The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance Daily, with Sunday, per month. \$ 55
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year. 7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year. 9 00
Sunday, per year 2 00
The Weekly, 3 months 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily per year 4 150
To City Subscribers—
Daily per year 4 150

To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES United States, Canada and Mexico;

Foreign rates double. Foreign rates double.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1902

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

On Sunday, April 27, France will hold her election for the next Chamber of Deputies, and the canvass is now in active progress which will decide the character of the French Government for the next four years to come. The mafority of the Chamber of Deputies selects the Ministry. The present Chamber, elected in 1898, contains 584 Deputies, elected in separate districts as nearly as possible with 100,000 popula-Under French law a candidate must have a majority. France in 1898 elected 235 Republicans, 98 Radicals, 57 Socialists, 82 Radical Socialists, 35 Rallies (Roman Catholic Republicans), 58 Reactionaries and 7 scattering. The present Ministry, headed by Waldeck-Rousseau, represents a coalition between the Progressive Republicans, the Radicals and the more conservative Socialists. The polled vote in 1898 was 7,838,013, out of 10,231,532 electors. The absentees were nearly all Reactionaries. In 1898 the republic was in an overwhelming majority, meaning by that, while there are various Republican factions in France, six out of seven votes cast in 1898 agreed in preferring a republic.

The French Republic faces today no pretender. Twenty years ago Count Chambord, the Bourbon heir, was a live political figure. He was succeeded by the Count of Paris, the Orleanist heir. Boulanger, in 1890, promised to become a successful military adventurer. The Duke of Orleans at one time had a popular following, but quickly lost it e Louis Bonaparte. now a General in the Russian Army, has not developed into a pretender, and the Dreyfus case, through the wisdom and courage of President Loubet, was tided over without driving France into a military-clerical reaction under some ambitious soldier. Today, on the eve of her national election, France confronts none of these perfis-the republic has won. The only contest today in France is whether the next government shall represent an alliance between the center of the Republican party and the Radical Socialist party or between this center and the moderates. The prospect is that the French voters will elect a Chamber of Deputies even more favorable to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau than the present.

Waldeck-Rousseau has shown him self to be not only a strong man, but a most tactful statesman. He came into power at a time when the existence of the French Republic seemed threatened by the contest between those who demanded and those who opposed a revision of the judgment rendered by the first court-martial in the Dreyfus case. He has put an end to the Dreyfus scandal without allenating the army or outraging the public sense of justice. He formed a Cabinet out of a Parliament where there was no real majority, and he has not only kept this heterogeneous Cabinet together but has made it a good working machine. He has averted conflict between the army and the clvii power; has courageously reorganized the general staff, and has driven through both chambers the law regulating religious associations, the aim and effect of which has been to expel-the Jesuits and other teaching orders from France. And yet he has done this without exciting any serious resentment on the part of the Roman Catholic Church in France, for the church knows that the hostility of the government is not directed at the church, but at the Jesuit schools, whose teaching is subversive of Republican principles; that is, the state does not propose to tax itself for the

multiplication of its foes. While the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies have supported Premier Waldeck's leading measures, he has yielded to none of their extravagant demands save the project for old-age pensions. The present Premier France has certainly deserved well of the republic, and the vote at the national elections this month will doubtless return a Chamber of Deputies that will be sure to continue his Ministry. President Loubet is an able man, both honest and brave, and with a Premier like Waldeck-Rousseau and a President like Loubet, France ought to be able to meet successfully any trial that

comes to her during the next four years. Within the next four years it is quite possible that there will come a clash of arms between Russia and Japan. In that event Great Britain would support Japan, and France has virtually announced that she would sustain Russia, President Loubet's visit to the Czar is public notice that France is to act with tween Russia and France on the one

ain on the other, France could not be in better hands than those of President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau,

If the resolution which recently passed the Chamber of Deputies becomes a law by the concurrence of the French Senate, the term of the next and of every succeeding Parliament will be six years instead of four. The strong support which all the French Republicans gave this resolution for prolonging the term of the Chamber of Deputies to six years may be taken as an expression of their confidence in success at the impending general election.

THE DOUBLE LIFE.

