## The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. y Mail (postage prepaid, in Advanceily, with Sunday, per month...
ity, Sunday excepted, per year...
ity, with Sunday, per year...
iday, per pear
e Weekly, per year...
weekly, 5 months... To City Sub Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico: 

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian phould be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian,", not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matte should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."
Eastern Rusiness Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49
Tribune building. New York City; 469 "The
Rootery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

cipitation, 6.02 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

TROUBLES OF PEANUT POLITICS. The delay of the Simon people in getting out their contingent for the Demo-Simon ticket has been due to the difficulty of finding men who are Republicans in fact, or even call themselves Republicans, who are willing to stand as candidates of a faction which is seeking, its own interest merely, or pursuing its own motives of revenge, regardless of the general interests of the country, or of the welfare of the Republican party as an instrument necessary to the well-being of the country. It is exceedingly difficult to find persons whose thought and purpose are so wholly bound up in Simon that they would consent to be candidates, yet whose standing is such that their nomination would not be absolutely ridiculous. But why the hesitation to nominate Simon's well-known and anicent "trustles" for the legislative and county offices? For the Legislature, why not Mackay, Bates and Ross? For the city and county offices, why not Cohen, Spencer, Bernstein, "Ted" Holman, "Abe" Tichenor, and so on down the line?

It is a difficult thing, of course, to get men of good reputation for disinterested citizenship and patriotic character to identify themselves with a beaten faction, desperately trying to hold on to the shreds, rage and remnants of the political power still in their hands, and seeking moreover personal revenge. Republicans who care for something more than factional politics, petty offices and personal revenges, of such a faction, are not easy to find. Hence the delay in filling out the Simonite contingent for the Demo-Simon

To every Republican of high principles, to every Republican worth the name, it seems a good time now to stand by the policy and purposes of the Republican party. Never was party more completely vindicated by results than the Republican party has been by the events of the last five years. Phenomenal prosperity; extension of National prestige; expansion of commerce; increased employment for labor at highest rates of general wages ever known; advance of the National flag in two hemispheres; complete establishment of National credit and character at home and abroad; entry of the United States into Oriental commerce on a scale that already has reached great proportions and is augury of more; absolute disproval of every argument alleged against the policy of the Republican party during the Bryan crusade: entire and completé vindication of Republican forecast, principles and purposes against the pessimistic predictions and contentions of its opponents-are not these sufficient reasons for standing by the

Republican party? And there are other reasons. Oregon will not want to go on the record against the National Administration. Oregon will not desire to announce to the country that in this state a reaction has set in against the policy that has delivered the country from the Slough of Despond, in , which it was foundering only a few years ago. Oregon will not seek the bad eminence or doubtful honor of being the first state to condemn the vigorous Americanism of President Roosevelt. Oregon will not be willing to declare to the country that a Pacific state, one of the group more concerned than any others in National expansion in the Pacific Ocean, and in commercial expansion beyond it. is first to repudiate these results, and to call for "scuttle," retreat and contraction. The one way to emphasize the voice of Oregon on this subject is to hold the Republican majority in the state up to the high-water mark.

Upon such view of the subject what little marrow, cheap, selfish, peanut and "graft" politics the work of this Simon faction, in co-operation with Democrats, one-half of whom are really ashamed

of the association, is! No such spectacle was ever presented and accepted by the Democratic party. Behind these people there is no pretense of authority from any quarter. The names are simply dictated by the three or Your sub-bosses of the inner Simon

The burning of the steamer City of Pittsburg last Sunday morning was a the idea of "strengthening the bonds river disaster that has few parallels in the navigation of the Mississippi River. It recalls the story of the "Prairie as sung by John Hay years ago, in the suddenness with which the

than that frequently witnessed in the wreck of a railway train, but the horror of it all-the darkness, except as the blazing steamer "burned a hole in the night," the rudely awakened passengers compelled to choose between being burned to death or drowned, the screams and struggles and vain attempts to reach a place of safety, and, mingling with all other sounds, the crackling and roaring of the flames, suffice to paint a picture of human extremity from which the dullest imagination shrinks and turns away. The sounds borne under such conditions burning boat" has been well designated an "infernal roar." Of necessity it soon ceased, and the record of another great tragedy was written.

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

It is silly, the way some are talking, that the Republican vote of the state is going to Chamberlain. It is talk merely, from Democratic sources. Inquire among Republicans and you will find there is nothing in it. That the Simon junta in Portland will help Chamberlain to the extent of its power is not questioned. It will give him a squad or bunch of votes, but the number cannot be sufficient to make an impression on the general result.

