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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair: warmer; north-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten m temperature, 40; pre-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1902

INESCAPABLE RESPONSIBILITY.

Upon every citizen rests the responsibility for the result of the election June 2, and the verdict then to be rendered which will interpret the attitude of Oregon toward the issues that confront the Nation. Are the purposes of the Republican party worth standing for? They are known of all men; they are reflected in the results of the past five years. What are the purposes of the Democratic party? And are they worth standing for? They are reminiscent of the distress of that time, not long past, at thought of which all men shudder, but which ended with defeat of the Bryanized Democracy. The purposes of the Simon fusionists, what do they stand for? What, but litle, narrow, selfish, revengeful, petty and factional politics?

Republicans throughout the state must know that what the Republican party of the country stands for is at stake in the election that is coming. The voice of Oregon is no unimportant factor. It comes at a time that gives it special significance to the country.

Candidates who stand before the people in a general election ought to repre-sent something. They ought to stand for a party and for a cause. Parties are an indispensable agency in repreeentative government. They who stand before the people in a general election, representing no party, having no policy or purposes in which any general body no party or through no party for anything that can be determined, fearing to adopt any party creed or policy lest they might allenate some whose support they seek-such are merely in the posttion of a faction or an aggregation of factions pursuing motives petty or personal, and little entitled to considera-

Such is the "fusion" movement in Multpomah County. Its authors dare not call themselves one thing or another. It is not a Democratic ticket, for is based on no principles or purposes of that party. So far as the Democratic party is concerned, it is a sacrifice of everything to a Simon alliance. what is the purpose of the remnants of the Simon faction? Ruin when they cannot rule. If not leadership, if not control and victory, at most revenge,

Here is a ticket, especially the Simor part of it, nominated by not more than three men, and handed out to be ratified by an assembly composed in part of Democrats, who, however, had abdicated their functions as members of the Democratic party and put themselves into an assembly of mongrei description, to which the last remnant of the Simon faction, self-appointed, had betaken themselves as "citizens." By this combination, authorized by nobody, emanating from darkness, of the ring ringy, a ticket is put forth which is said to have been "nominated by the people, not by a ring."

It is not possible to misunderstand, What sort of Republicans are they who join this effort to make Oregon a Democratic state?

Again, the inquiry is, Are the purposes of the Republican party worth standing for? Or is experience with Democratic policy and with the results

thereof so soon forgetten?
Take it on another basis. Oregon is faring well at the hands of the Republican party and the National Administration. Congress is giving attention to our wants. The river and harbor bill carries nearly everything we could ask. We are vitally interested in retention or Pacific commerce, just begun; depends on continuance of the folicy that has called it into existence. Are we to give all this up for a little petty scheme of factional politics, inspired by a narrow partisanship, in conjunction with mo-

tives of personal revenge? This is the nature of the present contest in Oregon. Is Oregon to adopt the larger ideas of the time and get ahead or sink back into petty, narrow, cheap said trifling politics, personal and factional? It deserves the earnest attention of every citizen of Oregon.

hold dominion in the air were abusing their prerogative in extending March weather far into May. It is sad to think of the wealth of cherry, peach and plum blossoms that fulfilled their mission by blooming and casting their petals. It now seems evident that the ult crop in these lines will be short over wide areas of the Willamette Valis further insured by every additional

cold southwest winds. However, half a crop of cherries is a big crop in Oregon, and with this assurance we must perforce be content. Plenty is not so bad, though abundance was desired.

THE FAIR SITE.

The lively interest that is being taken in the choice of the site of the Lewis and Clark Fair is gratifying as showing a genuine public interest in the succase of the Fair, that, when the proper time comes, may be depended upon to rise superior to the narrow personal interest of real estate holders and center upon the Exposition, whether it is lo cated upon the East Side or the West, to the northward on the Peninsula or southward toward Sellwood. To the extent that interest is taken in this matter there will be disappointment when the choice is made, but this will be temporary, and should not influence adversely the effort that will follow in making the Fair a credit to the State Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 of Oregon and the City of Portland, Tribune building, New York City; \$19-11-12 and grandly commemorative of the centribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith temnial which it will fitly celebrate, Special Accounts. Men, we are wont to say, are but

children of larger growth. Hence some expression of chagrin, of disappointment, and perhaps of ill-feeling, may be expected to follow the choice of this location. But just here is where the "larger growth" of men as individuals may reasonably be expected to appear. Disappointment, as represented in sulking or other manifestation of vexation, is childish; as shown in the power to rise above personal considerations it marks the "larger growth" which the well-worn adage proclaims. Upon one proposition all are agreed. The grounds chosen should combine utility and convenience to the greatest possible extent. That is to say, they should be readily convertible to the uses for which they are chosen, and accessible without un cessary loss of time in transit of visitors from the center of the city's business. These main points settled, the rest will follow. Every public-spirited citizen should make up his mind in advance of the selection of this site, to abide by the decision cheerfully, uphold all criticism of the choice as wholly useless, and therefore unwise, to the end United States, and they may do withthat all things may work together for

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

the good of a common cause.

