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The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoflice at Portland, Oregon

REVIEED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance	
Dally, with Bunday, per month	ε.
Dalky, Sunday excepted, per year	2
Dully, with Sunday, per year	2
	4
The Weekly, per year	3
The Weekly, 2 months	
To City Subscribers-	8.1

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.200 POSTAGE RATES United States, Canada and Mexico:

Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly bloudy and oc ionally threatening; went to morth winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem persiture, 65; minimum temperature, 56; pre-cipitation, 0.17 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1902

HIS WORTHY EXAMPLE.

Judge Williams was against fusion last election, when we had a Simon ticket, and he is against fusion this year, when the regular ticket is anti-Simon. He represents the mass of the voters. His idea and theirs is that the question who is running for a lot of minor offices is not nearly so important as that larger question what policies the state is to stand for in the great issues at stake in the Nation.

If the Republican platform this year had demanded free coinage of silver and the abandonment of the Philippines and surrender to the trusts, Judge Williams would not have accepted the nominstion for Mayor. It makes a great deal of difference to a conscientious man what principles he is called upon to approve, but it makes relatively little difference to him whether John central committee or Chief of Police, assuming that Jones and Smith are each capable of doing the work called for and are not morally objectionable.

Now it is the fact that the principles offered the Republican voters by its party organizations this year are not only approved by the party as a whole shines some of the first tales in which throughout the Nation, but no exception locally has been taken to them. The several planks in the platform are preclosely what they would have been, ex- in the field of the unconventional man, of prevailing sectionalism, and spoke cept in the details of phrasing, had the and we think his permanent literary

ment, and, like ideals in general, it is too good for real life. With one simple stroke, behold the Philippines developed, the negro problem solved, the solid South broken up, sectionalism eradicated. There is nothing whatever In the way but the incidental detail of getting the negroes over there. They won't go. Thanks to the fifteenth amendment, they are anybody's equal and will not be bundled off anywhere like the inferior race they are not Probably nobody knows this better than the Southern statesmen who are urging us to repeat our negro experience with the Filipinos.

A LITERARY HACK.

Bret Harte was a man of literary centus who lived and died a literary hack. He was the first man to discover the literary mine which Kipling has since so successfully worked. Dickens hailed him as a gifted worker in a new field when he published "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." The field that Bret Harte was the first to work in our day was that of unconventional, untutored men that are unspolled by pinchbeck culture and civilization if not unspotted by the world. Dickens instantly rec ognized the author of "Tennessee" Pardner" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" as a man of genius, although Dickens had never been in California; had been in America but once since 1842, and had never visited the trans-Mississippi West. But Dickens felt that Harte's characters moved and talked like Homeric and Shakespearean figures; not like puppets or pantomimists but with the free stride and spontaneous speech that is common to healthy human nature.

Dickens recognized the touch of gen lus in Bret Harte without knowing California, even as intelligent Americans were prompt to appreciate the gen ius of Kipling, not because they knew East Indian life by reading or experience, but because Kipling's colore were primarily those of human nature, the magnetic touch of which makes us all of kin. Dickens hailed "John Oakhurst Gambler," as a natural man and brother, even as we all did "Terence Mulvaney." In our judgment Kipling was the pupil of Bret Harte. The pupil became greater perhaps than his master, because he had more ambition, nore industry, for Bret Harte was from youth up an indolent man who took life as easy as he could afford to. And yet, when we remember that Bret Harte was first in the field, it is doubtful whether his great pupil, Kipling, has done any more work of permanent

value than his master. There is nothing in Kipling's work of more permanent quality than the best of Harte's early creations. There is nothing in Kipling's verses that are of more permanent quality than the best of Harte's. "John Burns of Gettysburg," "The Reveille," "The Drum," "The Heathen Chinee," "The Society Upon the Stanislaus," "The Hawk's Nest," and many others of kindred quality are quite as good as the best United States Senate, in which Jeff Daof Kipling's verses. It is nothing against Harte that his first work was his best work; for that is guite as true Jones or Bill Smith is chairman of the of Kipling, who has never done any work as good as his first books, like "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales From the Hills." Perhaps his latest work, "Kim," makes against this conclusion, but "Kim" is a jewel from the original East Indian mine, and on the whole

there is nothing in "Kim" that out-"Terence Mulvaney" is the hero, the glory and the shame Bret Harte was Kipling's predecessor

