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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to rature, 59; minimum, 45; precipitation, 0.33 TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with robably occasional light showers. Warmer,

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 31.

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Little remains to be said about the election, and of the duty of the voter has not, nor can it have, any interest in the result beyond that which be-Heves that it is better for the country that the general policy and general purposes of the Republican party shall prevail than that Democratic policy and purposes shall be substituted for them. This is the main question. It is the only question. Of the opposing tickets the general personnel is very similar. As to individuals, whether one man or another shall be elected, there is little difference. But it will make a great deal of difference what choice Oregon shall make between the two main partics-that is to say, on what the parties stand for, before the country.

A vote for the Republican ticket on Monday will be a vote to uphold the policy that was established by the Republican party, after the election of 1896. In contradistinction to the policy that had prevailed some years before than his cheery smile and pleasant that time, when all the energies of the word, and to his family the priceless haste to Salem, appearing before comcountry were paralyzed and no man knew what the future would be. The result of the election of 1896, confirmed by that of 1900, placed the country on a basis of prosperity broader and higher than it had ever known. It stands there today. Should the policy that has produced these results be interrupted? Business has no confidence in the Democratic party. From experience already had this is demonstrated too well to require demonstration again.

gon's position as a Pacific State that the significance of this election appeals to her. Never till now has there been real hope of Pacific commerce. Through fortune of opportunity we have acquired an incomparable position in the Orient. It is a position superior to that held by any other of the great nations of the world-though all have striven and still are striving to establish themselves there. For development of Pacinc commerce we have opportunities now, which, if pursued as they should be, will make our commerce the dominant commerce of this greatest of oceans. It is not too much to say that we may convert this greatest of oceans into an American lake. Can you conceive what this means to our American Pacific scaboard states? Now it cannot be questioned that the policy of one of our political parties tends more strongly to this development than the policy of the other. The Democratic party looks with unfriendly eye on the means that have been taken to establish the influence and power of our country in the Pacific and in the Orient. It opposed the acquisition of Hawaii. It urges us to abandon the Philippines. It is unfriendly to the policy of National expansion. It attacks in Congress the measures taken to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in the new possessions. "Scuttle" is its policy. It rages against our Army-officers and soldiers engaged in this difficult and trying service. It says they are throttling liberty. It denounces them as minions of despotism. Why is all this? Simply because a bankrupt party is on hunt for political issues. It slanders the country, and would strangle the development that is opening before it merely that it might find ground, as it hopes for recovery of political power.

In this policy it may, indeed, mistake, It comes to pass that on this subject Oregon is to be first to speak; and Oregon is a Pacific State. While it has its share in the honor and greatness of the country, it has-more than any Atlantic State can have—an interest in the policy that stands for development of Pacific commerce. Here is a ques tion that should appeal to our public spirit, if anything could. No opportunity like this ever hitherto has been offered us. Commercial growth does not come by chance. It comes through use of opportunities. Oregon should stand is created here by the officials elected hibitory law and maintains it today on

growth which opens before her.

Against this opportunity we have the stand of sundry little men who are contending for little offices, and sundry other little men who are filled with a vengeful spirit and are working to "get Its acts. even." Why not disregard all such and stand broadly for the broad policy that will make a great country greater and in particular on Oregon confer mighty benefits?

A united Republican vote next Monday will give not less than 12,000 majority. How many Republicans are going to forget or overlook the fact that great things are involved in this election, and, forgetting or overlooking this fact, allow themselves to be governed by petty personal motives and devote themselves to private revenges?

To assert that the Republican ticket is not composed of as good material as the ticket of the opposition is silly and ridiculous. The men, as men, are all about alike. It is what the parties stand for that should control the election. Here is a situation never before presented in an election in our state. If Oregon shall announce her indifference to the opportunities of Pacific commerce; if she shall declare her willingness to throw away our position in the Orient; if she shall tell the country to abandon the Philippine Islands, give up the effort to extend our influence over the Pacific and bring its trade under our dominion-if Oregon, a Pacific State, shall announce this as her decision, the East must be expected to accept it. Other states, to whom the benefits are not so apparent, cannot be expected to stand for this great policy of Pacific development, if Oregon do not. For those who desire the growth and progress of our state, here is a crisis of her history. A Democratic victory in Oregon-election of a Democratic Governor, if it should go no further-would give us a setback before the country; it would give a setback to that policy upon which the future of Oregon as a Pacific State so largely depends.