A strike far-reaching in its consesences, and one that should be avoided by all conciliatory means on the part of both employes and employers that are at all compatible with justice, is the coal-miners' strike. The history of the industrial dissensions of the past ten years contains a no more unsatisfactory and disastrous chapter to all concerned, which includes a vast army of consumers, than that which gives in detail the events and the consequences of strikes and lockouts in the coal-producing regions.

It is conceded by the general public

that President Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor, and the excutive committees working with him, displayed great caution and moderation in matters leading up to and finally culminating in this strike, while employers' agents of National reputation as sound business men from time to time dealt with the matters at issue in a careful and conciliatory spirit. the strike is on, a lockout has followed in some of the mines, and the battle of the contending elements promises to

It is evident that this industrial war a question in which the public has deep interest and concern, since it mences the prosperity which extends far beyond the coal region into the industrial life of the Nation, its convenience and its prosperity. There is nothing this kind. The strike will doubtless be a long one. If it succeeds it will require many months of hard labor to make up for the loss in wages. If it fails no body will even be ultimately benefited, while the enormous and far-reaching osses will bear heavily upon various industries, not alone in the mining regions, but in a much wider field of uman endeavor. The operators and the railroads may repair their losses in me by increased production and an added tax upon consumers, but the loss n wages is irreparable. That is to say, the miners and their families will bear the chief burden, and the coal-consum-

That there is a real grievance behind a strike of this nature cannot be doubt ed. That, growing by what it feeds upon-agitation, injustice and stubornness-unreason follows in the train of grievance is no doubt true. And, since it is also true that a strike in a great industry that bears so close a relation to business, trade and home as does the anthracite coal industry quickly assumes the proportions of a calamity, such a strike should be by all possible means avoided through mutual concessions in the beginning, which in the end must be made. That this is not done proves that with all their getting in the great school of experience men have failed to get an understanding of each other; that through the open causeway of human nature and corela tive interests they are not yet able at all times to reach the goal of harmony, at which alone employer and employe can rest in security and mutual good feeling.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF A HALF CENTURY.

The progress that was made in manu facturing in the last half of the nine-teenth century—that is, from 1850 to 1900, inclusive—is shown in a census bulletin recently issued. This presentment makes quite interesting reading of its class, being an epitome of the the Philippine Islands. Expansion of industrial growth of a period the most wonderful in every respect, in the world's history. According to the most careful summary that it was possible to make, the number of wage-carners in the time covered was multiplied by 5%, product by 13. That is to say, the increase of product was greater than the increase of wages, and the increase of wages was nearly twice as great as the increase of wage-earners. Being further elaborated, it shows the development of machinery within the half century, since by no other means could the apparent value of the wage-earner's product have increased from \$1.065 in 1850 to \$2.451 in 1300. If this is true-and great poins have been taken to make the estimates at least approximate to facts-the workman in a factory, rep-, resenting the average of all workmen, now turns out a product 2 1-3 times as 1, 1900. The Boers have no base, no real valuable as that which his predecessor of fifty years ago turned out. When we insider that all sorts of manufactures ley-a prospect the fulfillment of which are included in this stupendous average, and since the market value of very

less than in 1850, this general result is

surprising. The one fact brought out distinctly as the leading element in this summing up is that this progress is due to machinery as auxiliary to the wage-earn er's endeavor. Men in one vast department of our industrial life make the machines; men in other departments operate them, assuring a more valuable and at the same time a lower-priced product and a much more abundant one, Further than this, this interesting bulletin presents a table of the growth of our manufactures by decades and in detail that is well worth scanning. Thus it is shown that the rate of increase in the number of establishments, in their capital, in wages, in the number of workmen, was kmaller between 1870 and 1880 than during any other decade of the five covered, while in almost every respect the most rapid rate of increase was noted in the decade following, from 1880 to 1890. The stagnation of the first half of the next decade and the slow recuperation of industry during the second half are matters of common knowledge. For these reasons the results of the business of the decade ending with 1890 did not become apparent until within the last few years of the century, when the tremendous industrial equipment of the country was

magnetized into life. Perhaps the most interesting fact in this presentment is that which shows that the immense gains in manufac-turing industry have gone largely into wages. The story is told in the statement that the increase in wages was nearly double the increase in the number of wage-carners. Beyond this it is not necessary to explore in order to understand why the skilled American workman and the products of his hands lead the world.