When Democrats and Simonites talk as if the Republican party had been disrupted and was about to dissolve, that its voters were turning to the Democratic party, and that Chamberlain and his associates were to have a walkover, they merely chatter among themselves. They ask those who hear them to suppose that Republicans have

cased to be Republicans. The leaders of the Simon gang here undoubtedly are for Chamberlain and the Democratic ticket. Of them, more hereafter. Here and throughout the state they may muster a few hundred votes on election day: but to Democratic ears their croak is as if there were ten thousand frogs in a pond, which yields but two dozen when the

pond is drained. Republicans adhere to their party be cause they see reason to be Republicans -and to adhere to it. They see nothing in the recent history or conduct of the Democratic party that is attractive to them. They see how fortunate the country was and is to have escaped the pit of Bryanism. They want business, commerce, sound money and industry, and don't want "scuttle." Storles are told that Republicans are going to vote the Democratic ticket; but they are told by Democrate-and by the handful of members of the Simon inner clique who, for revenge, would like to defeat the Republican party since they can't control it. "Which, if not victory, is yet revenge." It was not a gentleman of admirable character who said that.

We shall see whether the Republicans of Oregon have suddenly become Democrats. The Oregonian must be excused for its incredulity.

## DEARER BREAD IN ENGLAND.

that the trades unions will protest to the British Parliament against the proposed imposition of a revenue tax on corn. This protest was to be expected, for the original purpose of the repeal of the corn laws in 1846 was to make cheap bread possible to the workingman, since without cheaper bread the manufacturer would have to face a demand for higher wages from his employes. The manufacturer was able in 1846 to force the repeal of the corn laws, and thus through cheaper bread was able to escape the relatively high wages that would have been inevitable had bread imports continued to be taxed in the interest of the English agriculturists. yet who will consent to be candidates | The London and Liverpool bakers have already announced the increase of half a penny in the price of a two-pound loaf of bread, and as peas, rice, lentils and manufactured articles like macaroni will pay a duty under the class of grain and flour, the working classes are face to face with an increased price of living. which prompts the trades unions to protest to Parliament against this imposition of a tax on imported foodstuffs. The protest will not be heeded, and then there will be a demand for increased wages, which, if not granted will be followed by strikes. Political disturbances will be sure to follow, for the Liberals have promptly given notice of their strenuous opposition to the grain tax, upon the ground that it will press ultimately and with the greatest severity upon those least able to afford it that it imposes a burden on the masses while it aids landowners; that it abandons free trade in food and irritates labor because it is sure to distress it.

Great Britain has been brought to this decision to tax grain imports largely through the stress of military expenditures for the South African War, The present yearly British expenditure is \$870,000,000, twice-the outlay of five years ago. This outley is \$130,000,000 over and above the present revenue for a year to come, and the deficit for the past year adds \$80,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to raise about \$15,-980,000 of the new revenue by taxation of grain, flour and meal. This bread tax is not technically a return to protection, for it is laid for revenue only, and it is freely predicted that it will be repealed at the first opportunity. At the same time, it must be recognized that in order to effect its repeal expenditures must notably decline, and present burdens may disappear only to be replaced by new ones. Thus, while the pressure of the Boer War sooner or later will be relaxed, Great Britain is doomed to a vastly increased annual expenditure to keep up her navy to its present point of supremacy over the united navies of France and Russia, or those of France and Germany. These powers are steadily increasing their fleets, and Great Britain, to maintain her present advantage, must spend a great deal of money even if no new war overtakes her. The political situation in Ireland promises to make the government of that country expensive. The situation in China and Japan may breed war at any moment. There is small prospect that Great Britain will at any near date be here as that of these nominations of able to repeal the new taxes on grain, the Simon contingent, handed out to meal and other food imports. The radical Liberals, backed by the labor vote, will, of course, oppose the imposition of these new food jaxes, but they cannot hope to unseat the present Salisbury government, because a good many influential Liberals, like Lord Rosebery, will support these war taxes on grain because they are in full sympathy with

> puts it. The imposition of these new grain duties will be welcomed by the British colonies and dependencies that are anx- in his capacity for gradual creation of

of the empire," as Mr. Chamberlain

prese with renewed hope for their demand, for preference over American farmers in the British markets. They will be sure to ask that the new grain from their countries, while remaining world. Mr. Chamberlain has long been looking for an opportunity to give the now he has it at his hand. The outlook is at present that the new tariff for revenue grain duties has come to of the end for the British workingman upon the "hot, black breath of the of the policy of free food. Of course, to the workingmen, for whom the trades unions make their present appeal to Parliament against these new grain duties, it is a practical question; they don't want dearer bread or kindred food products. Dearer bread doesn't taste any the sweeter because the tax is not protective in any sense, but for revenue only. To the workingman a tax that is burdensome to him is offensive because it is oppressive, and he doesn't care a button under what policy or name he is paying more for his loaf of bread.