If The Oregonian dwells upon this subject it is because The Oregonian feels how paramount it is. It would set forth the importance of this subtherewith. As for The Oregonian, it ject, with all the force it can command, against the narrow little personal contentions and motives of selfishness and longs to our common citizenship. It be- revenge that have so largely monopolized attention throughout Oregon during the past two months. Let us get on higher ground.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

It is a kindly fate that takes off instantly, without guffering to himself and long distress to his family, the man of three-score years and ten whose work is done, who is ready to go, whose book of life is full of kindly deeds and happy memories left behind, whose appointed lot has come to be little more than to sit on the western plazza waiting for the sunset that is to call him home. So passed from earth, and from scenes that had known him nearly half a century, Sylvester Pennoyer, full of years and honors, leaving behind him the gratitude of hundreds he had befriended, some of them with nothing more substantial and no less helpful ection of a faithful heart. Governor Pennover

integrity of life and blameless habit. His intellectual make-up was one of exceeding vigor, yet so peculiar as to pass at times into the realm of the eccentric. It would not be violating the truth to say that he permitted himself to become infatuated with certain notions which were, if not altogether erro neous, at least grotesquely distorted from their true significance. These hallucinations, which pertained chiefly But it is particularly in view of Ore- to the function of the courts, the "sovereignty" of the states, and the nature of money, he pursued as steadfastly and served as faithfully as he did the ideals of upright private life. Yrom which he never swerved. His weaknesses in this and other ways made him the prey of evil men as well as of fallaclous theories. No one ever believed that the silver craze in Oregon, to which Governor Pennoyer mightily contributed, or the corrupt police regime that flourished under his administra tion as Mayor of Portland, grew out of snything unsound or corrupt in his heart. He was imposed upon, out of the goodness of his nature, where more

worldly minds would have had suspicions and escaped. Mr. Pennoyer's public record in Oregon has been that of a man of great force and of very great note. He has done much good, and would have done much more if his opportunities had been wider. Probably the last public act in which he engaged was the effort, honestly put forth, to bring the striking millmen and the millowners together. It was his ambition to add this to his many other public services, and its attainment, had it been possible, would have deserved to rank with his achievement in securing justice for railroad laborers at Corvallis in 1888. His gifts of land to the City of Portland for park purposes showed his public spirit, and the scholarship he founded at Williams College in memory of his dead son bespoke the philanthropist as well as the affectionate father. The blemishes on Mr. Pennoyer's name and fame were those of the head, not of the He will be honored in Oregon history as one who lived up to the high standard of personal righteousness and public devotion set by the ploneers and

founders of the state.

The business of politics in many sections of the country has practically resolved itself into the practice of alternately rebuiting first one and then acother political ring that seeks to usurp the functions of government. Perhaps it will come to that in Portland. Human nature is very much alike in any and all political aggregations. The en joyment of power and authority is apt to lead to its abuse. Moderation and elf-control are things most difficult to learn and to practice

Apprehension is felt that those who ave succeeded in the first battle in their campaign for the overthrow of the Simon machine in this county and state may eventually organize upon its ruins machine as autocratic and offensive as the one they have overthrown. Noth ing is more probable. If an oligarchy

for the policy that stands for the next Monday, as pitliemly proscriptive of all outside itself as the Simon ring has been, then it will encounter the opposition and disapproval of the rank and file of the party and the masses of the people as well. will be on trial and will be judged by

It should be remembered, however, that the Simon ring is not yet broken The fusion inovement is the last desperate refuge of the Simon ringsters to retain control of the state, city and county governments and the party organization. Surely memory is not so short that the close corporation methods of the Simon machine, against and social community have been in open and bitter revolt, should be so soon forgotten. Surely the mass of voters are sheepfold.