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.

A correspondent asks The Oregonian: "If we have the right to sell supplies to a belligerent in our own territory, why not in theirs?" The citizens of the United States have a right to do within ever they may legally do within the out the domain of the United States only that which the powers that be in a foreign country choose to permit. The citizens of the United States may sell supplies to either belligerent-subject, of course, to risk of capture and confiscation—but the citizens of the United States may not fit out a vessel of war in this country and enlist men to be employed against a friendly power. Our right to sell to either belligerent as a matter of private traffic is, of course, safe enough in our own territory; but our success in selling supplies outside of our own country would be like the success of smugglers. Our Government does not pretend to protect the private traffic with either belligerent beyond buys the goods takes his risk on their delivery.

The British merchants could sellgoods to either belligerent during our Civil War, but whether the Southern belligerent ever got his goods depended on the ability of the blockade-runner to escape capture by the cruisers of the Africa, and the United States finds in enemy or his blockading fleet. We have our own neutrality laws, and enforce them, but we do not protect private of the Boers is that of stubborn chiltraffic with either belligerent outside dren untutored in the value of scouting of our own domain. The private American trader must take care of his own ventures beyond the United States. No dren schooled in treachery, but ignorant man may be enlisted in this country to fight a friendly power, but if an American citizen chooses he may go abroad and enter the service of another government to fight a friendly power. Horses and mules are contraband of war, but either Boer or Briton upon the high seas by the wrong belligerent, they are, of course, subject to the case may be.

The British shipments would, course, incur no risk, for the Boers Switzerland. It is the misfortune, not of possibility, may prolong it, the fault, of the Boers that they have no navy; but that is no reason why the citizens of the United States may not under our laws sell horses and mules to persons for shipment to South Africa. The Boers can buy horses and mules of our people today, and the only reason why they do not buy them is cause they cannot hope to deliver them. The British buy them because they can deliver them. During our Civil War both belligerents bought in the first year of the war arms in foreign countries. The North bought Enfield rifles of Great Britain, and the South bought Whitworth rifles, Whitworth and Brooke guns. The guns sold to the Government of the United States were easily delivered, because the Confederacy at that time had no navy, but the arms and military supplies sold to the Southern Confederacy had to run the risk of capture by our blockading fleet and cruisers. An American citizen might run the risk of trying to trade to both belligerents, but he would trade at his own risk, with, of course, the chance of being ground to death between two hostile camps

As to what is contraband of war, that is a very indefinite question. The French proclaimed rice contraband of war when they were fighting China some 20 years ago, and if France and Russia should go to war with England doubtless they would proclaim breadstuffs contraband of war at the risk of the possible interference of the United States to protect her export trade in food products from ruin. The United States Government permits traffic with either belligerent, but the American trader delivers his goods in a foreign country at his own risk. If they are eized on the high seas by the wrong belligerent and condemned by an admirally court as contraband of war, the American trader must pocket his loss. In our Civil War the smuggling of qui nine and other important medical supplies to the Southern Confederacy caused the expulsion of a host of Northern traders from the lines of General Grant. The British trader could sell anything in line of military supplies to the South from British dominions, but he had to make his delivery at his own risk. If we captured his cargo and condemned it as contraband of war, he had

to pocket his loss. The same correspondent inquires why our press dispatches allude to the Transvaal as Transvaal Colony while the war is yet undecided. The Transvaal was proclaimed a part of the British Empire by Lord Roberts, September government; they are only waging a guerrilla warfare; the capital and all the chief towns of the Transvaal, its raffroads, its mines, are all in British is further insured by every additional and since the market value of very possession; the fate of the war is really day of cloudy, showery weather and many manufactured articles is much decided, although all resistance has not

yet ceased; legally and technically the Transvaal is become a British posses-

Secretary Shaw bids fair to be the most popular member of the Roosevelt Administration, especially with American women returning from abroad. He has given directions that are expected to infuse a new spirit of courtesy into the Custom-House service by which of-tensive and overminute methods of baggage inspection will be avoided. These methods have for years annoyed the traveling public in a degree out of all proportion to the amount of revenue which they have been instrumental in collecting through uncovering attempted frauds upon the Government. It is held, and very properly, that the law ought not to concern itself with trifies. While officers should be vigilant in preventing smuggling, they should deal reasonably with the average passenger, who' while he has no intention of defrauding the Government, has an intense desire to protect his baggage from ruthless and sometimes rulnous handling. The former policy has been to treat all travelers as dishonest until proven otherwise; the new policy is to treat all as honest until evidences to defraud are shown. It remains to be seen whether the average trans-Atlantic traveler is worthy of the confidence thus reposed in his or her honorable, dealing with the Government. The customs receipts for the first quarter of the new fiscal year in the principal Atlantic ports will probably decide whether or not the traveling public is deserving of the magnanimity shown by Secretary Shaw in this matter,