EGREGIOUS INGRATITUDE. A baseless and unjust attack is made upon Representative Tongue by a Marshfield paper because of his efforts on behalf of the mouth of the Columbia The Marshfield Mail understande that "Mr. Tongue is too closely in sympathy with Portland to do the best for Coos Bay." Nothing could be farther from the truth than is the implication that Mr. Tongue's activity in behalf of the Columbia River affects adversely his capacity to secure appropriations for Cocs Bay. The fact is that Coos Bay, in common with all other waters whatsoever, has to stand on its own merits not only with Congress, but with the Engineering Corps, by whose recommendations Congress is

guided. The fact regarding Mr. Tongue is that he has always put the interests of his own district first, and, further, no district in the United States has a more consistent, insistent and persistent advocate in Congress than the Second Oregon Dirtrict has in the person of Mr. Tongue, He has done all for Coos Bay, and for Yaquina Bay, that anybody could do, and more than most could do. And if he has exerted himself on behalf of the Columbia River, it is much more eeause he realizes that its improvement is of great importance to the entire Pacific Northwest, Including Southwestern Oregon, than it is because of any desire he has of creating political sentiment in his favor in Portland, which has nothing to do either with his nomination or his election.

The needs of the Columbia River rest ipon too broad a basis to be menaced either by an indifferent Congressman or the demands of Coos Bay. Carrying the commerce of three states, aggregating some \$13,000,000 a year, this great waterway is certain to be recognized in Congress so long as any other projects are recognized. The cheapening of transportation by this improvement, Our dispatches announced yesterday moreover, affects the values of products and land of all Oregon, including Cocs Bay. The expenditures carried by the present river and harbor bill average but \$1 per ton for the Columbia's commerce, while the amount carried for Coos Bay in the last bill was \$1 50 per

on of Coos Bay's commerce. It is unfortunate for Coos Bay that its public sentiment is out of harmony with the rest of the state, enough so to ustify one of its newspapers in making this attack upon Portland and the Columbia River. Strenuous efforts have been made here to enlist the co-operation of the people of Coos Bay in binding that region more closely to the people and the commerce of the state o which it belongs. But without ap preciable success. The affiliation of the Bay is mostly with San Francisco, and the apparent desire is to continue it. Portland is proud of the rich country drained by Coos Bay, and wishes that its overtures there were more kindly

received. Doubtless the operation of a railroad onnecting Marshfield with Portland is the only thing that will make Coos Bay actually as it is nominally a part of Oregon. The efforts which Oregon men have put forth and which have resulted in the jetty there and the present channel, have only served to facilitate trade between Coos Bay and San Francisco. These efforts will doubtless be continued unabated by Mr. Tongue, and the thanks he gets are such sneers as we have repripted from the Mall.

A DELIGHTFUL HUMORIST. The late Frank R. Stockton was a nost delightful humorist of very rare quality in our American literature. The great majority of our American humorista are depicters chiefly of what is transfent rather than what is permanent in our National life. Irving is a gentle humorist, whose best books are written in the spirit of 'Addison and Goldsmith, and because of this they still hold a place in the libraries of men of good taste and good feeling. Mark Twain, a man of original gentus both as a coarse humorist and a vigorous satirist, has written some books that will survive his generation, but a good deal of his earlier work was thrown off as mere "pot-boilers," and is so charged with transient local color and atmosphere that it will not long survive him. John Phoenix, Artemas Ward, Nasby, Orpheus C. Kerr, were all men of fine talent, but their work stood for the translent rather than the permanent in American life, even as the diverting utterances of "Mr. Dooley" do today. The the past year. According to British humor of Dr. Hoimes in his "Autocrat statistics, the value of the horses exof the Breakfast Table," with its suc-"The Professor" and "The Post," will always be good reading, and so will his humorous poems, "The Last Leaf," "The Comet," "The One-Hoss Shay," "Rip Van Winkle, M. D.," and "How the Old Horse Won the Bet." but when we remember that Holmes' literary career extended over half a century, his humorous verses of permanent qual ity are few and far between. Lowell's Yankee dialect poetry belongs to the list of humor of permanent quality.