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

thing," as they express it, out of their long unprofitable holdings. This is not surprising, since such lands are practically valueless to a man whose entire capital they represent, and for which no purchaser appears. When, however, an intending purchaser, with capital sufficient to build sawmills, establish logging camps and construct railroads, appears, these lands assume a positive value according to their location, extent and the quality and quantity of their forest growth. While owners should avoid the too common error of placing a prohibitive value upon their holdings, they should, as a matter of intelligent

self-interest, inform themselves as thoroughly as do intending purchasers of the commercial value of the lands, to the end that they may receive what they are reasonably worth in parting with them. It does no sort of good to

make complaint about a business transaction after it is once commummated. We shall probably hear a great deal about the sharp bargains that great lumber syndicates have driven in securing vant timber areas in this state a few years hence. There would be no basis for such complaints were the holders of timber lands to proceed as care fully and intelligently in the matter of their disposal as the purchasers proceed in the matter of their acquirement. The development of our timber resources is desirable. To develop them capital is necessary, and the many small individual holdings must be merged into syndicate holdings. This is a fair, open and legitimate proposition. The only drawback to its satisfactory consum mation is in the lack of specific knowledge, on the part of present owners, of the commercial value of their timber Without this they are likely to block development by placing a valuation altogether too high upon their lands; or, on the other hand, to part with them

at prices which will be made the basis of ill will against a future industry that may result in vexatious and unprofitable contentions.

AN ABSURD CRITICISM.

The Right Rev. Benjamin I. Kelley, the Catholic Archbishop of Savannah, in his address before the Confederate veterans on the 26th ult., charges President Roosevelt with having written a number of years ago a denunciation of Jefferson Davis in which he compared him to Benedict Arnold. It is guite possible that the bishop's quotation is correct, but what of it? There is not a leading public man in either party. North or South, that could not be convicted of having spoken or written words of undue passion and prejudice concerning the leading actors in the great Civil War. Twenty years ago Theodore Roosevelt was a young, im-

pulsive man; the bitterness that grew out of the Civil War still inflamed the hearts and colored the speech of able men on both sides, who have since learned to view the Civil War and its great actors in a more generous and philosophic spirit. Twenty years ago there were unseemly debates in the vis was denounced with intense bitterness and defended with extravagant zeal by men like Zack Chandler, of Michigan, and Blaine, of Maine, on the one side, and Lamar, of Mississippi, on the other.

Probably there was some buncomb in the talk of Blaine and Chandler, but their bitter denunciation of Davis reflected a public opinion that had not yet had time to cool after the Civil War and take a philosophic view of the Civil War, its origin and its far-reaching consequences. Cold men, like Sena-

tor Edmunds, even yielded to the spirit with bitterness on the issues of the Civil War. At such a time, when the most

our naval strength is practically con fined to eighteen battle-ships, eight armored crussers and twenty-one protected cruisers. The residue of the ships that go to make up the total (138 built and building) would be of very little actual value in war. This showing by comparison with the navy of Germany no comparison with that of England being instituted, makes the United States Navy relatively insignificant in fighting strength. Our Government, however, has a trick of rising to meet an emergency upon which its patriotic sons place great reliance. Their confidence in it in this respect has never been shaken, but is strengthezed rather by every test to which it is subjected However, it is not wise to trust too much to this characteristic, for without doubt the battle-ships of any other European nation, if called upon to meet our Navy in hostile encounter, would speak in a way far more convincing of their ability as fighters than did the navy of Spain in our last encounter. Discretion is well deemed the better part of valor, and in this view, doubt less, Chairman Foss recommends pro vision for the construction of two firstclass armored cruisers and two gun boats in addition to those vessels now under way. The term "first class" is much more comprehensive now than it was even when the Oregon was built. It means that the new battle-ships shall have the heaviest armor and the most powerful armament that can be floated and handled, and the highest practicable speed and the greatest radius of action. Leviathans of the deep these ves-

sels will be--for it may be assumed that

they will be built in the near future:

peace persuaders of the most pro-

nounced type, since their terms of peace

respect, whether of men or nations,

Wastefulness of bird life has seldom found a more complete illustration than technical knowledge to Kansas young the almost total disappearance of wild pigeons from the states of the Middle West. These birds abounded through with peculiar bitterness, it was not re- the wooded sections of Northern Illinois, Ohio and Indiana in the earlier years of the past century, flying in great flocks with a whirr of wings that announced their coming even before their shadow darkened the air. Their extermination has been so complete that a single specimen of these birds is rarely seen. One of these strayed into a Chicago park a short time ago, and a naturalist to whom the bird was unknown called the attention of a very intelligent man to it inquiringly "Why," he exclaimed, "that is a wild pigeon, the first one that I have seen in more than twenty-five years," adding: "I wish I had a gun." The last sentence explains the extinction of these pretty, harmless creatures, and per haps also the increase of insect pests which farmers and orchardists are compelled to fight so strenuously in various ways. -The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun save that the office of survived Cromwell; it survived the Consul-General at London carries with filthy, corrupt rule of Charles II; it it the largest annual pay given to any Consul-General at London carries with official of the United States Govern ment, with the one exception of the President, First-class Ambassadorships pay \$17,500, while Mr. Evans will draw in salary and fees the net sum of about \$30,000. The salary is \$5000 in addition to all the notarial fees, which amounted last year to \$8357 50, and other fees which bring the total net compensation up to \$30,000. For a great many years and until recently the salary and fees of the office amounted to between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and the last lucky patriot to draw it was the Hon. Pat Collins, of Boston, whom "Cousin" Osborne succeeded. South Carolinians have already start-

PARTIAL VIEW OF FREMONT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

understood thay the President is It in specially anxious for the passage of the bill just introduced in Congress for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the crection of a statue to the memory of John C. Fremont, in Washington. The monument project has been talked about for several years, and most of the newspapers of the country have, at one time or another, expressed themselves in favor of it. . 44 this Louisiana centennial season, when expansionist ideals appeal with particular force to the country, the time would seem to be opportune for the erection of memorials in honor of the men who fig-ured prominently in the list of the great expansionists. John C. Fremont was one

Other men explored part of the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Facilic long before Fremont. Lewis and Clark and Pike were through a large part of this region before Fremont was born, the first and second of these going from St. Louis to the Pacific and back by way of the Missouri and the Couunbia, and the third one tracing out the western line of the Louisiana through part of its length and going down into New Mexico 40 years before that ter-ritory came finally under the Stars and Stripes. Long was in the Rocky Mountain egion about a dozen years after Pilo and, like Pike, is remembered by the name attached to one of the sun that range. This was when Fremont was a schoolboy, and when actther he nor anybody else guessed at the conne which he would have in after years with

pathfinding in the great West. It was Fremont's distinction that he was active at a time when men's thoughts vere directed to the region between the Mississippi and the Pacific with greater interest than ever before. His explora-tion of the Rocky Mountains in 1842, his account of which was made public imme are such as compel the most profound diately afterward, made the route tween the Missouri and the mountains better known than it had been along to

that time, marked out the best spots for The black bass of Northern New York, New camps on the way, and pointed out the advantages of the South Pars as an avenue through the mountains. His explor-ation of 1543-44 gave the world a better knowledge of the Salt Lake basin and much of the Pacific Coast than it had previously possessed. Fremont's report of the first of these explorations abolished the American desert myth propagated by the hasty generalizations of Pike and Long, and, with the report of the second exploration, immensely awelled the tide of the immigration across the plains to the Pacific Coast which gained Oregon for the United States in the controversy with England, which ensued in 1846. His story about the Sait Lake basin sent Brigham Young and the Mormons to that quarter. His third expedition brought him to the Pacific Coast in 1846, before Zachary Taylor reached the Rio Grande, gave him the chance to raise the Ameri can flag in California at the beginning of the war with Mexico. The Washing-

With Civilization.

The advance notices regarding Professo Frank Strong, the new chancellor of the Kansas University, are highly flattering. He is said to be fine looking-comething which is not at all unimportant-to have a sagaclous regard for the presentation of himself and his cause, and as he is a graduate of Yale University, and has had considerable experience as an instructor and administrator, no misgivings need be felt respecting his ability to meet the professional requirements of his position In the chancellorship of the University of Kansas personality counts for more than anything else. It is more important that the man at the head of that institution should thoroughly know human na ture and the world than that he should be rooted and grounded in books. It is the easiest thing in the world to impart

ON RECEIVING A BURGLAR. Letter in New York Times.

before I had never Seen burglarised and, therefore, had no practical knowledge of the business. To be sure, I had a theory-for what thinking man hasn'toften a large and generous supply, perhaps, too.

They might not always apply as well as had been expected when the critical moment arrived to put them in use, but in the light of recent experience I am quite convinced it is advisable to be provided liberally with theories, even it sometimes they do prove a misfit. What I had deemed a most symmetri-

cally constructed and, as I had fondly oped, useful theory, was that, if i surgiar should ever fairly succeed in in troducing himself in my skewing-room be fore I had time to protect myself, I should quictly and caimly, without undue furs and agitation, and without ruilling his

emper unnecessarily, await events. idea, of course, was based upon supposition that my guas or other para

phermilia of offense and defense were safely stowed away in a duly locked bar or sideboard, or something so inaccessib as to render it impossible for me to reach without opposition from the burglar, who would doubtless take offense when he di-

This

vined my evident intention of securing a capon to his injury and damage. Prudence, you will observe, is an im

nothing, the burglar, as it later appeared

having crouched down at the head of the bed and out of my line of vision, which

position I can't say now I regret his

My trousers containing my money hung

after sorting from the pockets such arti

clep as he deemed most useful to him self, and took his departure as he had en

tered-by a rear window. I am quite sure that, had it not been for my well-devel-oped theories, which induced, like "Br'er

Rabbit," the plan of laying low, I should have done something foolish, and either the burgiar or myself got hurt-probably myself. A. T. THOMAS.