done for, for good and all, before we us not grasp the shadow and let the were a mandate to the party to purge itself of Simon. That mandate has so far, apparently, been faithfully obeyed. There is dissatisfaction among the loscounty offices, but there is always dig-satisfaction. The disappointment of ground for repudiation of a ticket, if the main purposes of the party are borne in mind and if the verdict of the primaries is faithfully executed. There is no sincerity whatever in the Simonian professions of dread of possible machine rule. They are made solely for the purpose of rehabilitating the discredited machine whose destruction is as yet only partially accomplished. They are made in the hope of confusing the popular mind and turning it from its just purpose of casting out, root and branch, an oligarchy that has forfeited all right to confidence of party or people. One ring at a time.

POOR MEN ON THE TICKET.

A good deal of unnecessary criticism has been worked up concerning the Republican Legislative ticket, on the ground that many of the men are comparatively unknown and most of them are poor, The Oregonian has always recognized, and even now would recognize, the desirability of having taxpayers in a body of lawmakers where taxes are to be voted away. Yet it is very easy to overestimate the civic virtue and capacity of the rich and to underestimate the legislative value of the

Who that has ever had anything to do with practical legislation does not instantly recall, when this subject is broached, the difficulty that is always encountered in getting a man of many and diverse property interests in the Legislature to agree to laws designed only for the general good? How much did the rich men of Portland do in aid of consolidation or free bridges? They are active enough when an Albina bridge that they don't want is proposed-active enough in its defeat, and coming to them if a bridge or ferry is to be sold. But will not universal exand actively interested in legislation you must turn up something that in some direct or remote way. Then he or his lawyer will be seen flying in hot e to bear on his home delegation.

What is needed by the average man is most likely to find its most ardent and unpurchasable advocate by the average man. The masses of the community are apt to get better representation from among the masses than from the exceptionally well-to-do, Property will find means to protect itself. and even to assume the offensive; but it is often little interested in and may even oppose the very things which the mmunity as a whole degires and needs. What pavements and sewers should we have, what laws for protec tion of labor and merchants, if we had to depend on the rich for their enactment and enforcement! Because men have not been in office all their life and are therefore comparatively unnown, and because they cut a sorry figure on the tax-roll, may not necessarily be futal to their ability as legislators or their fidelity to a public trust. no matter what is said by Mr. Thomas

Strong or any one else. Memorial day may serve to remind us what the Nation owes to the poor and how fitting it is that humble should find places of honor in the ranks of the Republican party. Probably the perentage of heavy taxpayers was small in the armies of the Union, but the service was well done. A man doesn't need to be very famous or wealthy to do his duty in the Legislature at Salem or anywhere else.

Clement, the license candidate for Governor, carried the Republican caucus of Brattleboro, Vt., a week ago. The total vote was 1058, or more than half the voting population of the town The Republican caucuses in the large lowns have been carried by the local option and high-license candidates, and this fact indicates the resentment felt at the action of the State Legislature in refusing to grant a referendum on the question of the repeal of the prohibitory law. Under the town system of representation in Vermont, each town has but one representative. The City of Burlington, which casts 3500 votes. has but one representative, and has no more voting power to enact or repeal a law than the little towns casting from 25 to 100 votes. These little towns, clothed with as much voting power as the largest towns, constitute a nonrepublican system. There is no representation by population, and because of this fact it was easy to impose the prohibitory law upon Vermont fifty years ago, and it is difficult to secure its repeal by the Legislature, for the small owns easily defeat the efforts of the large towns for repeal and refuse a referendum, fearing that on a popular vote the friends of local option and high license would make an effective showing. The resentment felt for this course of action accounts for the fact that the high-license candidate for Governor has carried a number of the larger towns of the state. Under a system of repre sentation by population, like that which exists in Massachusetta, the prohibitory would have given way in Vermont to local option and high license ten years ago. The present victous, nonrepublican town system of representaon secured the enactment of the pro-

the statute-book. Of the prohibitory law the Springfield Republican recent ly said:" Repealing the fifteenth amendment and repealing the prohibitory law in Kansas are probably in the same

class in the field of practical politics. And one is enforced about as much as the other."

