, had it not been for the protection afforded.

This is the worst kind of rot. The industrial development of the lake regions and of the entire United States has been so great in the past few years that no power on earth could prevent the shipping business from growing along with other industries. The lake shipping was inadequate for the demands made upon it, and the big rolling mills and steel works, in order to protect their own business, were forced to build hundreds of new craft to carry ore and coal from the mines to the factories. Business was good all over the world, and England, Germany and France were using more American steel plates in the construction of steam and sail vessels than ever before. Not only did the lake ores find their way out of America in the form of steel plates and other manufactured products, but great many of the steamships which

## SIZE IS NOT EVERYTHING.

long trip around the Horn, and are now engaged in Pacific Coast trade, ish Columbia and California ports in direct competition with British, German, Austrian and Norwegian ships, and have never bankrupted their owners in the trade. Regarding the increase in the construction of vessels for the forof the Republican party to pass a bill to aid our merchant marine ingthe foreign trade, and the confidence of shipowners that the party will

Considerable Pacific Coast money has been invested in foreign shipping enterprises within the past few years, and it was not invested with the expectation of depending on the United States Treasury for returns. It was invested because Americans were quick to see that the unsubsidized ships of England, Germany and Norway were paying their owners net profits of 25 to 40 per cent per year. As a business enterprise, and not as an object of charity, has the American merchant marine been growing, and as a business enterprise it will continue to grow and expand, in keepother industrial entering with prises. All of the materials of which a ship is constructed are cheaper in America than in Europe, and the cost of manning the vessel is so near the same under the same circumstances with all nations that this does not cut much of a figure. Even if the wage differences were great enough to affect the situation seriously, Congress could not consistently vote a subsidy for the millionaire shipowner, and refuse to extend similar aid to the wheatgrower, who is forced to raise wheat in competition with the pauper labor of India, Argentina and poverty-stricken Europe. If Morgan, Rockefeller, Griscom and their friends are entitled to Government aid, doubly so is the producer who supplies the freight which they will carry to market.

The President's appointment of N. S. Stranahan to replace George R. Bldwell as Collector of the port of New York City is significant of a possible political coldness between the President and "Boss" Platt, who strongly urged the reappointment of Bidwell. On the other hand, Governor Odell, of New York, and his political friends, have warmly protested against Bidwell's reappointment. The Civil Service Reform Association, so far as appointments to office is concerned, has found Collector Bidwell fair and just, and has not been able to criticise his discharge of men appointed under former administrations, but the association objects to Mr. Bidwell's use of his official position to control political movements. Mr. Bidwell's position as a district leader and committeeman is not considered compatible with his position in the Federal service. The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post recently quoted the secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association as saying that Mr. Bidwell had violated that portion of the civil service law which warns all heads of departments against the exercise of their influence in the manipulation of political primaries and nominating conventions. The apcostly scandals of our history is to be pointment of the new Collector before Congress meets gives the President the advantage over "Boss" Platt, for the new appointee will be at once installed and will hold over till the end of the long session next Summer, even if his nomination were held up indefinitely, If we In every address the President makes | The only way that "Boss" Platt could ate an out-and-out vote to reject, which he probably would not do.

Dr. Mary Walker, the eccentric woman suffragist, whose advanced ideas on the subject of woman's rights caused her to adopt man's attire many years ago, will not lose her pension because of her alleged utterances regarding the assassination of the late President. Commissioner of Pensions Evans says that, even if it could be proved that Dr. Walker uttered the sentiments imputed to her, there is no law under which she could be deprived of her pension, which she obtained as the widow of a Union soldier.

An important chapter in Oregon history is treated in Mr. Thomas N. Strong's articles in yesterday's and the preceding Sunday's issues of The Oregonian. All who take interest and pride in the state should read the articles and preserve them. The day is coming when the materials of Mr. Strong's Indian lore will be of priceless value to the historian.

For once Multnomah County is in luck. Potatoes are high, and the poor farm, for almost the first time in its history has raised enough of this very essential vegetable to feed its accredited paupers and their keepers through the Winter and Spring.

Every man designated for service or the organizing committees for raising the fund for the Lewis and Clark Centennial is expected to be present at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 246 Washington street, this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock.

The reason why the proposed dredge fireboat and drydock will seem to cost so much money is that building of them has been so long put off. Interest on time wasted will be found to amount to more than interest on money hoarded.

London is making fun of the "Modern Reader's" Bible, because it comes out of Chicago. If London could turn out a better one, which she cannot, the criticism would lie more becomingly in her mouth.