Bryan's Sneer at the People.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Bryan has "put away the crown

emphasis and quite unusual signs of tem-per. Things are clearly not going to suit

ce more, but with somewhat unusual

having taken.

portant factor in this theory. Prudence is the better part of valor, as has heen tritely remarked by people of ex-perience, and so the major part of this theory has an element of safety about it that ought to commend it to the prudent Venice mind

It so happened that in the instance I am about to relate the burgiar had entered my room about 3 o'clock in the morning, mails. when I was sleeping soundly. By som sort of mesmeric influence, induced per

Investigation has proven that the meat rust has been raising prices. Somehow, cople have been suspecting it for several veeks.

considerable difficulty in making them any worse.

Senator Hanna says that the Oregon election is of great importance to the Reevents. Up to this point I had evidently been dreaming, but at that moment a publicans. Some such impression as that is very general out here. noise as of some object falling to

floor fully awakened me-to the facts of the situation. I had still the vivid dream of a threatening burglar in my mind, but puoted Scripture and other ancient literature now seems to be full of circular without any special feeling of alarm, looked about the room, which was dimiy lighted by a gas jet turned low, but saw saws and modern instances.

The Governor of Arkansas has parloned a negro criminal on condition he enthusiasm of the antis.

on the bedpost. In detaching these he had jostled some object to the floor, which was what I heard as it struck. My revolver, of course, was in a burcau drawer on the opposite side of the room. I was quite well aware I could secure this only at the risk of my life, and so thinking the matter over on the lines of my best theory, concluded to await Paris is crammed with scientific books.

etc., and on the wall of his study hangs This philosophical study of the moment an enormous map of the world, all continued until I became drowsy, and, ab scored over with lines indicating the surd as it may seem, went to sleep again. It was three or four hours later when I awoke, to find my clothes, with such routes taken by the heroes of his stories. M. Verne corrects his works to a revaluables as they contained, missing. The gentleman magnanimously left the garments which he got on a lower floor markable extent, and it is said that he has rewritten many of his books 10 times.

High prices were paid for first editions at the Hibbert sale in London. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" in three volumes brought \$1630, a record price; T. D'Urfey's "Songs Complete," \$250; Westmacott's 1985; Keats' "Poems," \$395; "Endymion," Catch the Old One." 1605, \$252; Henri III's copy of Paolo Paruta's "Della Perfetione

Perhaps the Queen of Holland thought that enough prominent people had died for one week.

is the sweet girl graduate.

than one way.

larity.

For some reason or other no vacancy has occurred on the fusion ticket for more than 24 hours,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

They are blocking Fourth street in more

Among the most pleasant coming events

Admiral Schley might have said a little

ore without sacrificing any of his popu-

The American people are preparing to coult themselves of the charge of sating too much meat.

The Boers will consider the British peace proposals, if they can spare the time from the field.

The Cubans seem determined to make their President feel as much at home as Prince Henry did in America.

Just as the Civic Improvement Association begins its work the candidates scatter their election cards around town.

After all, the officers of the Chicago have reason to be thankful that they were not arrested in Madrid instead of

Those who have not yet received their nvitations for the coronation should remember that there is often a delay in the

haps by the magnetism of a big, burly viliain near the bed, I had a startling dream at that moment, in which I saw a scowl-

ing rascal standing over me, and, as he ated a revolver at my head, said: The Southern Pacific is going to manstir now or attempt to raise an alarn age its own cating-houses. It will have and I will blow your d-d head off." It was at this juncture my pet theory

seemed to loom up conspicuously as a measure of relief. I did not shout or alarm others in the house, of whom there were several, but just concluded to awalt

The Democratic sage who formerly

go to Massachusetts. If Governor Taft will try this plan on Filipinos for a while it may do something toward abating the