No novelist ever contrived a stranger story of marital irregularity than is uncovered by the murder of Mrs. Charles A. Furbush and her little girl in Philadelphia last week. But for the chance that led to the negro servant's, horrible revenge and revelation of the double life that has been carried on for years by Charles A. Furbush, a wealthy manufacturer and broker of that city, the facts in this most unusual and revolting case would probably never have

In the Fifteenth-street home Mr. Furbush had a wife and two children. The house was a handsome one, and luxuriously furnished with costly paintings and statuary. The woman was 47, good looking and affectionately regarded by her neighbors. The two little girls resembled the father. The Spring Garden-street home was also grand, within and without. In it lived a wife and one child, also a daughter. The day of the tragedy Mr. Furbush was in New York. and returned in hot haste upon telegraphic summons. He was at the Spring Garden-street house a while, but spent most of the night away, dividing it between sorrowful watches at the side of the dead woman and equally distressful interviews at the hospital with his little Eloise, the second daughter, who was wounded but not killed by the murderous negro. In her intervals from suffering she recognized him, called him "Papa," and talked of their common misery. At the Spring Gardenstreet house the lights were low, and in response to inquiries it was said that the mistress of the house was ill, she knew nothing of the other Mrs. Furbush, she was no relation of hers, she

could not be seen. Owing to the reserve and delicacy observed by the Philadelphia papers, out of respect to the man's position in business and society and through sympathy with the relatives of both women, it is uncertain what are the facts about the relations of the man with his two putative wives. Whether he was married to both or to one, and which one, and whether either or both of them knew of the other family's existence, can at present only be surmised, though time may disclose all. It is incredible that a woman of right instincts could be consenting to such baseness. It seems incredible that any woman with ordi nary knowledge of affairs would willingly bear children to a man who could never own them before the world. All that is certain is that this man, with all his wealth, business capacity sociaf qualities and cultivated tastes, was a moral monster, in whose exceptional case all rules of human nature are put to naught and all explanations fail to explain.

Yet, however exceptional his nature or his theories of life, his actions are indefensible by any code. Marriage as It is observed in Great Britain and the United States has been approved by the experience of the race in all the experiments from promisculty down through polyandry and polygamy. Supported by history, enforced by the law and sanctioned by religion, the marriage custom is binding upon all men to be the husband of but one wife and to her to be true in wealth or poverty, joy or sorrow, good or ill. The punishment of this man, as he sat by the bier of the woman he had wronged and thought of the other one agonized in grief and illness, that he had perhaps more deeply wronged, of the children still living whose future he had blighted, of his own proud name now humbled in the dust, was very great, but no greater than he deserved. The duty was upon him of conforming to the custom of society. If his nature was exceptional, that was his misfortune. There is no excuse for offenses against the law of domestic sanctity. Man is as bounden as woman to respect it, If his temptation is greater, so is his strength.

TONNAGE AND CROP PRICES.

Oregon wheat; flour, lumber, salmor and other products are now going out to the world's markets on the lowest ocean freight rate that has prevailed since 1896. From the Antipodes sailing ships are bringing coal to this city at lower rates than those exacted from the mines in adjoining states. From Europe many cargoes of salt, cement, glass, iron and building material are headed for this city at the lowest freight rate on record. Steam and sail vessels are coming from Calcutta with bags for the Oregon wheat crop at the lowest rates that has been paid in ten years, while from the Orient tramp steamers are cutting rates on sulphur, rice, matting and all other freight which can be secured to fill the vacancy under deck. Meanwhile new tonnage is going into laughed away. It belongs to no order the water at a record-breaking rate all over the world.

The slump in freights has, of course, called a halt in new contracts for ships, but like a soft snowball rolling down hill, the business has gained volume as it gained speed, and will not reach its greatest proportions until just before it | made in monarchies or unmade in decomes to a halt. This is a bad season for the shipowners, but among the producers no regrets are expressed. The men who handle the ocean commerce of the world can be numbered by the hundreds, or the thousands, and they are now in a fair way to lose some of the big surplus that has been accumu-lating during a number of years of not delayed or inherited. Ancient Chailating during a number of years of prosperity. The producers and the consumers are numbered by millions, and from the highest to the lowest they are reaping the benefit of low ocean freights. Not more than 100 individuals. or firms are interested in the ships that carry to market the products of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but 1,000,000 people in the three states profit by the reduction in these freights. An iniquitous tariff has enabled the salt trust to force prices up to unreasonable figures, but the decline in ocean freights has started thousands of tons from Europe to Pacific Coast ports, where it can be landed and sold far below the prices exacted by the trust.