Mr. Pinchot's investigations in West-

ern forestry problems have borne un-

estry Bureau is the joint product of his

expectedly early fruit. The new

wisdom and the President's discern-The Biers have given Kitchener so much trouble that it would not be surprising if he has decided to extend his time limit from September 15 to December 25, so as to enjoy a Christmas din-

ner. Secretary Wilson's boost for the Lowis and Clark Centennial reminds us that his heart is always in the right place. He is a good friend of Oregon.

The number of hungry applicants fo the position of County Clerk indicates woman may be seduced from her duty taken through the canals and out on that times are as hard as ever.

San Francisco Call. From statements made by the officers From gtatements made by the officers to a crowd so large and enthusiastic that of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to it broke most of the glass out of one of be held at St. Louis, it appears to be the doors while it was trying to get into their intention to make a bigger exposition than any ever before held. All their
talk is of bigness. We hear nothing about
quality. Wether the exposition is to be
beautiful, interesting, instructive, does
not count. The one thing to be gchieved
is to make it in every respect a "mammoth aggregation of stupendous details,"
as the circus posters have it.

Obtained

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The control of the hero was halled with cheers moth aggregation of stupendous details," as the circus posters have it.

The Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, occupied 666 acres of ground, but the St. Louis people have set apart 1200 acres in Forest Park for their exposition, and now the managers are asking for 200 acres more, so as to have 1600 for what they call their "colossal fair."

To provide enormous stuctures for the huge area they have already raised more money than Chicago had to begin with, and they expect much more. For the Columbian Exposition Chicago raised \$5,000,000 by public subscriptions, \$5,000,000 by municipal bonds and \$2.750,000 more was obtained from the Federal Government, making a total of \$12,750,000. St. Louis has raised \$6,000,000 by public sub. scription, \$5,000,000 by municipal bonds, \$5,000,000 from the United States Government and \$1,000,000 from the State of Missouri, making a total of \$16,000,000 to start with. The total cost of the Columbian Exposition is estimated at \$18,322,000, and the St. Louis officials estimate the total cost of their enterprise at \$30,000,000. One of the big features of the exposition will be the building designed for the exhibit of agriculture. The structure is to cover 32½ acres, and it is said it will be the largest exposition building ever erected. One of the officials, in describing it in a recent interview, said: "It will be 700 by 2000 feet in dimensions." There will be room in it for a mile racetrack." There are to be other huge record-break. ing structures. Among them will be the manufacturers' building No 1, 600 by 1200 feet; transportation building, 600 by 1200 feet; mines and metallurgy building, 600 by 1200 feet; the United States Govern ment Building will cover 100,000 square Other buildings, all the largest of their kind ever used for exposition pur poses are the electricity, the liberal arts, the education, the social economy. The total cost of these buildings has been estimated at \$7,000,000. In one respect the St. Louis enterprise will fall below the magnitude of that at

> mitted the defect was prompt to add that the quality will be much finer. Then the St. Louis Exposition expects to prove superior to all predecessors in the extent to which it will be a live show. Thus we are told: "There will be the cotton mill in operation There will be the porkpacking house in operation. There will be the cheese factory in operation. There will be the zinc, lead, coal and gold and mines and the smelter in operation, Everytihng will be 'on the move Finally, St. Louis is to have a big thing in the way of a novelty, bigger than the Tour Eiffel, or the Ferris wheel. It is to be an "acrial globe," built of steel and glass, with a circumference of 1000 feet and a capacity to hold 25,000 people. It is to be chuck full of amusements from bottom to top, and we are told: "There will be room for thousands to enjoy an a la carte evening meal while feasting their eyes upon semi-tropical luxuriance of plants and flowers in all their glory, and ever and anon looking upward at the awe-inspiring steel arches, It's feet high, and eight in number, which will rise from the edge of the garden and meet at the extreme top of the globe under the obser-vatory tower room, 570 feet above the

> Really, St. Louis seems determined to push bigness to the limit. Possibly she marks the end of that kind of extravagance. After the big thing has been seen we may hope there will be a return to reason among our people, and that expositions hereafter will aim not at mermagnitude, but at something of artistic excellence. Already there are many Amerleans who would rather not see so much than have to see so many things that are not worth seeing.