Jules Verne, the novelist, though now in his soth year, still works at his desk for four hours a day. He has several new books in hand, which he hopes to finish before the close of the year. His house in

electrical apparatus, nautical instruments,

"The English Spy," with colored plates by R. Cruickshank, 3255; Horace Waipole's annotated copy of Gray's "Poems," \$140, and "I amia, Isabelia and Eve of St. Agnes," \$275: Middleton's "A Trick to della Vita Politica," Venice, 1579, \$1250; Robert Burns' "Poems," chiefly in Scottish dialect, \$945; Boccaccio's "Decameron," the first English translation, 1620, \$315; S. Butler's "Hudibras," \$200; Byron's "Poems on Various Occasions," \$250, and "The Waltz," \$390; a set of Dickens' novels, 30 volumes, 3415. "Since snake skins have become so fashionable in wallets, belts and cigarette cases," said a zoo keeper in one of the big Eastern cities recently, "we find rather a dearth of snake meat here. It is necessary for us, you know, to buy a certain quantity of snakes each month, not for exhibition purposes, but as food, for many of our most valuable specimen are cannibais, and will eat nothing but their own kind. Well, up to a year ago, men visited us regularly with snakes for sale, and we had no difficulty in buying all the 'pines' and 'blacks' and 'garters' we desired at 5 to 20 cents aplece, according to size. But now these men sell their snakes to tanners, and get for them three or four times more than we can afford to pay. So I don't know what we are going to do for snake meat unless we start a farm, and in the future grow right here the food snakes that we need."

mont, in his "History of Vermont," published in 1841, gives a scientific description of the black bass, and names it as one of the fishes indigenous to Vermont waters from the first settlement ton monument bill ought to pass, and probably will pass. Fremont rendered brilliant service to the United States in a of the state. The St. Lawrence River, the Sun admits, was always the home of the black bass. The Sorel River con great crisis in its history. nects the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the St. Lawrence, and of TWO THINGS NEEDED. course that lake and its tributaries were full of black bass from the earliest The Personal Touch and Contact times. It is not necessary to resort to the Erie Canal theory to account for Kansas City Star, the presence of black bass in the waters of New England. Lake Champlain and its tributaries were full of black bass

from the earliest times, and the stocking of the rest of the inland waters of New England was an easy matter. John Barnard, a noted English actor, who lived twenty-five years in America, in his "Reminiscences" refers to the remarkably fine fish that he ate at Burlington, Vt., in 1808. The Vermont angler in the Champlain Valley caught the black bass in Lake Champlain and its tributaries before his state was admitted to the Union in 1791.

England and Northessiern Pennyivania waters are descended from the few adventur-ous youngsters that straggied long ago from Lake Eric through the Eric Canal. Between 1850 and 1852, lakes or ponds in Between 1850 and 1852 lakes or ponds in Massachusetts and other New England States and in bordering New York counties, and White Lake in Sullivan County, were stocked with black bass from Saratoga Lake and the Hud-son River; Flax Lake, near Warebam, Mass., being the first of the New England lakes in which the fish were placed. From those lakes the black bass has come to be an inhabitant of a wide range of waters between the Hud-son and the New England coast line.-N. Y. Sun,

The Sun is in error, D. P. Thomp son, for many years professor of natural history in the University of Ver-

resulted differently. There is no com- of Kipling. plaint at the policies adopted. The sole ground of complaint is that certain men were not elected as delegates and certain other men, aspirants for office, were not nominated. There are those who propose to carry disappointment over defeat to the point of beating at the pells the men who were successful in the conventions.

This is a proposal in which Judge Williams declines to join. It is a proposal in which the rank and file of the party will refuse to join. To co-operate in the fusion movement here this election is to assert that the personal for-tunes of aspirants for office are of greater moment than the party as a whole and the establishment of the principles for which the party stands. No man should vote the fusion ticket unless he is prepared to maintain that revenge for persons and factions is a greater end in government than the pur- have been a literary hack to the end of suance of correct courses of action by the Nation. The men who will carry this desire for vengeance to such lengths will be, as the campaign grows old, very few. The position which Judge Williams takes is the only one that is defensible and right. His example and precept never deserved a more loyal indorsement from this commundty.

AN ATTRACTIVE DREAM.