From the State Department today May 20, notices identical in language will be sent to all United States Ambassadors and Ministers residing abroad, announcing the termination on that date of the military occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States Government, Supplemental to this announcement will be the statement that Tomas Estrada Palma has been duly installed President of Cuba." the domain of the United States what- There will be no invitation on our part to the nations to recognize the new republic, but it is expected that they will of their own volition accept the fact of Cuban independence and follow the example of the United States by sending to the island a Minister resident, staff of Legation and Consuls. This will, no doubt, follow in due time the inauguration of President Palms, which will take place today. Whatever the political future of the island may be, it is certain that the United States Government has discharged a delicate and difficult tack in Cuba with honor and resigned it with dignity.

In his budget speech last month Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, declared as preliminary to the presentment of his estiour own domain. The belligerent that mates that "war is a costly thing to wage and a costly thing to terminate." This is perhaps truer now than in any other period of the world's history, because of the more costly enginery employed in waging war, and of the character of the people against whom it is waged. Great Britain finds in South the Philippines, a war costly to wage and costly to terminate. The resistance the necessity of yielding the resistance of the Filipinos is again that of chilof the first principles of liberty, the blessings of which they scout while filling the air with clamor for their at-

The Dutch crisis has passed for the resent, and the subjects of Queen Wilmay buy them in this country; but | helmina, who have a genuine affection when these horses and mules are found for her, may indulge in the hope that she will be spared to them for many years. Her recovery may not settle forcible seizure by Briton or Boer, as forever the disputed succession to her throne, but it will settle it for her lifetime at least. Her death, it was feared, would disturb the peace of Europe; her have no navy any more than has life, judged from the same standpoint

> "It ain't such a thundering sight of fun when you come to light," was Dartus Green's only objection to flying, and the pertinence of the observation has never been surpassed even in these days of airships. The one unconquerable thing that stands in the way of aerial pavigation is the mortal peril of the occasional accident.

Minneapolis Tribune There has been no more shameful spisode in cent American history than the attack on the honor of the American Army by a lot of tin-horn Senators, who thought they saw a way to make political capital. These are beginning to hear from the country, and, dull to sense of shame and honor as they are, they begin to realize that they have made a mistake. The assault on the Army is weakening, even before the Republicans, who should have met it boldly at the beginning, had been aroused to their duty by the same popular message. It must be said that nobody in the American Government, in either party or in any branch of it, has come out of this affair with much credit. The War Department also is overwhelmed with protests from the late volunteer troops, who feel that their branch of the service is dishonored by the testimony of witnesses betion to these precious witnesses, who have been playing a part less respectable, because less dangerous, than that of the few American deserters to the ladrones in the Philippines. The Senate committee has scraped the with a garbage rake for soum and riff-raff of the American volunteers, which would help the Democratic party to votes, by slandering the service they had left. ;

The singularly small result of willing witduct of the Army in the Philippines, but of the general satisfaction of the troops with the conditions of their service. Out of more than 30,000 volunteers, the Senste committee has tound barely a dozen disgruntled enough to do its dirty work. The episode is nearly over now, but it made a bad smell while it lasted,

Hindon Obituary Notice. Seth Ram Das, the premier banker of Pattala, is no more. Poor soul! he was destined to fall a prey to his own wound-ed susceptibilities. A man of high posi-tion and of the venerable age of 70, with tion and of the venerable age of 70, with an immaculate character and an unspotted name. known for his large-heartedness and charity, Seth Ram Das was a unique figure in the native society of, Patiala, and his death has caused a gap which can hardly be filled up. The Seth was arrested by the Patiala police among those ill-fated Chaudharies who were dragged by the Durbar to undergo the indignities and sufferings of confirmed sedition mongers. He foit all this keenty, and, seeing that the evening of his life was so clouded and begirt all round with hualliation apd diagrace, hie heart sank and clouded and begirt all round with humilia-tion and diagrace, his heart sank and eventually failed, like a deserted castle, which comes tumbling down to ground for want of an inmate. As one muses over this grand ruin, in valn he seeks to trace this untimely decay to any dis-ease or infirmity, for the "canker" had been preying all the while on his vital parts, and the poor Seth died of broken

SEATTLE AND THE BULGE.