A bill was recently enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature legalizing the sale of ice cream, soda water and confectionery by druggists and newsdealers on Sunday. This bill was opposed by many of the churches on the ground that such legislation "is subersive of the worship of the Supreme which the whole business, industrial Being," which the Massachusetts constitution declares to be "the right, as well as the duty, of all men in society, publicly and at stated seasons." This intelligent enough not to be decrived by is the old theory that Sunday is a day the specious cry of "wolf" with which for the worship of God, and that everythe Simon wolves hope to despoil the thing except such worship shall be prevented by law. Under the Puritan Let us smash one ring at a time. Let theoracy, when the Congregational us make sure that the Simon crowd is Church was practically the state, it was possible to enforce this theory in rural reinstate it to prevent the formation of New England, but today society is conme imaginary ring in the future. Let | tent with the language of the New York penal code, which declares that the first substance fall. The primaries in March | day of the week shall be "set apart for rest and religious uses," and approves laws which "prohibit the doing on that day of acts which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty ing aspirants for various city and of the community." Beyond this Sunday laws cannot be enforced. A portlon of the church is not content with resist personal ambitions form no adequate ing real attempts to break down Sunday as a day "for rest and religious uses," but it opposes the opening of libraries and art galleries on Sunday, the giving of concerts in public parks on that day, the riding of bleycles, the playing of ball in spots where nobody is disturbed. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York City, in a recent sermon said that when a boy forbidden by law to play on the public streets found his game of ball on a vacant lot broken up by the churches, "that lad pockets his ball and hiden his but but takes a mental resolution that churches, Sunday school teachers and parsons are his natural enemies." It is a curious fact that one cannot legally buy an orange or a banana on Sunday in Boston, although to-

bacco in any form may be lawfully sold,

Though the Pacific Coast, taking into consideration its vast length of line, the nenacts to navigation that exist at many points and its growing commercial importance, is not in the matter of the Government lifesaving service overed as it should be, the record of this service in the thirteenth lifesaving district for the last fiscal year is most gratifying in the number of lives and the amount of property saved from shipwreck through the efforts of the lifesavers. There are but fourteen stations in this district, and they are scattered along the Coast from the Golder Gate north to Gray's Harbor. Within this district in the period covered by the last annual report of Superintendent Kimball, which has just been issued in book form by the Treasury Department, there were twenty-seven disasters, seventeen of which received assistance from the Oregon and Washing-ton stations, of which there are five in each state. The total value of propthey are zealous in securing what is crty in jeopardy through these disasters was \$857,165. On the distressed vessels were 216 persons. But one life was lost, perience support the assertion that if and but one vessel became a total you want to get the rich man really wreck. There were thirty-two persons succored by the lifesaving crews, and of the amount of property involved the touches his diverse property interests total loss was but \$109,880, or less than one-seventh of the value of vessels and cargo. There is no department of the mittees and bringing all possible influ- nomically administered than is the lifesaving service. The crews are hardy men and thoroughly trained in their arduous duties, and are ready on a moment's notice to brave the fiercest tempest in the work of rescue. All honor to them and to Superintendent Kimball. under whose hands the lifesaving service of the Nation has grown from small beginnings into a mighty ecoomic force and has become a synonym

of heroic endeavor. A wealthy woman of the name of Silva, who died recently in Lisbon, Portugal, left her entire property to a rooster. The woman believed in the ransmigration of souls, and imagined that the soul of her dead husband had entered the body of the rooster. A lawsuit would have followed the reading of the will if one of the heirs had not adopted the simple expedient of having the wealthy fowl killed and thus becoming the next in succession. heirs in this case "did not hold the opinion of Pythagoras and fear to kill a woodcock lest they dispossess the soul of their grandam," which is the clown's test of the sanity of Malvollo.