To this short record it is safe to add the name of Frank R. Stockton. The man was a great artist. He did not try to say funny things, but he created a fine, humorous atmosphere. He made the situation gradually unfold itself from start to finish, and did it so skillfully that you commenced to smile gently in the first chapter, and never stopped smiling to the last. There was no coarseness or rankness in his work, no broad farce, no "meat-ax" humor, He was as non-sensational, as playful, as gentle and well bred in his humor as Charles Lamb, whom he resembles disaster happened, but unfortunately lous to secure preferential treatment for a humorous atmosphere by taking hu- ble of mischief.

not in the famility that attended it. their products in the British market. mor from every side and giving it forth A LETTER FROM JUDGE LOWELL A calamity of this kind is not greater Canada and Australia will be sure to on every side. n every side. His Complaint About His Defent by Mr. Stockton was a man of original

genius. This conclusion forces itself upon you when you try to think of some elebrated humorist to whom he was duties be not imposed upon imports indebted for the manner, if not the matter, of his humor, and you find that upon the imports from the non-British he has no closely related prototype. He is not the echo of any famous humorist in England or America; he is colonies preferential treatment, and sul generis. The time will come, if it has not already arrived, when Stockton will be recognized as belonging to the first rank of American humorists of stay; that they are but the beginning permanent rather than mere transient excellence. His stories and sketches will always be humorous, for the same reason that Sancho Panza is as diverting today as he was to the Spain of Cervantes; for the same reason that Faistaff is as inimitably mirth-provoking today as he was to the England of

It has been discovered, fortunately

in time to prevent serious and perhaps appalling disaster, that the roof of the Centenary church building on the East Side is unsafe and liable to collapse from any unusual weight of snow, or through stress of heavy wind. This discovery serves to illustrate the chances that people unwittingly take through lack of, or carelessness in, an inspector of construction. This building, a costly and imposing edifice, erected through the energy of a boom pastor in boom times, has been the cause of much trouble in and out of the courts, but those who attend services there, and indeed the public generally, since the building has often upon special occasions been crowded to the very doors, have reason for congratulating themselves and each other that they were saved from the worst that could have happened, as the resuit of the methods by which this building was raised. It is hoped by the many friends of the church that the Mr. Furnish beat him five to one, on a trouble in regard to this structure will end with the repairs now in progress, the object of which is to strengthen it where it was lamentably and indeed criminally, weak in construction. While the findings of the repairing architect are sufficient to cause a shudder to publicans of Umatilla County to put an pervade the community, the fact that they were discovered in time to prevent a catastrophe is sufficient cause for an occasion of special and earnest Judge Lowell at his own valuation. He thanksgiving.

Castle Loo, where Queen Wilhelmina les ill of typhoid fever, is an ancient pile, without any of the sanitary appliances for drainage. Like Buckingham Palace, where the Prince Consort of England met his death from typhoid, and Mariborough House, where King Edward, then Prince of Wales, contracted the same disease and barely escaped with his life, this old Dutch palace is not rotten only because it is built of stone, which the slime and coze of generations render dank and unwholesome, but cannot corrode. King Edward has introduced modern appliances of drainage, ventilation, heating and lighting into gloomy old Buckingham, and thoroughly renovated it, making it habitable according to the modern interpretation of that term. Viewed from the present standpoint of the enlightened sanitarian, it is a marvel that any one can live in these dank Old World palaces. Queen Wilhelmina has learned her lesson as King Edward learned his, and if she recovers to apply it, will doubtless do so with a housecleaning such as Castle Loo has never before known.

President Roosevelt in recording his first veto of a pension bill has won the admiration of every veteran of the Civil War who believes in maintaining the honor of the pension roll. The pengioner turned down by executive veto is Thomas Walter, a Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War, but who was cashlered by sentence of a general court-martial for disobedience of orders in regard to plaket duty. The President's estimate in this case will bear carrying from the news to the editorial columns of all journals that stand for justice to old soldiers in the matter of pensions, and is as fol-

would be to condone an inexcusable offense by a commissioned offect, to detract from the high estimate in which the pension roll ought ever to be held and to do injustice to soldiers now on that roll, especially those under the act of June 27, 1890, where an honorable discharge

The Russian Empire has been "summoned by Divine Providence to contribute toward the friendly intercourse between the Orient and the Occident.' Thus is its presence in Manchuria explained; thus the cause of the constantly increasing number of Russian soldiers in that province is made plain; thus the fact that it has taken possession of one of the finest deep-water harbors of the Pacific is justified. The Manchurian occupation scheme was elaborated by Divine Providence with Russia as Its agent-modest, unassuming Russia, that longs for world-wide peace and attests the sincerity of this longing by increased activity in its navy-yards and an aggressive policy in its own Finland as well as in China. The world, having been duly enlightened upon this matter, will now heave a sigh of satis-

The Missouri farmers are urging their Governor to protest against any interference with the purchase of horses and mules by the agents of the British government on the ground that this export trade in horses and mules has been worth about \$7,000,000 to Missouri for ported by the United States to Great Britain from 1895 to 1901 amounts to the sum of \$35,000,000, while our shipments of mules to the United Kingdom from September, 1899, to December, 1901, aggregate in value over \$6,000,000. In 1891 the exports of horses from the United States amounted to less than \$1,000,000. In 1901 the shipments of horses to South Africa was 37,465; to Great Britain 22,-698. Since 1895, Great Britain alone has received from the United States on the average 50,000 horses annually.