No matter how remote the producer or the consumer may be from the American seaboard, he is certain to Russia. In event of a great war be- profit by any reduction in ocean freights | most Russian statesman of the day, bewhich will admit of his products reach- gan life as a railroad laborer, and nostication that this will be a good

carriage. Rail lines which carry the products of the interior farms to tidewater do not reduce their rates when crops are poor, freight scarce and the foreign markets at low ebb, and accordingly the only relief that the American farmer can secure at such a time is that afforded by low ocean rates. When crops are bad in one part of the country, and good elsewhere, the railroads cannot move their transportation equipment to the locality where freight is plentiful, and thus by competition equalize matters on a supply and demand basis. With the ocean steamer it is different. The Almighty has provided for these wanderers commercial highways on which all flegs have an

equal opportunity. When the crops are bad and freight is scarce in certain parts of the world, the steamer can up anchor and steam to a port where conditions are more favorable. The producer in the unlucky district which the steamer may leave, as a partial offset for his poor crop, will have the call on the steamer before she departs, however, at a very low rate been favored with a good crop receives an additional benefit by the competition of the various steamers that have been driven away from other parts of the world and flock in where freight is plentiful. Vessels now loading in this port are flying the British, German, Austrian and Rench flags. They have come here from the remote quarters of the earth, and they are after business and will take it for what they can se-

A shipping trust that can bring the fleets of all of these big powers together and regulate rates is as impossible as an international alliance that would satisfactorily unite them. For this reason the producers of the world will periodically find relief from excessive freight rates in the assertion of the law of supply and demand, which in the case of ocean freights cannot be obstructed or fullified by combinations and mergera.

POPULAR REVERENCE FOR POWER

The humor of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens is never quite so grotesque and compelling as when its author attempts to divert it to some serious end. This has been the doleful fate of the humorist's ventures in statesmanship, but it is happily averted in the case of his answer to "Does the Race of Man Love a which ornaments the place of honor in the North American Review for April.

Among the many frailtles of our poor human nature, none lends itself more readily to banter than the instinctive homage paid to power, and in its impulsive and ofttimes unconscious manifestations Mark Twain has discovered a fruitful field for the employment of his peculiar talents. He has marked them all-the worship paid to royalty by the nobility, the aristocracy's worship of the nobility, the worship every eminent class or individual gets in his own realm, large or small from the King on the throne to the lender of the newsboys. And he shows up with rare skill and much good humor the various modes in which this adoration expresses itself. We can all recall the pleasure with which the man who once has supped with the Emperor or walked down the steps of the Capitol with the Senator, or rode across country with the Governor, or shook hands with the heavy-weight champion, or assisted Mrs. Quality to alight from her carriage, narrates the incidents of his triumph to admiring and envious audiences, and we all know how well pleased the most belligerent democrat is to be recognized by the great man or photographed with Prince Henry or addressed in friendly terms by some person of great eminence or wealth. This all looks very pitiful to Mr. new story. Dickens is full of caricatures of this universal propensity Thackeray is apt to enter into the spirit of worship, and when he refers in Esmond, perhaps, to the Duke as one of the greatest gentlemen in England, one feels that the novelist is part of the admiring throng. But in Dickens there is always some character like Joey Bagstock who is continually bringing up the story of how the Prince slapped him on the shoulder, or like Sir Leicester Dedlock, with his adoration of Lords Coodle, Doodle, Foodle, etc. This is partly due to the identification of Thackeray with polite society, with

Conspicuousness is a common failing of humanity. To all this there is to be taken grave exception, not so much In its direct teaching as in its implications. It is the danger of comedy that it is tempted to take itself too seriously. Mr. Clemens is our greatest exponent of high comedy. Comedy in fts high and true sense, as occupying itself with the folbles and frailties of society, is his natural and exclusive mode of expression, even when he drops into pathos or rises into description. But high comedy is not life, and the foibles of the race are only a part and a very small part of Ms character. This reverence for power is an instinct that cannot be of society or stage of civilization. It is an incident of the reward that comes to the exceptional mind. It does not indicate anything to our discredit that force of character gives power and power gains recognition in America as it does elsewhere. Human nature is not mocracies. In reverence for power the

the subject consists, however, in his

contention that the American loves a

lord as much as the Englishman does,

whole world is kin. There is a little difference, throughout the world, by reason of the variant circumstances that contribute to eminence, but not much. In all history and under all forms of government dea, Persia and Egypt were ruled by men whose successive authority was built up by revolution within or invasion from without. Cyrus gained the throne of Media and founded the Persian monarchy through his own efforts. Darius wrested dominion from the unwilling hands of a revolutionary oli-Caesar was the son of a Captain in the Roman Army, Napoleon was born in Corsica, the son af an Italian lawyer, William the Conqueror was the illegitimate son of a Duke of Normandy. The story of Joseph is a familiar one in the ancient and modern world. The great Bismarck carved his own way up from obscurity to power, Gladstone was the son of a Liverpool merchant, Disraell's father was a struggling author. DeWitte, the fore-