San Francisco Call. San Francisco has not indicated any fear of jealousy of Seattle and her growing trade. The frequent statement of its percentage of increase has caused no disulet here, because starting at zero any trade must be stated at once in hundreds

of per cent increase;
But Scattle pays this city the compliment of constantly attacking its primacy in commerce showing its mislocation,

lack of facilities and its forlorn situation generally. The last demonstration of this kind is rather interesting. The Post-Intelligencer graces its pages with a map of the globe, embracing the hemisphere from about Winnemucea to Borneo. Across this is drawn Hogarth's line of beauty. a curve that starts at the Anaconda copper mine, crosses the Siskiyou Moun tains, piunges into the Pacific half-way between Scattle and San Francisco, and goes whizzing across the ocean to New Guines. This is called "The Great Circle dividing the globe into trade hemi-spheres." All the trade north of it beings to Seattle. That city has filed a caveat on it. The trade south of it is given to San Francisco, and consists of the commerce of the Society Islands, Ha-

wail, a small piece of New Guinea and a few miles of the coast of Australia. It is a most depressing circle, and is quite enough to cause a fall in real estate in this city. It is introduced with the statement that "the bulge of the carth favors Puget Sound," and gives Seattle the bulge on San Francisco. Looking at the formidable and admonitory chart, one wonders at the self-denial of our enter-prising neighbor. While inventing trade circles and stringing them around the planet like seams on a baseball, this por-tentious line might as well have been thrown over San Francisco with the statement that it compels us to go to Seattle to do our shopping.

After all, it is not worthy the com-mercial dignity of that enterprising city. If a circle artist should draw his pencil through the Atlantic Ocean, the sort of a line would locate all the trade of the Atlantic seaboard with Europe at Portland, Me., leaving New York a small peck made by a small fly in an idle mo

It is that sort of theoretical greatness which has been used by the boom cities. Fort Scott, Kan., tried to alarm the world by publishing a map showing that town to be in the center of the earth. But immediately the town of Hutchinson issued a map proving that it was the center of the planet. Then many other towns made the discovery that the horizon is a perfect circle around any given point of the globe, and that every place is the center of the earth. Then every-body breathed easier, and as the town of Hutchinson had extensive and profitable salt wells, it immediately proceeded to outrun and outgrow Fort Scott, and the latter has only a few miles of lot stakes to show for the advantages of its central

Trade depends upon something besides geography and imaginary commercial ck-cles. The trade centers of Europe have shifted many times, and may shift again. Wisby, in the far and frozen North, once controlled the trade of that hemisphere, and so did Venice, and after her Genos, soft and clement South. Then It passed the Pillars of Hercules to the Low Countries, and finally crossed the chan-nel to the British Isles.

The immediate presence of production and consumption is a factor in centering trade. The friction of exchange deposits the profit of commerce, The enormous and varied production of California is the stable quality in the commerce of San Prancisco. Trade that merely passes through a place from a distant point of roduction to a distant point of exchange witch circles that used to ferrify the same date: superstitious, is an advantage shared Our troops qually by Bitter Creek, Medicine Bow. Puyallup, Walla Walla and every station on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern through which trains pass carrying freight to a far-away point of exchange. Of course, the exchange made on Puget Sound will increase with local popula-tion and production, and they will con-tribute to local profit and to the growth of Seattle. But San Francisco, in the lush abundance of production in Califor-nia, from resources that are only scratched superficially, feels no fear of her own future and no jealousy of the future of Seattle.

Why Nixon Retired

New York, May 14.—In connection with Mr. Nixon's retirement his friends told a story today that Mr. Nixon, whose eputation for integrity never was ques tioned by those who knew him, was re-peatedly, after affiliating himself with Tammany, subjected to indignities by people who thought that he could be bribed. One of these was an attempt to get him to change the specifications for the steel for the Williamsburg bridge by the payment to Mr. Nixon of \$100,000 in cash, or its equivalent. He indignantly spurned the proffer, and was with diffi-culty restrained from assaulting the man man who tried to bribe him.

An old classmate at Annapolis, it is said, was chosen to do the "dirty" work. He called on Mr. Nixon at his home and during the evening conversation drifted quite naturally to the bridge contract and the kind of steel that was to go into the structure. Mr. Nixon's old classmate proposed to him that a certain grade of steel would answer all purposes for the bridge, and that if Chief Engineer Buck could be overruled it would be either directly or indirectly worth \$100,000 to Mr.

Springing to his feet Mr. Nixon is alleged to have said: "---," calling him by name, "you have insulted me. I never thought you would think me capable of taking a bribe. I ought to knock you down. I'll let the insult go because it may be that you are under the influence of liquor and don't know what you have said." Then the old friends parted enc-

when asked about it, but he would not

specify.