# France's Expensive Subsidies.

New York Times, would be by procuring from the Sen- at the revival of a French merchant marine found expression in the Chamber of Deputies the other day, when M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce in defending the merchant shipping boun. ties bill, described the law of 1893 as an outrage on common sense. He said that it had encouraged sailing vessels at the expense of steamers, and that last year it cost the state 25,000,000 francs. From 1881 to 1892 French vessels carried 30 per cent of French trade, but last year they carried only 20 per cent, whereas English ves-sels carried 68 per cent of English trade, and German vessels carried 57 per cent of German trade. M. Millerand scouted Admiral Ricunier's idea of a surtex on foreign vessels entering French ports for system, which was attempted in 1871 had speedly to be abandoned, and it would give rise to reprisals.

The only remedy for the decline of the mercantile marine, declared M. Millerand, was to give inducements to steamers and withdraw them from sailing vessels. The bill would give French-bullt vessels a bounty of 65 francs per ton, besides 27 francs for machines, 123 france for navigation, and 2 francs for customs duties. making altogether 227 francs per ton. average cost of construction being 450 francs per ton, this would be a protection rather over 50 per cent.

# A Key Note,

Providence Journal. Some Senators favor reciprocity, they say, but favor it only in articles that we do not produce. Can we concede tariffs on articles already on the free list? What tariffs are they willing to lower!

The Modern School Teacher, was Saturday night, and a teacher sat Alone, her task pursuing; She averaged this and she averaged that, Of all that her class was doing.

She reckoned percentage so many boys,
And so many girls all counted, And marked all the tardy absentees, And to what all the absence ame

Names and residences wrote in full, Over many columns and pages anadism, Teutonic, African, Co And averaged all their ages, The date of admission of every one, And cases of fingeliation. And prepared a liet of graduates For the county examination.

Her weary head sank low on her book. And her weary heart still lower; For some of her pupils had little brains, And she could not furnish more. She slept, she dreamed, it seemed she died, And her spirit went to Hades, And they met her there with a queetion fair, "State what the per cent of your grade is!"

Ages but slowly rolled away. Leaving but partial traces, And the teacher's spirit walked one day In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilized school reports
Attracted her observation.
As high as the statehouse dome, and as wide As Boston since annexation. She came to the spot where they buried he

And the ground was well built over; But laborers digging threw a skull Once planted beneath the clover. A disciple of Galen, wandering by, Paused to look at the diggers And plucking the skull up, look'd through the And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M. D. "How easy it is to kill 'em! Statistics ossified every fold. Of cerebrum and cerebellum. "It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat,
"By the bones you can tell the creature!",
"Oh, nothing strange," said the doctor, "that Was a ninetcenth century teacher.

-Chicago Tribune.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

"The Convict's Daughter" opened a week's engagement at Cordray's last night openly denounced as a brute by an indig-

nant gentleman in the gallery.
"The Convict's Daughter" is billed as melodrama, and it is a melodrama. There can be no mistake about that. The here happens to be a tramp, but you can hear the beats of his noble heart thumping a his manly breast, and he even so far for gets his hobo estate as to eat with hi fork and wash his hands once in a white Enter this tramp upon a happy family in Kentucky, consisting of a Colonci, his wife and a tender innocent maid of some 18 Summers, who thinks she is the daugh ter of the family. She is mistaken. Her mother, the wife of an innocent man who has just been called to a long sojoarn in the penitentlary, turned her over to the Colonel at the early age of one day, the Colonel's wife having just lost an infant daughter. The babies were swapped, the live convict's daughter being sub little for the deceased offspring of the Colonel, and Mrs. Colonel, who was in a trance at the time, being none the wiser.

Enter, as before stated, this tramp,

who, by a curious accident, is the girl s real father, although he little dreams of it. He is spotted as an escaped convict by the villain, a nephew of the Cotoner's, James Blackadder, is threatened with death unless he claims to be the girl's father and take her away, and accedes, although he knows all the time that he is not acting strictly on the square. the daughter is removed to the shack Mr. Blackadder assigns to the tramp, he makes overtures to her with a view to marrying her (for her money, of course) but her heart is still true to the sweetheart from whom she was torn when she was taken from the Colonel's home, and she will have none of him. The villain is about to enforce his clakus with a threat to send her father to the "pen," when the father comes in, discovers that the girl really is his daughter, says a few heroic things, and defies the villain, for which heroism he is rewarded by a speedy return to prison. Chicago-the art department will not be o farge as that at the Columbian Expo-

Of course, he escapes, dodges a fusilinde of bullets from the guards, boards a pareing express train, and turns up in the last act just in time to get the old Colonel out of a hole in which his nephew has put him, and to cause everyone to live hamply ever after. happily ever after. W. R. Ogden, who is an actor of ex-

cellent ability, gets a great deal out of the part of the tramp, relieving the more strained situations with a genuine coanedy, and using a good voice to advantage in the heavier lines. He was warmly applauded throughout, receiving curtain calls with unfailing regularity. Neisen very possible occasion. Alberta Lee was ent as the convict's daughter, and Elsie Palmer made a good housemaid, The their several parts. The play was well mounted, the prison scene with the pass-ing railroad train being a masterpiece of realism. It will be the attraction all the eek, and will undoubtedly play to big houses,

## Last Performance Tonight.

"King of the Oplum Ring," which has seen playing to unprecedented business given its last performance tonight. rowded houses saw the play yesterday. The house will be dark the rest of the reek in order to permit extensive inweek in provements.