The other day a lion and bear fight was witnessed by thousands of speciators in a Mexican town. Something far more repulsive than this spectacle was the recent "Grand American Handicay Shoot" at Kansas City, whose result was 13,000 dead pigeons, a butchery of tame, helpless birds. New York State prohibits by law such exhibitions Women took part in this Kansas City match. Such exhibitions are more barbarous than applying the "water cure" to a Filipino spy or assassin, for the Filipino brigand and assassin is a noxlous animal, while the pigeon is incapa-

Mr. Furnish. PENDLETON, April 31. - (To the Editor.)-In yesterday's issue of your paper you pay me, a private citizen, the high compilment of editoria' sotice, and while I have no desire to question either The Oregonlan's analysis of my character or its estimate of my standing and popularity in my own county. I think I am justified in asking the publication of my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, in order that my true position upon the governorship matter may receive the same publicity as you have given the attack upon my motives. The following is the letter in full:

The following is the letter in full:

April 12, 1962.

Hon. George E. Chamberlain. Portland. Or.—
Dear Sir: Permit me to extend congratulations upon your nomination for the position of chief executive of the state, and to express the hope that you may triumph at the polls.

I am. as you know, a Republican, bred in the faith, and in accord with the historic principles of that party. Its candidates, with the exception of the nominee for Governor, will receive my support and vote at the approaching election. Its platform I fully indores.

The issue raised, however, upon the Gov-The issue raised, however, upon the Gov-ernorship is not political, but moral, and goes to the very existence of popular government, the question thus to be settled at the ballot-box being whether or not the office of Governor of the commonwealth is an article of merchandles, which can be bought by mosty, and attained by the arts of the political free

Decoter.

I. for one, propose to go on record in the negative, and shall vote for you. With assurances of high personal regard, I am, respectfully yours, STEPHEN A. LOWELL. I know of no other letter of mine to which your editorial comment could refer, except one of like tenor written to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. I do not think Mr. Matthews has published the latter, but if he desires to do so he as my fullest permission. STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

It is open to Judge Lowell as to every other man to take what course in polttics he may choose. But the public will judge him when he writes this kind of letter. He was a candidate for Gover-nor in the primafles of Umatilla County. full vote. He now says that Mr. Furnish is "a political freebooter," and declares that the mane is "whether or not the office of Governor of the commonwealth is an article of merchandise which can be bought with money." It is for the Reestimate on this estimate of themselves. It is apparent, however, from the vote in the primary there that they do not take no doubt is a worthy man in many ways; but all who know him (and all who do not) must be sorry to witness this exhibition of meanness.

Again, his assumption that Mr. Chamberlain is the pink and perfection of personal and civic virtue does his intelligence as little credit as the other asumption does credit to his magnanimity. Mr. Chamberlain is-what he is. He is merely "a good fellow," who depends on politics, but does no official duty thoroughly, because he is always trying to "make votes"; and at this moment he is, and for a year past he has been, allowing vice, crime and unlawful infamies to rut rampant in Portland-though as District Attorney he has full power to suppress them. It is this vote that is expected to contribute to the scheme to make him Governor. If Judge Lowell docen't know these things it is because he prefers not to know them-not to know the "moral issue" which he says is "raised upon the governorship."

It is a pity that Judge Lowell has made this exhibit of himself. It seems to have been an unerring judgment that led the Republicans of Umatilla County to prefer another citizen of the county to himself for Governor, by a vote of five to one,

WARE AS A VERSIFIER. Samples of Efforts by the New Commissioner of Pensions. Rochester Post-Express.