That was not the only occasion when Mr. Nixon, because of his Croker affiliations, was "approached" by men with unworthy motives. It is believed to have been a steadily increasing accumulation of these exceedingly mortifying experi-ences-mortifying to an honest man like Mr. Nixon-that made him absolutely disgusted with his political experiment as leader of a corrupt organization.

Chicago Inter Ocean

ponents of the Nicaragua Canal justed that the eruption of Mount Pelee makes it necessary to postpone all isthmian canal legislation indefinitely. They contend that in the fact of the terrible upheaval at Martinique it would be unwise to pass or attempt to pass the licaragua Canal bill at this session of Congress. Four years ago the Pacific railway lob-

by wanted information, and canal legis-lation was delayed. Two years ago the Clayton-Bulwer treaty threw the railway obbyists into a papic, and again there was delay.
When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was

removed, the Panama scheme was exploited. This having ceased to interest the American people, the opponents of any isthmian canal turn to the volcanic eruption in Martinique for aid.

The lake region of Nicaragua has nevel been disturbed by volcanic eruptions, and the route of the proposed canal, including Lake Nicaragua, is as it was when first explored, 60 years ago. Besides, Mount Pelee and the Nicaragua route are farther apart than Vesuvius and the Manchester ship canal.

The gentlemen of the anti-canal lobby should study the map. Then they might avoid making themselves ridiculars.

PUSILLANIMOUS CARMACK.

New York Commercial Advertiser, What was the motive which impelled Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, to apologize to the Senate for his language in de bate toward everybody who is in any way concerned with carrying forward the Administration's policy in the Philippines' There was nothing unusual about that language in the mouth of a man engaged in the agitation of which Mr. Carmack is one of the leaders. He called General Smith a "bloody old geoundrel, murderer and butcher," General Funston "a deliber-ate, willful and meliclous liar," and said of Republicans in general that they were guilty of "devilish impudence." and of one of them, Senator Dolliver, that "so far as his argument is concerned he might just as well have been swinging from his prchensile tail from a leafy bough." This is blackguardism, of course, but it is the ordinary "anti" language of debate and exposition. Mr. Carmsck had used even more unusual language a few days earlier. The speech for which he apologized was delivered on May 8, yet on April 25 he said in the Senate, in reference to President Roosevelt's speech at Charleston

The President must not be judged in his mo ments of oratorical ferocity or when the frenzy of battle is in his blood. He is not vindictive, but simply strenuous, and he resembles in his habits of speech a certain Tennesseean's horse, of which it was said that running away was his natural calr. his natural gait.

In the same speech Mr. Carmack said of General Funston:

He is the jayhawker Brigadier from th He is the jayhawker Reigadler from the wind-swept plains, the mightlest Samson that ever wielded the jawbone of an ass as a weapon of war. . If men are to be hanged without regard to law for speaking words calculated to incite insurrection, the first neck to feel the strangling clutch of the samped rope should be the heroic guilet of Funaton. That is regulation "anti" language, as

we shall show by abundant citations from the highest authorities. Senator Rawlins, of Utah, arose in the Senate on April 29 to explain that he had been misreported when he was represented as having, in a General on it. previous speech, called General Chaffee a "dastard villain," and then said:

Did Chaffee, alone, unalded, in coldness and rutality, and in savage and unrelenting disre-ard of every humane sentiment or possibility f human suffering, conceive this intquitous scheme? Whence-from what diabolical source— was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the dastard villain who has thus brought dishonor upon he American name and the American people On the same day Senator Teller declared:

This Government cannot escape the condem nation of the world and of every right-think-ing man for this miserable, wicked attempt to compel these people to accept our Government whether they desired it or not. On the same day also the regular re-

age:

that the disease and great mortality among the natives of Batangas Province has been caused by the laying wasts of the province by war. Crops had been destroyed and the in-habitants had been confronted almost by a condition of famine. These citations give an accurate idea of

the regular style of language used by the allies of the "antis" in the Senate. Whence comes the inspiration? Why, from the chief "anti" organ itself. It is the plain, literal truth that the Senators from the far West and South have shown more restraint in their assaults upon the officers of the Government at Washington and in the Philippines than the "anti" organ has. Witness the following, directed against Secretary Root, in the Evening

The War Department, as we see by the evidence extracted from it about corruption in the transport service, and by the other official proofs of barbarities in the Philippines, which It was keeping dark, will hush up everything if it can. But Congress and the press must not let any of these evil deeds be covered up. deposits no, profit in transit. The advan-tage claimed for Seattle, and proved by a great circle that has no more sub-stantial existence and influence than the

Our troops in the Island of Samar have been pursuing a policy of wholesale and deliberate murder. They have made of their war simply "the hired assassin's trade." And the following from the same paper

on April II against both Secretary Root and Governor Taft:

Secretary Root and Governor Taft come very badly out of this affair of keeping back vital held are terribly damaging, but the fact of withholding them is almost more damaging. It is not simply that it argues a lack of can-dor; it is very nearly a breach of faith.