Chang, came into the army out of a humble village in a minor province in the empire, so little thought of that the date of his birth is involved in obscur-

In general, then, men revere eminence in Old World or New, because It testifies to power. It is not only the influence and the conspicuousness the great enjoy, it is the force of charachave demonstrated. Only churlishness or embittered envy would withhold the tribute mediocrity pays Its exhibitions can made fun of-so can everything else. Religion is parodled in sanctimoniousness and sentiment in sentimentalism. It is the mission of high comedy to make us laugh at its caricatures of natural impulses. But its caricatures are not the real things. Veneration for the great and good is not a weakness, though its absence is a weakness in Young America. It shows itself at times in ridiculous ways, and so does every other instinct of the mind. Mark Twain does not permit any knowledge of this truth to escape him through of freight. Even the producer who has his entertaining essay. And it is well he does not. It would spoil his comedy.

> Suicide is under practically all circumstances the act of a person tempprarily bereft of reason-the effect of cause, more or less occult, which, rather than the act itself, enlists sympathy for the victim. Thus the young mother of four little children, herself but 23 years old, who took her own life at Fairview a few days ago, is well entitled to the pity of the pitiful in the circumstances, whatever they were, that brought her life to so tragical a termination. The "woman's lot," as represented in this case, is not the less deserving of sympathy-tender, intelligent and helpful-because it is a lot which myriads of women, by reason of strength, have borne uncomplainingly from youth to middle age. Thoughtlessness, ignorance and poverty combine to render the lot of the physically delicate young mother of many children any thing but an enviable one, or one easy to bear, and censure may well be silent when a woman so situated forgets in despondent misery those dependent upon her and gives up the struggle. A sermon-enlightening to the thoughtless and helpful to the overburdened-might be preached from a text of which a suicide of this class is a ghastly objectleason: The physician for obvious reasons, is the proper person to deliver such a sermon, and manly men and conscientious women will be the better fitted for the discharge of the more sacred duties of life by hearing it,

Dr. Edmund J. James, president-elect of the Northwestern University, has this to say on coeducation in his first ommunication to the board of trustees There are many signs of a marked reaction in the public mind on the subject of coeduca-ion. Not only has the system ceased to make sew converts, but there are indications that it is losing ground in the very territory which it pletely won. One hears oftener the claim that the increasing number of women tends to feminize the institutions where they are, in some cases to such an extent as to disurage the attendance of men. It is urged with increasing persistence that the social distractions and dissipations form a very serious problem, while others emphasize the fact that the broad difference in the future careers of the two sexes should find a more adequate rec-ognition in the college curricula.

If this estimate is correct, it merely shows that experiment has worked out a problem that no amount of discus sion could settle. It does not prove that young women cannot keep up with young men in college studies, but simply that it is not worth while, under the differing conditions of their lives to do so. Matters of this kind settle themselves, one way or the other. All that they want is time and opportunity. Nature may be relied upon to do the est to the satisfaction of the me of those concerned.

The street-car accident in Albina, by which a little girl was killed last Saturday, is an exceedingly shocking and deplorable event. Since, as it appears from the evidence, the child ran heedlessly into a moving car in the effort to escape from another danger, real or fancled, there can be no blame attached to the motorman, nor, indeed, unless it can be shown that the cow that frightened the child is a vicious beast, unfit to be staked out to graze where children are passing, to any one else. It is one of those sad casualties that human which Dickens had no part or sympaforesight is powerless to prevent and thy. Mark Twain's new contribution to which go to make up the great sum of human suffering and bereavement. The most that can be said of it was said in the beginning of this paragraph, and and that the worship of Power and we can only repeat that the event is exceedingly shocking and deplorable, the only palliating feature in the case being that death resulted without inflicting suffering or disfigurement upon the hapless child.

> For failing to pray for the Czar at a church festival in Berbiki, a town of Polish Russia, a Gatholic priest was arrested in the midst of divine service on Easter Sunday. His congregation resisted, a scrimmage resulted, and a number of people were wounded before a semblance of order was restored.' Incidents of this kind can scarcely be said to create a prayerful spirit or tend greatly to soothe the irritation of the Catholic Poles against the government. Perhaps these people can be compelled to render lip service in prayer for the ruler who is to them, by hereditary taint, their oppressor, but it is not in the power of the Procurator of the Holy Synod himself to control their thoughts and feelings. It is here that human will and human intelligence triumph over oppression, saying to its expohents: "Thus far and no farther."