## Rise of Our Merchant Marine.

New York Journal of Commerce. In number the shippards of the country nereased very slightly during the past decade, but as the number exceeded 1000 when the former census was taken it evidently consisted for the most very recent creations, or have been panded out of such small beginnings that they may not improperly be called crea-tions. The census bulletin on the subject shows this fact indirectly by stating that the capital invested in and repairing has increased 181 per cent; nearly \$50,000,000 has gone into this business in the decade, and the greater part of that in four years, it is safe to say. The amount of wages puld and the value of the product have nearly doubled,

#### Work and the Cost of Living. Springfield (Mass.) Republican,

There has been an upward tendency to prices until now the family must pay \$37.74 for what could have been bought a year ago for \$91 29, and in 1897 for only \$72 45. General commodity prices for this period of four years of business revival are now at the highest point. The cost of living is a third higher than it was. Nevertheless, present conditions are plainly more satisfactory to the masses of the people than were those of the low-price period. Their votes show it. There more work and steadler connovment for large numbers of wage-earners.

The employer or capitalist class gain most from boom times and suffer most from hard times. This is pre-eminently heir day, and there seems to exist among the employe class little disposition to be grudge them their good fortune; for it is to be recognized that the brunt of the loss from business reaction, whenever it

#### comes, will fall upon the employer class Our Shipping Boom. New York Journal of Commerce

So many shipbuilding plants have been established in the last two or three years that it has sometimes looked as if the business were likely to be overdone. But there is now an announcement of still another yard, which will be at Norfolk, and which will cost at least \$1,000,000, and the most significant part of this announce-ment is that the plant is being established by three existing shipbuilding concerns. One of these is named the Trigg Company, of Richmond, one of the latest and pest-equipped of our yards; the other two are said to be in Philadelphia and Bath, and are conjectured to be the Cramps and the Sewails. That the owners of three yards should associate for the creation of a fourth yard indicates that they are not only busy, but that they expect to be busy for a long time.

#### Sometime, Somewhere, Robert Browning.

Unanswered yet? the prayers your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?

Does faith begin to fall, is hope departing? And think you all in vain these falling tears? Say not, the Father has not heard your prayer; You shall have your desire, sometime, some

This one petition at the Father's throne, It seemed you could not wait the time of So urgent was your heart to make it known.

Unenswered yet? the' when you first presented

years have passed since then, do not despair; The Lord will answer you sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? nay, do not say ungranted, Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done. The work began when first your prayer was And God will finish what He has begun,

If you will keep your incense burning there, His glory you shall see, sometime, somewhere,

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered Her feet were firmly planted on the rock; Amid the wildest storms she atsade undamned, Nor qualls before the loudest thunder shock. She knows Omnipotence has beard her prayer, And cries, "It shall be done," sometime,

NOTE AND COMMENT

Spain is having its sem-weekly Cabinet

Philadelphia continues to be the black sheep in the family of cities.

Everything comes to him who walts, ven trouble with his employers. The County Galway will soon be the Mecca of the peripatetic war correspond-

Congress will be in session soon, but we will have much to be thankful for

Preparations for the next prize fight re without doubt well under way in San

This will be such a hard Winter that ven the New York ice trust will be

fromen out. Ruhlin intended to go on the stage if

he whipped Jeffries. Jeffries deserves a medal for elevating the stage. At all events, our naval officers are

wing and gentle when compared with the officers in the British Army. It has been raining leastle in Southern California, Now, who will daze to call

that section the land of eternal drouth? The coal man is now preparing to turn both cheeks to be smilten by the paragraphers. It's all free advertising for

Emperor William has just, returned from a hunting trip. The way these foreign potentates apo President Rossevelt in

something astonishing. Why docan't China get Sackville-West or De Lome to represent her in this country? Neither of them would be gullty of

Minister Wu's offense. Mrs. Bradley Martin is going to wear a \$1,000,000 diamond there at the coronaation. She evidently wants to make the crown jewels look like thinestones.