The document is one which should have been instantly turned over to that committee of in-Instantly turned ever to that committee of in-quiry, and given to every American to read and ponder. But what was done with 117 Why, Governor Taft concealed it, Secretary Root pigeon-holed it, and nothing but the indiscretion of General Miles gave the public a hint that such a tell-fule report was in existence. This is, to our mind, almost an impeachable offense, it is to treat Congress and the people with contempt. It casts in-evitable suspicion on every statement of the case that Secretary Root may make. What cards is he still keeping under the table? Those charges were made in reference

Those charges were made in reference to the Gardener report, and were untrue, Governor Taft did not "conceal" it, and Secretary Root did not "pigeon-hole" it. It was sent to General Chaffee for inves-tigation because it was on its face a hearsay assault upon the Army, as it has since been shown to be. Ten days later, when Governor Taft and Secretary Root had made public the truth about their pro-seedings with the Gardener report, the Evening Post, April 21, never having withdrawn fts first calumnies upon these officials, added a new one as follows:

There can be no question that the War De-partment has been seriously discredited by the recent revelations of the manner in which it so long deceived the country regarding the question of torture by our troops in the Phil-

lowed three days later, April 24, with one like unto it:

The attitude of the War Department and of The attitude of the war Department and or the Army until a few days ago was that there had been no cruelty, and that soldiers who said there had been were liars. Now that it is impossible to cover the matter up longer, the disposition is to claim that cruelty was necessary, and that only white-livered people-would

object to it.

Now compare the following refined and gentlemanly allusion to General Functon in the Evening Post of April 26 with those of Senators Rawlins, Carmack and others in the Senate, and see how perfectly it incides with them:

coincides with them:

What is General Funston to do with his mouth since the President ordered nim to stop talking? A man with the Funston type of mouth evidently cannot long restrict it to the single purpose of eating. Surely he will not went the gas which the President has just inserted when he can escape the, necessity of behaving like an officer and a gentleman by the simple act of resigning his position.

Highland Mary.

Robert Burns.

Ye banks and brace and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never dramife!
There simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the langest tarry;
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk, How rich the hawthorn's blossom, How rich the hardy a constant abade I class'd her to my bosom! The golden bours on angel wings Fiew o'er me and my dearie; For dear to me as light and life Was my sweet Highland Mary.

WI' mony a vow and look'd embrace Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet sgain,
We tore oursels asunder;
But, Ohi fell Death's untimely frost,
That nipt my-flower sas early!
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

O pale, pale now, those rosy lips, I aft has kins'd sas fondly! And closed for aye the sparkling glance That dwell on me sas kindly; and modifiering now in silent dust That heart that lo'ed me dearly! But still within my boson's oors what! "- my Stabland Mary,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What a short Summer we had! Those of us who are still alive have reason to be thankful.

There are other reasons for not living

in Texas beside ex-Governor Hogg. A speechless politician might be a val-

table addition to modern inventions. Curious that oratory and brass bands

hould be needed to get the silent vote. The powers began to quarrel over Wilhelmina's possessions too soon. She heard about it, and got well.

San Francisco has been shocked by an earthquake, It takes an earthquake to shock San Francisco. E. H. Harriman has bought another

railroad, probably for a birthday present for some second cousin. Nebraska reports a volcano, Some

states can't be anything but imitators, no matter how hard they try. Cuba now has an opportunity to frame

a constitution that will mean whatever any party hereafter chooses to make It. The difference between J. P. Morgan and the Count of Monte Cristo is that the

Count only thought be owned the earth

Kipling says that America has the dear-

cet little army in the world. Events have proved, however, that it is worth all it cost. The American troops are almost as long in withdrawing from Cuba as the British

forces are in withdrawing from the Transvaul. If the camera trust will only put its product beyond the reach of the flend, the President ought not to set the Attorney-

The young King of Spain is already a target for anarchists, If his mother doesn't keep her eye on him he is likely to drop the scepter and run.

The new Secretary of the Navy says that naval officers should go to sea once in a while. If this plan is carried out it will prove disastrous to the controversies which form part of the attractions of Washington.