The Canadian Pacific is opposed to the Chinese exclusion bill. This is indeed ominous, for the Canadian Pacific is among the most powerful members of Congress. It has taken the lead in delaying the Nicaragua Canal, and has retained its differentials and bonding privileges in spite of all that could be done by Americans with Congress and before the Department of Justice. New England is the closest ally of the Canadian Pacific, and how its Senators can go against it on the Chinese question is inconceivable. Boston is not all sentiment. It has an eye to its trade connections. ____

The salmon season opens one week from today. Cannerymen and fishermen, profiting by past experience, are prepared to meet each other on the basis of "sweet reasonableness" in the matter of prices for fish, while, if the assumption that the good run of salmon last year was due to artificial propagation holds, fish will be more abundant in the Columbia River than for many years past. Hence the cheerful progside and Japan backed by Great Brit- ing a market at lessened expense for China's powerful dictator, Li Hung year for the salmon industry.

THE MULTNOMAH DEMOCRATS. Pendleton East Oregonfan

It is brulted about the state that the Multnomah Democrats are considering a proposition from the Simon Republicans to form a coalition for the purpose of defeating the Republican ticket, city and county. This object is to be desired-the defeat of the Republicans of Multnomah County. But, as to the coalition with Joseph Simon and this cohorts, there is not the slightest doubt that it will be the most disastrous movement that can be entered into by the members of the Democracy of that county. It will be to place over the entire Democratic ticket of Oregon the hoodoo of a man who has just received the most thorough beating at the hands of his party that ever a man was given with the bludgeon of the voter. Joe Simon has been discredited. He has been told by members of his own organination to go something like 2,000,000 miles back, and, after arriving at his destination, to sit down in a chair into the seat of which a can of glue has been poured. To tie up with Joe Simon at this time of all times means to injure the cause of the Democracy more severely than in any other way that could be suggested. If the Multnomah County Democrats de-sire to end all chances of success in the present campaign, let them enter into a litical partnership with Joe Simon, and then well may all effort cease and the

It will take from the strength of George E. Chamberlain, who will be the Democratic nominee for Governor, the major portion, and there will be no more likeshood that he will be elected than that he will take a trip to the moon upon the back of a wild cayuse.

As the situation stands, Mr. Chamber-

the act of the Multnomah County Democrats, he will be in no hope

man to have upon the other side. He is one with whom no one can afford to be associated politically.

THE LOGIC OF "SCUTTLE." Protection Without Sovereignty-Responsibility Without Power.

New York Sun. Another Philippine debate is soon due in the Senate, this time upon the bill for the temporary government of the islands. The substitute bill and accor Lodge's committee indicate the course of the opsition. Now, as at every previous stage of necessary legislation concerning the Philippines, the alternative policy is sim-

This time there is a slight variation or addition to the main idea, the abandon-ment of American sovereignty. The minority substitute proposes that the States shall hold the islands until peace is established, the obligations of the Paris treaty are carried out, and elections have been held for the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government. Then, having proclaimed to the world the fact that the Philippine Republic is an independent and sovereign nation, we are to proceed to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany, France and such other powers as the President may deem pecessary, for the perpetual inviolability of that soverign nation from foreign interference. In other words, having relinquished all claims to American sovereignty, and having withdrawn from the islands, we are yet to be responsible to the rest of the world for the new republics behavior, and also responsible to the Filipino Re-public for the continued preservation of its independence against assault by other

Suppose the experimental republic fails? Suppose the proposed negotiations with the other great powers fall? Suppose that one of them finds a pretext for breaking its treaty obligations? We are out of sovereignty, but up to the ears in re-sponsibility for the Filipinos. Protection without sovereignty, respon-

sibility without power-such is the of the logicians of Scuttle.

The Town of Butte.

Boston Evening Transcript, Into an ounce of brandy put a small dose of cocaine; drink the mixture, and in 10 minutes you will find yourself in the ental and nervous condition which is the formal state of the citizen of Butte. Butte never sleeps. It is as wide awake at 2 in the morning as at midday, every abon open, every industry in full blast The life of the town depends upon the mines and the smelter; and these never Day in and day out, the year round they work continuously, with three eight-hour "shifts" of men, one stepping in as its predecessor steps out; from year's end to year's end neither industry ever drops a stitch. The shift that comes off at midnight, but eat, drink, and be served with its amusements, like the thers. So it happens that every door in down, of boarding-house, shop, saloon, heater, and all the rest, stands always So far as business is concerned ajar. there is literally no day, no night. One hour of hustle. To the stranger it apears like delirium; to the man of Butte

t is a matter of course. The result is easily foretold; quick exhaustion and early death. Butte is an octogenarian at 40, a sentle 55. Oo one lives to be old, in the accepted Eastern use of the word; you wil lnever see that white and venerable and beautiful old age which has so firm a place in our life, our poetry, our very crumble; hearts yield to their load.