Eugene F. Ware, of Kansan whom President Roosevelt has selected to succeed H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of tation. It is safe to say that "Ironquill' is a name unknown to most readers, yet under this nom de guerre Eugene F. Ware has published verses that ought to, and probably will, withstand a good deal of the buffeting of time. The "Rhymes" were first published 10 or 12 years ago, in Topeka, with every precaution of pri-vacy to keep them from the notice of those who would be likeliest to enjoy them. But they made their way, not-withstanding, by intrinsic force, and have gone through 10 editions. President Roosevelt has admired Mr. Ware's poetry for many years, and he never sets forth on a hunting expedition without the "Rhymes of Ironquill" in his grip. Here is a sampla of Ware's humorous verse:

A father said unto his hopeful son:
"Who was Leonidas, my cherished one?"
The boy replied, with words of ardent nature 'He was a member of the Legislature 'How?' asked the parent; then the youngste

"He got a pass and held her like grim death."
"Whose pass? What pass?" the anxious father

'Twas the'r monopoly," the boy replied. In deference to the public we must state That boy has been an orphan since that date. There's nothing attenuated about this humor. It is spontaneous and delightful. The gem of his work is in his collection of Aesop's fables retoid, the "Zephyr et Canine," which Czar Reed considers the best humorous verse in the English language. It is worthy of preservation in the most exclusive scrapbook: Once a Kansas zephyr strayed Where a brass-eyed bird-pup played, And that foolish canine bayed At that zephyr, in a gay,

Semi-idiotic way. Then that sephyr, in about Half a jiffy, took that pup, Haif a jury, took that pup,
Tipped him over wrong side up,
Then turned him wrong side out,
And it calmiy journeyed thence
With a barn and string of fence.
HAEC FABULA. When communities turn loose When communities turn loose Social orders that produce The disorders of a gale, Act upon the well-known law; Face the breeze, but close your jaw, It's a rule that will not fail. If you bay it, in a gay, Self-sufficient sort of way,

it will land you, without doubt, Upside down and wrong side out Is it strange that the President should

Not Principle, but Self-Interest.

Dallas News.

It is natural that the Democrats of ouisiana should vigorously oppose any oncessions to Cuba, since this would enable that island to get its sugar into this country and sell it to the people at a less price than Louisiana growers now sell at. But they ought not to try to convince anyone that their opposition is based solely on their natural hatred of the ugar trust

Subsidies Have Falled Elsewhere Boston Herald.

The plan proposed by the Hanna-Payne or the Frye shipping subsidy bill is one borrowed from the French and Italian practices of the past, a practice that in ooth of these countrice has proved absolutely ineffective for the attainment of

A Practical Temperance Measure.

Boston Herald.
Glasgow has banished barmaids, too following the example of other cities of Great Britain. It is in the line of tem-Great Britain. It is in the line of tem-perance and detracts considerably from the charm of taking a drink,

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. e just published at Baltimore with the sanction of Cardinal Gibbons contains information which, while doubtless well known to Roman Catholics, may come as something of a surprise to members of other Christian communions. It is a history of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and shows how and by whom the missionary enterprises of the

Roman Church are sustained.

Most Protestants are probably under the impression that these enterprises are directed, and the revenue for their support collected, by the board or committee in Rome commonly called "the Congrega-tion of the Propaganda." This is an etror. The propaganda's income does not exceed \$125,000 a year, and this is wholly absorbed by its schools and printing-house. Missionary priests who cannot ob-tain their living from the people among whom they labor are supported by various special associations, of which the Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the largest and most widely spread.

This society was organized in Lyons in 1822 by a dozen persons assembled to hear a priest describe the progress and the difficulties of the Roman Catholic missions in America. Its beginnings were very humble, but its founders persisted in their work, and in 1840 an encyclical from Pope Gregory XVI commended the society to all churches. From 1822 to 1900 the society has collected and distributed no less than

France has been the great contributor to Catholic foreign missions, having no less than \$42,678,965 of the total. has given \$5,260,135; Germany and Austria \$5,862,666; Belgium, \$3,701,140; Great Britain and Ireland, \$2,301,764; Holland, \$1,167,634; Canada, Mexico and the West Indies, \$1. 143,476; the United States, \$1,120,421, and

143,476; the United States, M.123,421, and no other country as much as \$1,000,009.

The greatest expenditure—\$25,902,446—has been in Asia. In Europe \$5,709,584 has been expended; in Africa, \$8,815,932; in Oceanica. \$6,011,630, and in America. \$9,973,915, of which \$5,807.393 was in the United States, The missions now maintained in this country are chiefly among the Indians.

The administration of the society, which sustains but does not seek to direct reli-gious work, is almost entirely in the hands of the laity. The division of funds is made by agreement between the central councils of Lyons and Paris. Membership is voluntary and individual, though members are usually organized in bands of 10, each headed by a "promoter.