An admirable solution of the Philippine labor problem is suggested by Chaplain T. G. Stewart, of one of our colored regiments-the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He would put our American negroes there under American control. The natives are inefficient, Chinese are undesirable on some accounts, and the prospect for industry on a large scale is not bright. Negro labor would do nicely. Chaplain Stewart says that no less than 7000 American negroes have been in the Philippines as soldiers, first and last, and that nine out of ten of them like the country and would prefer to remain there. One black soldier who had just received his honorable discharge, asked when he would return to America, replied: "I do not care if I never go, They are distranchising my people over there. I feel freer here than I do at home. In Texas we are just niggers in uniform, but here we are colored soldiers and have the respect of

If this proposal could be carried out. several birds might be killed with this one particular stone. It would mitigate the race difficulties in the South and doubtless promote good feeling in the Philippines. Experience shows that the negro thrives and can work hard in the Philippines without discomfort. The natives are very friendly to them, and like them much better than the whites. Instead of looking upon them with contempt, they regard them as superior beings on account of their vastly superior physique. The insular government will have control of large areas of land, which could be allotted to negroes | ingly. as homesteads under proper conditions, and there would be no lack of employment upon the cotton, sugar and hemp plantations, to say nothing of the manufactories that are sure to spring up.

primaries and the control of the party mark is quite as h of and deep as the His creative genius was quite as fertile in prose, and in verse Harte had a vast deal more natural humor and delicate satiric quality; he was easy and spontaneous where Kipling was intense, eccentric, if not ob-scure. Take him all in all, we think our American Bret Harte was a man of more original creative literary genius than Kipling; a really greater humorist. Bret Harte was a literary hack all his days, but so, for that matter, is

Kipling, and so was Hawthorne. Haw thorne was a poorly paid literary hack until he made a hit with "The Scarlet Letter," but even that success would not have released him from the chains of literary servitude if his classmate, Franklin Pierce, had not been elected President in 1852. Pierce gave Hawthorne the consulship to Liverpool, and Buchanan continued it; but for this pecuniary endowment Hawthorne would his days. Hawthorne never did anything as good as "The Scarlet Letter." His genius culminated in that book, although he survived its production fifteen years.

Howells is a literary hack today, and so, for that matter, have been most of our notable men of letters. That is, they have kept on writing for the market long after it was clear that their best work had been done. To illustrate: Take Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; he could always find a market, a remunerative market, for his work long after he had passed his prime of literary production. His first notable poem was "Old Ironsides," published in 1830. He had a literary market until 1892, a the point. Even Washington shared in period of over sixty years. And yet in all this time he produced little of more permanent quality than the work of his first quarter century of authorship. His memorable poems are his "Last Leaf," "The Chambered Nautilus," "Under the Violets," "The Voiceless," "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline,' "Bill and Joe"-not a long record for sixty years. The truth is that genius in its youth emits its freshest, most original notes before it has any market mind. The note of genius was in the first work of Burns, Byron, Shelley, Keats, before they knew whether there was any market for their verse or not.

Oregon's timber resources have lately attracted the attention of practical millmen who have found in the depleted forest supply of Michigan and Wisconsin the necessity of expansion if they would continue in the lumber business. As a result, agents of some of the largest sawmill companies of the Middle Northwest have within a few years past looked over timber lands in various sections of the state, and have made from time to time some very large purchases. Having first cruised the lands carefully, they have bought understandingly. It may be surmised from a certain undercurrent of criticism that owners have not always sold as understand-Savannah. These lands have been sequestered by isolation so long that their

eminent men of the Republican party at the North denounced Jefferson Davis markable that a young, ardent man like Theodore Roosevelt should have estimated Davis historically as a man of the quality of Aaron Burr. Probably William McKinley twenty years ago estimated Jefferson Davis exactly as did Theodore Roosevelt, but a great many things have happened in twenty years. Death has removed the leading personages of the Civil War. A vast amount of historical material has been published which reflects honorably upon the actors on both sides to the great contest; a new generation has taken the place of the generation of the Civil War; a foreign war has summoned ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers and their sons to the defense of the old flag, and time, the great avenger, has made the sectional hate of the Civil War an outworn, threadbare creed for social life and political action. There is nothing singular in this. It has always been so. Memories of civil wars die hard. The

Jacobite quarrel lasted a century; it survived the cruel despotism of James II; it was not converted to reason by the wisdom of William III or by the domestic tranquillity of Anne and her successors. The best blood of Scotland was spent like water for the miserable pretender as late as 1746, nearly a century after the execution of Charles I. The brutality with which the Tories of the Revolution were treated after our independence is another illustration to this feeling of bitter partisan hate for these men. The large-minded men who were military leaders on both sides were the first to set the example of moderation and forbearance. The pollticians on both sides were the last to be converted to reasonableness.