Perplexities That Come With Triplets

Philadelphia Times, "I was called," said a physician, "to at-The three youngsters, a few weeks old, lay side by side in a crib, and it was a physical impossibility to tell one from the other. Each had a different allment. The mother knew that one had a cough, but did not know which it was. Mother and doctor waited for a cough before deciding to which of the trio it be-

"A different medicine was prescribel for plexed to know how she should avoid giving the wrong medicine to the wrong child. The doctor came to the rescue by placing a piece of red flannel around the neck of one bottle, and a strip lar material around the arm of the child to whom it was to be given. White linen and a piece of green cloth were used respectively for the other two."

To Henrik Ibsen.

On entering his 75th year, March 20, 1902. Edmund Gosse in the Athenaeum. Red star, that on the forehead of the North Hast flared so far and with so flerce a blaze Thy long vermillion light still issues forth Through night of fir-woods down thy water-

And draws us up its sinister, wild rays; Lower it fails and nearer to the sea— But still the dark horizon flames in thee. All stars and suns roll their predestined course, Invade the zenith, hang on high, and turn; Thrust onward by some god-like secret force, They sparkle, flush, and, ere they fade, they Each quenched at last in its historic urn;

Each sloping to its cold, material grave. Yet each remembered by the light it gave. Thy radiance, angry star, shall fill the sky When all thy mortal being hath decayed;
Thine is a splendor never meant to die.

Long clouded by man's vapors, long delayed
But risen at last above all envious shade.

Amid the pearly throng of lyric stars
Thy fighting orb has lamped the sky like Mars And when the slow revolving years have driven All pearl and fire below the western wave. hough strange new planets crowd our startled

beaven.
I Thy soul will still bear on its architrave
The light reflected that thy luster gave.
Hall, burning Star! a dazzled Magian, I Kneel to thy red refulgence till I die.

THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE.

San Francisco Bulletin. Senator Mitchell of Oregon based his argument on the Chinese exclusion bill on the ground that a nation has a right to exclude undesirable immigrants. Such a right is based on the general welfare of the American people, and on the same principle as the policy of protection to American labor. It has been contended that if the existing treaty with China should expire, the right to exclude Chi nose would be swept away. Senator Mitchell's position is that the right to exclude undesirable immigrants does not depend upon the consent government whose people are excluded. The acquiescence of such government is desirable on grounds of amity, but if any government whose people are considered undesirable declines to consent to exclusion, the right of exclusion is not thereby affected. The right to exclude the products of labor is universally admitted. The only question is as to the policy of exclusion. When duties are levied that add a sufficient percentage to the cost of placing goods of another nation on our market, the goods of that nation are virtually excluded. It makes little difference whether goods are denied a landing, as in the case of infected goods, or are made by legislation so costly that the foreign owners of the goods abstain from trade in such goods.

Sme years ago the European countries prohibited the importation of American pork on the pretext that it was an un-healthful article of food. The United States did not assume that the right of prohibition did not exist, but that the two governments had no right to prohibit on a fraudulent pretext. They had no right to brand an article of American export as unfit for consumption without in point of principle no difference be tween excluding the products of labor and in excluding labor. What the Chi-nese want is to sell their labor in the lain is a strong candidate. Coupled with American market. They would, as a rule, rather live in their own country

He is and sell the products of home labor in this country than come to this country. Senator Mitchell has not proclaimed new principle of law, but by restating an old one has placed exclusion on impregna-ble ground. The late Senator Thurman ble ground. declared in the debate on the restriction act of 1884 that the right to exclude un-desirable immigrants was inherent in a nation's sovereignty. Exclusion has been opposed on the ground of policy. It has been asserted that the United States would lose more by exclusion than it would gain. This might be true of on country and not of another. depend upon the character of immigrants and much upon the value of the trade of the country whose people it was pro-posed to exclude. On these points the nation which adopts an exclusion policy is the judge of what is best for itself.

The Oregon Republicans, Seattle Washingtonian.