The attitude of genius is aptly scribed in a letter from Josquin Miller, an American poet, to Wait Writman, "You and I." he consulfacty wrote, "ara over the send of the rubble. We stand on an eminence of our own making, and look down on the world. In a word, wa know we are great, and if other people

don't know it is their own fault. "I never tax my memory with things unnecessarily," says one of the proprictors of a department store. "A nostal card only costs a cent, and I always carry a lot of them around with me. My Levin made so good a villain that he was | end of the business calls me away from the store a great deal, and no matter where I may be-riding on a street-ear, walking, or in one of the numerous places of business which I frequent-when emainder of the company were equal to an idea occurs to me that requires my attention I jot down a memorandum of it down on a postal card, address it to myself and drop it in the nearest letter box. Some days I will send a dozen postal cards to myself, and the next morning they are on my deak awaiting me. I have been doing this for two or three years, and I think it is a pretty good system."

"The wedding was an artistle success," wrote a correspondent for the Galvestea News. "The bride particularly evinced unmistakable talent. She trembled with all the technical accuracy of an aspen leaf and the emotional intensity of a startled fawn. Her trembling, indeed, was irrepreachable. If she cast down her eyes with something of amateurish gawkishness, the fact is easily attributable to her inexperience—this being her first wedding-rather than to an essenpart of very small concerns, boat-builders of mere repair shops. The number of tially defective method. She was fairly shippards of importance probably does well supported. The bridegroom rose knocked down by the preacher, but otherwise the affair was au fait. Not a bottle was broken, sixshooter pulled, or duck of eards taken from an overcost pocket during the ceremony."

> A New York newspaper tells a pathetic story of a man in that city who has a very dark complexion. The unfortunate man, it is said, is generally mistaken for a negro, and the consequences of that mistake are anything but pleasant. He found that in the North, where the friends of the negro all live, it is not wholesome to be even suspected of being a negro. "Real estate mea." this unfortunate person declared, "refused to rent me houses until I explained to them. that I was a white man, and even then I have been refused in a great many instances. In a great many ways I am. aubjected to the annoyances that usually bother a negro who tries to miogie with white people. About a year ago my neighbors taunted my wife about flying with a negro and she left me. I threw up my postition here and started West, and when too late found that I could not secure the employment I desired, being continually taken for a negro.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mr. Botts-I think, my dear, I have at last found the key to success. Mrs. Botts-Well, just as like as not you'll not be able to find the keybols.—Youkers Statesman. Must Be Lovely,-"But nows of the other

girls seem to admire my new dress." "Is that so? Turn around. I den't realize it was so protty as that."-Philadelphia Evening Bul-Bridegroom-I don't see anything of

father's \$10,000 chork. He promised in didn't he? Bride-Yes; but he saw that your father had already given us one, and he knew wa didn't care to have any duplicate presents .-Philadelphia Record. Too Early .- Mrs. Hornblower-There is Gen-

eral Ledenhall over thore, one of our most distinguished soldlers Mes. Daley Cutter-In-deed? What battle base he been in? Mrs. Hamblower-Oh, not any yet. He has only ust been appointed Brigadier-General -- Judge, Little Jennnette's mother found her one day with her face covered with jam from ear to ear, "Ch. Jeninette," said her mother, "what would you think if you caught me looking like that some day." "I should think you'd had a awful good time, mamma," said Jeannette, her

ace brightening.-Tit-Hits. Easy indifference.- 'Why did we arrive late and leave before the opera was over?" mixed the youngest daughter. "It was very enjoy-able." "Of course, it was," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but, my dear, we had to show peo-ple that we didn't care whether we got our money's worth or not."—Washington Star,

Victory Has Its Drawbacks, "You are cer-tainly elected," his friends cried. "Yes," gaid the successful candidate, and he gritted his seeth hard. "What is the matter?" marded, in surprise. "Do you not feel sure of your victory?" "Yee, but I am also sure that your victory?" "Yes, but I am also sure the a band will come to serunde me."—Philadel phila Preco.

ir." excludmed the Fervid Optimist, "is in its infancy! My grandson, and possibly my son, will one day have his Sunday newspajer brought to him in 25 handy quarto volumes, betantially bound, profusely illustrated, in a pullshed cak bookense, all for 5 cents! Yes

Just Supposing - "Suppose now." said the artist's wife, "lint we had \$1000 in the house, and you heard a burgiar crawling through the vindow-what would you do?" darling," the artist replied, "why look on the dark side of things? Let's suppose we had \$1000 in the house and stop right there."-Chicago Record-Herald.