President McKinley acted wisely in making the best use of his opportunity and summoning out of their retirement both the ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers. It is a matter for congratulation that two eminent Confederate veterans are upon the retired list of the War had not come, this extinction of old animosities could not have been long deferred, because the forces of

business and human self-interest are always too much for those of pure sentiment; the world in the long run is quite willing to let the dead past bury its dead. The politician on both sides had found out that the day for the invocation of the war "fetich" was over; he had found out that the negro problem at the South, whether its ultimate solution was wise or unwise, could only be solved by the South for itself. We have all learned these things; we have all obtained new light-President Mc-Kinley, President Roosevelt, everybody but perhaps the Catholic Archbishop of

-Chairman Foss, of the House naval sented in conjunction with the naval appropriation bill, points out that com-paratively few of our ships have any real fighting value. He declares that

ed a fund for the erection of a monument to the late General Wade Hamp ton. In peace and in war General Hampton was a type of Southern chivairy which stands for all that was best in the old South. Warmly beloved by all classes of his fellow-citizens, he will not long remain without a monument Army today. But, even if the Spanish that will commemorate the enduring virtues of his long life.

Where the Torture Began. Minneapolis Tribune.

It is true that there has been sup-pression of horrible details in the savage warfare of the Philippines. These are not pleasant reading and the censorship has been merciful. Now it seems to be

pressure upon captured spies and con-spirators to obtain evidence required to safeguard American lives. This is the mildest side of the hideous picture. It

are a commonplace of the warfare our troops have been sent half round the world to encounter. The cry for the stop-

men and women. The academic equ ment of the Kansas University is already excellent. The students can learn all that anybody need to know about physics, mathematics, history, polemics, etc. curriculum is good enough, and the faculty good enough to have made a con-stant demand for Kansas professors from Lawrence in the East.

be plain about it, what is needed in the Kansas University is an infusion of a more cosmopolitan spirit. The Kansans are as interesting and as able people as can be found on the big round globe, but it doesn't hurt them an atom to be brought into contact with influences which are allen from the temper and spirit of their own state. They make the best material for "blending" on the planet. The Kansas boy who goes to Yale or Harvard or Princeton and gets the point of view which is to be obtained at those institutions, and submits himself to the processes which add a certain grace to his positive and aggressive Western qual-ities, comes out of it about the finest product that can be thought of. It would seem as feasible and as

nomical to provide such advantages for the youth of Kansas in their own uni-versity as to send them away to obtain them, though, of course, nothing quite makes up for a complete change of environment.

No college president in the land even had a finer lot of material to work with than Chancellor Strong will find at Law-rence. He is indeed to be congratulated if he proposes the accomplishments of an experienced man of the world, the savoir experienced man of the world, the saveir faire of a large social experience and the ability to show the students a side of life which is usually not fully developed in a state as young as Kanses.

Untidy Streets and Disease.

Medical Record. The intelligent and well inform

tion of the community does not need to be told at this late day of the connection between dirty streets and the spread of infectious disease, but there seems to be no general appreciation of the pathogenic part that may be played by streets that are simply littered with refuse, but not appearing to the eye to be dirty in the ordinary sense of the word. On this ac-count we think the commissioner of street cleaning. Dr. Woodbury, did well to bring the matter forcibly forward in a re-cent address to the Civic Club. "In two sections of the city," he said, "the people throw shoes, olicioths and everything else right out on the streets. * * The people don't think, and as a consequence a grow-ing ground is afforded for the worst pas sible diseases. Four hundred and twelve sweepers are now on the sick report with bronchial discusses and phthisis because of the germs they have inhaled."

Refuse not only serves as a nidus for norbific organisms, but it also very great-

The Washington correspondents are dis posed to regard Congressman Sibley utburst of indignation against the Phi mildest side of the hideous picture. It is lincomplete without the companion stories of ambush and assassination, murder of unarmed prisoners, toriure of loyal natives; mutilation of the dead and carving to pieces of the wounded, which are a commonlace of the warfare our it from just that quarter. Mr. Sibley's moral and humane sense had not been very prominently in operation up to this very prominently in operation up to this very particular in his politics. He had undergone three separate changes in this respect within a meant meriod and a respect within a recent period, and all ways with an apparent object in view.

him. He speaks of the anti-beef trust agitation as "a great howl," and says the als never seem to realize how bad anything is until their stomachs are af-fected." Sneering at the dear people whom he has always loved and whose dinner pail he was so anxious should always be "full"! Is not the connection between a full dinner pail and a full stomach qui a ton anner pan alo a ton stoman quite close and direct? Go to, Mr. Bryan, you forget yourself and your own record, "Money is with me," he adde, "still the essential issue," which is not news, for he has succeeded in accumulating enough of it to enable him to build a \$20,000 house and touche here as for a third Prasiand lovely barn. As for a third Presi-dential nomination, he says: "I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904 under any conditions. Even should the Democracy in 1904 accept the Kansas

City platform as its platform, I should not be a candidate for the nomination? would be refuse to accept a nomination? That is the question which our own Shepard is trying to get Bryan to answer, but it is a safe bet that he will not suc-

Frank Stockton No Poet.

ceed.