"Paul Leicester Ford," says the Philaelphia Record, "was quite a familiar figure in Philadelphia when he was gathering material for his biographical works dealing with the lives of Washington and Franklin. Much of his research was accomplished in the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, and there he delved into musty documents early and late, sceming indefatigable in his labors. He had a little desk reserved for his own use on the Thirteenth-street side of the building, where the light was best, and there the pathetic but eager figure of the little hunchback could be seen every day for several weeks, poring over the records and copying notes with an apparently tireless energy. He lived very quietly here, and made few friends, but many frequenters of the Historical Society's building will recall the crouched-up little man working away in the corner."

Miss Christine Ross, of New York, is the only woman in that city, if not in the United States, who has held the office of certified public accountant. She was the first woman to attempt the examinations for the place. She was second on the list of candidates, being only sixtenths of a point below the mark received by the most successful competitor. When saked about her duties, Miss Ross said to a reporter: "People, principally women, send for me from all around to straighten their accounts. Charitable organizations which are managed by women are am more helpless than the average young s slety woman' who, from all sorts of good motives and kindly intentions, attempts t keep the church diet, kitchen or day nursery books. If she chould turn her ac counts into a crock, heat them thorough and bake them in an oven for 30 minute the treatment would be about as sensible as that which wey ordinarily receive."

Oklahoma's Advancement. Chicago Record-Herald.

If there has hitherto been any doubt to Oklahoma's right to statehood, is should now disappear forever. Civilization follows the college yell. Where the tion follows the college yell. college yell is never heard it may be up wise to let the territorial form of government wise to let the territorial form of government be dropped; but there never can be any question as to the presence of advanced thought where the college yell echoes and re-echoes through the land. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Medical College has just adopted the following official yell: ficial yell:

Oh, we are the students of the A. M. C.1 Ki! Yi! Ki! Ye! Kil Yil Kil Te!
The wearers of the black and the orange wa,
Rip Zip! Hooray!
We haven't any great excess of cash!
Yell A. M. C.!
And that's why we don't do anything rash!
O. K. L. A.

O. K. L. A.

The Win! Hooray! Hooray!

Ri Yil Ki Yel Rip Zipi Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Yell A. M. C.! O. K. L. A.! O. K. L. A.! Yell A. M. C. O. R. L. A. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. Cklahoma come right into the sisterhood. With this yell to her credit, her culture can no longer he disputed, and the justice of her claim for the benefits and justice of her claim for the benefits and privileges of statehood is gloriously dem onstrated.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

re News.

Bella-He said his ears burned awfully last night. Stella-Well, I'm sure he's got ears to burn.—Yonkers Statesman. The Rival.—'Dr. Breakum advised me to go to a warmer climate." "He sends most of his patients there."—Detroit Free Press.

He—You promised to be my pupil and learn to love me. "But it makes such a difference when your heart isn't in your work."—Life.

More Evidence.—"There is nothing so sweet as the sound, of her voice," declared the young lover. "She seems to think so," put in the jealous lady.—Battimore American.

He—You are worth your weight in cold does

jealous lady.—Baltimore American.

He—You are worth your weight in gold, dear. She—Oh, that's old; give me somethiog new. "What shall it be?" "Say I'm worth my weight in beef.—Youkers Statesman.—Often the Case.—"They say his wife drove him to drink." "Perhaps she did, but from what I know of him I think he would have been awfully disappointed if she hadn't."—Chicago Post.

cago Post.

Gullty.—'Do you know anything about hypnotisen?' asked the girl in the pink watst.

'Wall.' replied the fluffy-hafred maid, as she held up her left hand to display a sporkling solitarity to better advantage, "you can judge for yourseif.'—Chicago Dally News.

Willy—I met our new minister on my way to Sunday school, manima, and he asked me I ever played marbles on Sunday. Mother-H'm! And what did you say to that? Willy-I said, "Get thee behind me, Satani" and walked right off and left him.—Tit-Bits.

Amenities of the Game.—Mr. Meddleton is the "amateur athletes" exhibition)—I say, His by, we'd better put a natural fool on first base He might accidentally catch the ball sometimes. Mr. Bixby (amiably)—Oh, very will, I'll exchange places with you, sir.—Judge.

Discouraging.—The Messenger Boy—Well, tow Discouraging.—The Messenger Boy-Weil, but you is a constant of the Messenger Boy-Weil, but you like mercantile life? The Office-boy-de boss don't give me any encouragement has Messenger Boy-How is dat! The Off Boy-Why, he never gives me a look when workin'; but just as soon as I start ter lost hit, he's Johnny-on-de-spot wit' his eagle of Puck.