The Oregon Republican State Convention has taken very advanced ground toward satisfying the public sentiment of that part of the Republican party which some years ago gave its allegiance to the various so-called reform

The Oregon platform emphatically indorses the war being made by President Roosevelt upon the trusts; urges the passage of the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill; favors the creation of a department of labor; Roosevelt's irrigation plans; election of Senators by direct vote and the initiative and referen-

What more do the reformers want? We predict a sweeping victory for Oregon Republicanism. The reform elements have had similar allurements from the Democracy, but have always largely fought shy of a very close intimacy with that party because they had no proof of its sincerity. Now that the Republican party is making similar overtures it is probable that the bulk of reformers will go back into the ranks and take off their conts for the whole Republican propor because they have usually found the Republicans doing what they promised. If the next Republican State Convention in Washington should go an equal length in the same direction, the old bourbon Democrats would find their ranks decimated till the effort to fill

principles. The Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill is the one which has received the indorsement of organized labor, and should pass.

President's Roosevelt's acts and plans are ertainly good interpretation of Republican doctrines. The direct Senatorial vote is as much a Republican tenet as any other. Most

Republicans favor it. As the election in Oregon occurs earlier than that in Washington, we shall note the result of this move on the part of our friends in Oregon with very great interest. The men who went out of our ranks after these reforms were sincere men. If they can be induced back into the ranks by such a platform as Oregon's and got into enthusiastic service, the party will be strengthened in a direction where it most needs strength.

BEN BOLT.

The Oregonian is asked to print this mos famous of the poems of Thomas Dunn English, with an account of its origin and first publication. In 1843 N. P. Willis, who, with George P. Morris, was publishing "The New Mirror, a literary and society weekly at New York. asked Dr. English for a poem, to help their undertaking, and suggested a sea song. English tried it, after renewed pressing, but couldn't get on; and drifted finally into reminiscence and imagination and produced "Ben Bolt." He wrote to Willis telling him to burn it if he did not like it, and something would be sent when the writer was more in the Willis published the song with a commendatory line. It had no title, and was signed "T. D. E." It took hold of the popular heart at once, was fitted to music, and was everywhere recited and sung. Everybody whose memory runs back fifty years and more will recall the enormous vogue the song had and kept, during a long period. Following is the poem.

Ohl don't you remember sweet Alice. Ben Bolt, Sweet Alice, whose hair was so brown, Who wept with delight when you gave her a And trembled with fear at your frown?

In the old churchyard in the valley, Ben Bolt, In a corner obscure and alone, They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray And sweet Alice lies under the stone

Under the bickory tree, Ben Bolt Which stood at the foot of the hill, Together we've lain in the noonday shade And listened to Appleton's mill. The mill wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt, The rafters have tumbled in And a quiet that crawls round the walls a you gaze Has followed the olden din.

Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt, At the edge of the pathless wood, And the button-ball tree and its motiey limbs, Which nigh by the doorstep stood? The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt, The tree you would seek in vain; And where once the lords of the forest waved Grows grass and the golden grain.

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt, With the master so cruel and grim, And the shaded nook in the running brook, Where the children went to awim? Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt; The spring of the brook is dry. And of all the boys who were schoolmates the There are only you and I.

There is change in the things I loved, Ben Bolt-They have changed from the old to the new, But I feel in the depths of my spirit the truth— There never was change in you. Twelve months twenty have passed, Ben Bolt, Since first we were friends-yet I hail Thy presence a blessing, thy pre-Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It seems to be a good deal of a con fusion movement.

Even though the salmon run every year

they are caught once in a while The Queen of the May will be crowned

with lefeles, if this sort of thing keeps up There seems to be always room for one more foreign prince in Uncle Sam's heart.

And still the bunco man doesn't move on. But perhaps he hasn't been invited

Are there no more fragmentary parties for whom the Democrats have an affin-

The Ahkoond of Swat queht to join the procession of potentates headed to these shores.

Congressmen are now distributing seeds. With them the harvest will come In November.

This business of shifting January weather into an April day can be very asily overdone.

It is not surprising that the Boer war keeps on going, considering the frequency with which it is wound up.

New York seems to have substituted Low and dry for the ancient and accepted expression, high and dry.

Already the popular physician is begin ning to keep solid with his patients by dvising a month at the seashore. Perhaps, after all the Danish purchas,

ing agent morely meant to distribute Christmas gifts among our Congressmen. If Mr. Hanna becomes a candidate for

President he will know what to do with the money he gets out of the subsidies on his ships.

Bryan has not written a great deal lately. He must be devoting the time he formerly spent at literature combing the hayseed out of his hair that accumulates there during the night,

King Edward; desires that the Prince of Wales come to America. He evidently, is anxious to have the young man enjoy at least one good time before he assumes the responsibilities of the throne. General Funston has been called to ac-

count for his public conversations. A General who wants to keep on the good side of the War Department should buy a gag and use it from the time he lands in this country.