The requirements for membership are daily prayer for the cause, and the giving of 5 cents each month. The society has no permanent or invested funds. At the opening of each year the total collected during the preceding year is distributed. Its work depends from your to year upon the continuing zeal of the faithful. By these means the society sustains and

helps 15,000 priests, 5000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 sisters, besides native priests and helpers-a great religious army exhibiting the power of systematic charity when that charity is supported by faith in the righteousness of the chosen cause.

LONG ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. He Sees Reasons for Good Cheer in His Outlook. (Secretary of the Navy John D. Long,

the Congregationalist.

So far as I can see, there has been a steady improvement in American political life, and its outlook for the future is full of good cheer. There have been few backward steps and there certainly have been a great many forward. The man in political life has kept pace with the progress in all life. His standards of personal conduct and habit are better than they were. Our executive officials are men of first-rate chafacter and ability. Our Representatives in Congress do not have their superiors in any other body of men of the same number. This is true, not only in respect of their general ability, their power of investigation and expression, but power of investigation and expression, but in their personal character and walk. Many of them are men of small means, but they are above suspicion of purchase or corruption. They live simply and modestly; intemperance is rare, and while party spirit is sometimes high, they are devoted to the welfare of their constituencies. I have long regarded the Congressional Record as a very treasury of instructive and informing debate, dealing exhaustively with the public questions of the day.

the day. In the civil service of the country there body of clerical places are no longer spoils of the victor, secured by political favor, but got by merit. The result is a noticeable increase of efficiency and a still ore marked relief both to the appointing power and to the Congressman. A Cab-inet officer now, instead of spending half his time in putting in or turning out the members of the clerical force, can devote himself to the legitimate work of his

Nor have heroism and pluck and daring lost ground. To be sure, nobody fights a duel nowadays, but on the sterner battlefields which demand moral courage there has been no falling off. I am thrown a good deal of course, among Naval officers, who, by the way, are certainly a part of our political life, and I am especially struck with the high sense of duty in serv-ice which animates so many of them, and which, notwithstanding all the little frictions that attend every organization from a military department to a singing school inspires them to the greatest loyalty and sacrifice in time of emergency. I believe that they are representative of the personnel of other branches of the Government. . . . Wealth has facreased, but it has brought with it an increase of temptation to luxurious indulgence and corruption as well as better provision of the comforts of life for all. As there is good

cheer in looking upon all these advan there must also be good cheer in taking up the burdens and problems which they bring. It is going to be a long fight yet before we have the ideal man or the ideal state. There is enough to make one faint looks forward to the tremendous work to be done, but good cheer heips in doing it-A merry heart goes all the day,

A sad tires in a mile-a.

A Cutting Exposure. Boston Herald, Seldom has there been witnessed in

either branch of Congress a more com-plete exposure of the folly of undertaking to debate a subject of which a man i ignorant than that contained in the re-ply of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky to Senator Depew of New York, in the Senate debate of Friday of last week. The repress generally gives little idea of what was raid, as it appears in the Congres-sional Record. The discussion was over Kentucky politics, and it was provoked by an attack on the part of Mr. Depew. It can hardly be possible that his side of the case was not stronger than he made it to appear. He really did not know any-thing about the subject which he had undertaken to invoke, and Mr. Blackburn made a humiliating exposure of Mr. Depew's ignorance on every point in it that he had treated.

Abou Ben Adhem.

Abou Ben Adhem.
Leigh Hunt.
Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made lien Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?"—The vision raised its
head.

head,
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who loye the
Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou, "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel.—Abou epoke more low.
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,

rite me as one that loves his fellow men." The angel mgote, and vanished The next night

It came again, with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had

And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The handshake is mightler than the

It will now become the Pension Com-

nissioner's turn to be Ware,

The roar of the sea will soon be echood by the guests at the beach hotels,

People who visit the North End shooting galleries do not get even million-to-one

If General Miles doesn't find a repri-mand in his morning's mail he calls down his office boy for losing his letters.

A street-car strike in San Francisco, where all the residence property is set on edge, must be something horrible.

Mr. Bryan Seems to be a firm believer n Washington's theory that every defeat is but additional training for ultimate vic-Thus for the railroads have not found

necessary to run excursions out of Port-

land in order to accommodate the bunco men. Both the new Pension Commissioner and the Secretary of State formerly wrote

poetry. There is some hope for Alfred Santos-Dumont's first care when he arives in St. Louis will be to select a number of good soft spots around the town for

terminal facilities, Count Boni de Castellane has a son, and will soon know how it feels to be touched for a couple of hundred thousand

every month or two. It will do Kitchener no good to refuse to send men to confer with the Boers. The Boers will have the conference, if

would have attracted little attenti-

they have to capture the conferces. Great consternation was created because the Russian Minister of Police was killed by a student. Over here, where students play football, the mere killing of our man

Lord Kelvin, the great English scientist, who is to be entertained by American scientific societies in New York, is entitled to use the following portentous string of initials after his name. G. C. V. O. D. C. L., LL. D., M. D., D. Se., Ph. D., M. A., F. R. S., F. R. S. E. He has been decorated by nearly all governments. He is 78 years old, but is still a very lively man, fond of a good dinner and a good joke, and, unlike most scientific men, not at all sedentary in his habits. At college he pulled a good oar and was reckoned a first-rate musician.