Boston Transcript." The late Frank Stockton never could write a successful poem. In this connec-tion, the novelist frequently told a good story on himself. In his youth, in conjunction with his brother John, he wrote many poems with which he afflicted the editors of various Canadian periodicals. The effu-sions came back always. The editor of one sions came back always. The editor of one magazine was an especial target of the Stocktons, but as none of their poems were ever accepted, the brothers came to the conclusion that this editor had no conception of good poetry. To prove their bellef they hunted up and dispatched to him an ode little known from Milton. Within two days they received a check and a letter of thanks. "I came to the and a letter of thanks. "I came to the conclusion that that editor knew poetry when he saw it after all," Mr. Stockton used to say, "and gave up trying to write

Well Fixed for Diplomacy. Chicago Tribune.

In European countries, where the art of diplomacy has been developed beyond the rudiments, the qualifications of a man's wife are considered nearly as carefully as are his own in the consideration of his eligibility to a foreign post. This is because it is one of the first duties of a diplomat to further amity between his country and the one to which he is ac-credited. His wife, if a gracious hostess, can be of invaluable assistance to him in the performance of this duty. Mrs. the performance of this duty. Any Squires is a charming woman, accus-tomed to entertaining and the usages of the world. She could not fall to make a pleasing impression on the Cuban lead-ers, and after having dined with her they would be less apt to emit volcanic dia-tribes comparing the American eagle to a base bird of new.

Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution Not like you gave them! They are withering now, But something lingers of remembered grace-A touch, a tone-the beauty of your face. And waifs of dark locks clustering o'er your

Flowers.

"Fore heaven, 'tis something in this world of

a base bird of prey.

To make the second seco From all the terror of the works apart, And while the red thorn bruisses her dear breast, Hides it within the cloisters of her heart. Give me the violets and the lilies white; The lilies, with the languor, still and deep! Give me the dews that make the dalates white,

Getting Along Without It. Baltimore Sun.

There are infatuated protectionists-high tariff votaries gone daft-who imagine that the foreigner cannot live without American goods. Unquestionably the life of the man across the ocean is better worth living because he enjoys the products of American skill and industry. But in a pinch our foreign brother can manage to exist without the aid and consent of the United States. Not very long ago we barred Russian sugar from our markets. Prior to that time Russia had been buy ing American machinery and agricultural implements. The Russian Minster of Finance issued a decree increasing the duties on these articles. The Russian is now managing to get along without Amarican plows and machinery. He can buy both in England and in Germany

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

He-You would marry me if I had plenty of money? "But I would love you then."-Life. Mr. Westside-Is Briggs still paying attention to your sister? Eastside-Naw-they've Harry (fervently)-You are the only girl I ever lowed! Carrie-Heally! What a lot of fun you have abead of you!-Glasgow Evening Times. been married this two mont's!-Brooklyn Life

In His Line .- Mrs. Chestnut -- Mrs. Chesty's humhand designed her Spring hat. Mr. Chest-nut-Well, it's right in his line. He is an architect of skyscrapers.-Judge.

Bertha-And so Edith has made up with Fred? How did it happen? Constance-On, you see, it was the only way in which she could have another quarrel with him.-Boston Transcript Transcript.

A High Honor .- "Petersen says he's very susceptible to heat." "Susceptible! I should say he was! Why he bolds the medial for being the first man to be sunstruck in March. -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bobble's Reason.-Little Bobble-Willie Smith wanted to fight me, maw, an' I wouldn't do it. Froud Mother-That was perfectly right. Bobble, Little Bobble-You bet! I did fight with him wuncet an' he licked me .-- C Journal.

Journal. Table Supplied.-"You seem pleased whrm these racing automobiles come this way." In-terrogated the new boarder at the farinhouse. "Certainly!" responded the old boarder. "If it wasn't for them running over a hen once

Give me the violets and the lilies white; The lilies, with the languor, still and deep! Give me the dews that make the dalaies white, Give me the poppies that are fain of sleep. Give me the organist ... And let me think the skies-Arched in great blue, or darkening from above, in all their gloom-in all their mysteries-Hold uo name dearer than the name of Loyet

ly obstructs the nutomatic cleansing that the gutters are designed to accomplish, and it increases the difficulty of the sweeper's work. Reason for His Opposition. Boston Herald.

thought necessary to Democratic policy to drag out stories of execution of treach-erous guides and details of retailatory