Peter Sands, of Germantown, a Philafelphia suburb, has an extremely interesting collection of photographs of notable persons taken while they were engaged in their favorite, and in some cases, their sole recreation. Mr. Sands values his collection chiefly because in each instance the recreation is truly the favorite one of the subject of the photograph, Thus, Andrew Lang, Grover Cleveland and Rudyard Kipling are seen fishing. H. G. Wells and H. T. Knatchbull-Hugessen are playing cricket, Ian Macaren is on the links. The poet Swinburne is swimming, William Watson is reading Persian and the laureate Austin is gardening with a spade. W. D. Howells is walking, Henry James is sketching, George Moore is painting, John Oliver Hobbes is playing chess, Mary E. Wilkins is in her aviary, and Mrs. Humphry Ward is riding on horseback.

J. Edward Addicks' announcement that he has built a stone wall around Delaware reminded Senator Burrows of the time Senator Eli Saulsbury, from that state, had a few words in the Senate with the late John J. Ingalls, of Kansas. Saulsbury had invested in Wangas bonds that were repudinted Really those reforms, when analyzed, seem he naturally didn't think well of the to be in harmony with old-line Republican state. He arose one day and took half an hour to express his opinion of Kansas. When he had finished, he had denounced the people, the climate, the coal and about everything else in the state. Senator Ingalls uncoiled himself from his chair and arose. In mock humility he commented on the rebuke Kansas had received. Then he began a panegyric on Kansas that brought every Senator into the chamber and held the galleries entranced. It was one of the most eloquent speeches ever made by Ingalls. He went back to the days of the Missourl compromise and reviewed the history of Kansas, dwelt on the soldiers the state furnished for the Civil War and swept down to the date on which he was talking, Then he stopped a moment looked at Saulsbury and said: "And, Mr. President, this is the state that has been assailed in this chamber by a man who represents In part-in part. Mr. President-a state which has two counties when the tide is up and three when the tide is down!" Saulsbury had nothing more to say.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Master.-"Is he a master of English?" "Yes, to judge by the liberties he takes."-Detroit Free Press. Chloe-Is your husband a breadwinner? Susan-'Deed he is; he's won de prize at a dozen

nkewalks.-Yonkers Statesman. "Do you ever advise your patients to take exercise, doctor" "Oh, yee; it's perfectly safe, o do so. They never take it."-Indianapolisi

A Sacrifice,-"Yes, you see he was told he'd have to stop drinking during office hours."
"And has be actually stopped?" "Well, yes ie's stopped having office hours,"-Philade Press.

Sign of Death.-Jimson-I have heard that it

Sign of death if a dog howis beneath your window. Jester-Hencath my window? You bet! I would kill any dog that would dare to do it.-Ohio State Journal.
Resignation.-Employment Agent-I'm sorry,
Mrs. Hauskeep, but I'm sure I haven't a cook
that would suit you. Mrs. Hauskeep-Never

mind: I've gotten over all that. Just send ohe and let me see if I could suit her .- Philadelphia On the Last Day's Skating .- Parson Jones --

Once there was a little hoy who went skating on Sunday. Now, do you know what terrible thing happened to that little boy? Boy—Y-yes, sir, 1 spose his folks made him go to church three times the next week to pay for it.— Judge. His View.-She-The minister asked for fur-

ther contributions today for missionary work. He-H'm. He's an ecclesiastical lingo, isn't he? She-What do you mean? He-Why, he's calling for war on Sin and Satan, and demand-ing big appropriations to carry on the fight.— Town and Country.

Something Awful.—The Girls—Wot yer all

bressed up fer, Willie-some of yer folk Willie-Worse an' dat. The Girls-Goin' ter be took ter de dentist's? Willie-Worse an' dat. The Girls-Gee, Willie, w'ot's goin' ter be did ter yer? Willie-I'm goin' ter have my pictur

took.-Lestle's Weekly. Two young ladles were talking the other day about a third who had just become engaged to a widower, who plays the cornet and has four children. "What could be worse," exclaimed one, "than four children and a cornet?" "Noth-

ing," said the other "except, perhaps, six chil-dren and a trombone."—Tit-Bits. Of Course Not .- "My son," said the parson to sir," replied the youngster. "Then you stop it?" asked the good man.

a small boy who was digging in a back lot, "don't you know that it is a sin to dig on the Sabbath, except in case of necessity?" "Yes, this is a case of necessity," replied the youn philosopher. "A feller can't fish without bait." —Chicago Dally News.