Judge Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, tells story which shows the readiness of the Pennsylvania Dutchman to obey those in authority: In 1864 Sheridan, under orders, burned every barn from a valley above Staunton to a certain point below Winchester. A band of angry rebels followed this raid, watching for a chance to pick up any stragglers. Among others who fell into their hands was a little Pennsylvania Dutchman, who quietly turned to his cap-tors and inquired: "Vat you fellows going to do mit me?" The reply came short an sharp, "Hang you." "Vell," he said, meekly, "vatever is de ruie." His good-"Vell," he said natured reply threw the Confederates into a roar of laughter and saved his life.

An American contractor sought a fat contract in Russia, but after trying by all ordinary means to secure it was about to give it up when one more idea occurred, One fine morning he made a friendly call on the personage who had the work in charge. He carried a large umbrella, and the Rusisan remarked that on such a charming day there was little ocacsion for protection of that kind. The American shot a keen glance at the Muscovite and said: "I will bet 100,000 rubles that rain will be falling heavily inside half as hour." His offer was accepted, and he lost, for the weather remained beautiful for several days. But he got the contract, which netted him vastly more than the amount of the bet,

The Seed-Distributing Abuse,

Indianapolis News. When is Congress to put a stop to the farce of sending out packages of seeds to the constituents of membere? What was at first intended to be an aid to agriculture in supplying farmers with new varie-ties of seeds has been resolved into, a vote-getting scheme. If Congressmen are permitted to send out packages of seeds by the carload, why may they not be allowed a distribution of rakes, hoes, plows and threshing machines?

Utica Observer.
The beef trust has marched into homes and attacked the breakfasts of the well-to-do and the dinners of the poor, On the way it has stopped to wreak ruin on the way it has stopped to wreak rain on some who are slow or reluctant to do its bidding, and to demonstrate that its machinery is constructed to work ven-geance as well as accomplish robbery.

Small Load by Comparison.

New York World What a protesting roar will rise in Brit, ain if the ministry carries out its rumored project of putting a tariff upon grain and project of putting a tariff upon grain and flour! But a duty of 4 per cent, such as London fears, does not look so terrible to Americans, who meekly pay 35 per cent on furniture, 60 per cent on clothing and

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Raise.—Press Agent.—The star says abs wants a raise. Manager—All right. Tell her I'll add half an inch to the height of the Judge.

Judge.

His occupation.—Arked by a Justice to give an account of himself, a Georgia darky replied: "I dos a po' of nigger, sub, votisf aroun" for a honest livin":—Atlanta Consti-

tution.

Didn't Give It.—"Willie, did you give Johnny Smith a black eye?" "No. ma'sm." "Are
you sure?" "Yes, ma'am. He already had
the eye, an' I jest blacked it for him."—Chieago Post cago rust.

Literations— Have you read about the recent discovery by 2 noted explorer of "The
Missing Links?" Edgar Golfly—No; what club

sed to have played on them?-Chicago Daily News.

Little Bertie had been taught not to

for anything at meals. One day poor Bertie had been forgotten, when he pathelically in-quired: "Do little boys gut to heaven when they are starved to death?"—TitsBits.

An Opening for Revenge.—Harry-Harriet, don't you be so haughty with those people next door. Harrist-Why not? Harry-First thing you know they'll offer cook a dollar more and get her away from us.—Puck. more and get her away from us - rows.

Easily Pleased.—The Host—I'm more than sorry, Colonel, but you know I never have wine on my table when my children are present. The Colonel—No offense, at. I'd just as the colonel—No offense, at. I'd just as on have whisky and water.-Brooklyn Lit

The Lesser Evil.—Ascum (after the perform ance)—I shouldn't think you'd care to tak part in amateur theatricals. Sinaicison ion of the cast)—I don't, but if I didn't, I'd prob A Blessing in Disguise.- 'I was so sorry to

the Slopshire Hunt country comes up to our farm on one side, and the Jowlers on the other, so we make a claim on both, and they each pay for the old hens.-Punch.