The Simon ring in Portland is not smashed yet. It is contending desperately for renewal of its life and its hold on the government of city, county and state. The first necessity is to complete the smashing of this ring. Then something else, when occasion shall arise. One ring at a time. But the Simon ring is not out yet, and will not be out, if the fusion ticket shall be elected and Chamberlain shall be Governor.

Evidence of confidence in the safe siness methods of Portland is shown in the extensive carshop and sawmil plant soon to be instituted on the East Side water front. The enterprise under contract and negotiation is a very important one, and, competently managed, will prove a source of large profit both to capital and labor.

An excellent young man, of good bility, a native son of Oregon, of honored ploneer family, is H. W. Hogue candidate for the office of Municipal Judge. You will not make a mistake in voting for Harry Hogue.

See Here, Mr. Chamberlain.

Salem Statesman. Mr. Chamberlain makes some sort of laim that the Oregon constitution is be ing violated in the payment of salary and fees to the state officers over the amounts cified in the constitution. the administration of Governor Pennsyer and also while Mr. Chamberlain was At-torney-General. Certainly the regular aperintion bills carried the items for all There have been no increases ince then.

It is a pertinent question to ask Mr. Chamberiain. If these laws are unconstitutional, why, as Attorney-General, the legal advisor of the State of Oregon, he did not take some steps to prevent this money from being drawn out of the treasury, in violation of the constitution of the

There is a vast difference between Mr. Chamberiain, a public official, and Mr. Chamberiain, candidate for public office. It is as great an appeal as the one from "Philip drunk to Philip schen," HOAR'S LATEST POEM.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Senator Hoar's speech on the Philippine mestion was a beautiful poem, perhaps the most exquisite of the series of perfervid effusions to which he has given ut- is that of being "a pingarist and by interance on this subject. It was good ference a perjurer." poetry but bad statesmanship. It was in not altogether clear that, in spite of so a strain too exalted for the commonplace ses of this worksday world. His song is of a free and happy people crushed fendant, and, as far as one is able to under the iron heel of a remoracless despotism-a dirge of lamentation over the ictims-a peal of righteous wrath at their oppressors. His imagination clothes the are not so remarkable as to place the Filipinos with all the virtues, the love of judgment beyond a doubt. Yet let us supliberty, the aspirations and capabilities of the embattled farmers of the colony ution, while the United States Govern ment is the embodiment of all and more than all the tyrarny of George the Third. ment is the emost.

than all the tyrarny of George the land.

Of all that our Government has done to establish peace and order and liberty and does the fact signify? It signifies that out of a play that had been hawked out of a play that had been hawked and the street of the fact o perceive or to credit anything. But his cars and eyes are wide open to every tale of exceptional individual misconduct. and feverish fancy seizes upon the rare exception and transforms it into a univer-

He applies ethical standards to the ines which were never applied to it be they were universally admitted maxims of government. "Can you lawfully," he asked, "buy with money or get by brute force of arms the right to hold in subjugation unwilling peoples, and impose upon them such conditions as you and not they deem best for them?" He asked that question as if there was but one answer to it. And there is but one answer to it, but it is not the answer he sought. That answer is that from the dawn of American history and throughout the American history of the Republic we have been doing that very thing. We bought with money the vast territory of Louislana and by brute force we subjugated the unwilling savages who inhabited it. We did the same with the territories wewrested by force from Mexico. By force we subjugated the rebellious people of the Confederate states and imposed upon them such a condition as we, not they, deemed best for them. The question which Mr. Hoar asked was the question which Mr. Hoar asked was the question asked of the American people in 1906 by the Democratic party, with Mr. Bryan as its interregation point. They gave their answer in November of that year. That answer was an emphatic approval by an overwheiming popular and electoral materia. jority of the course and policy of the United States in the Philippines which is so loudly condemned now by Mr. Hoar as it was then by Mr. Bryan and his fol-lowers. They will give the same answer when the same question is put to them in 1994, as it will be if the issue can be framed by the younger group of Demo-cratic Senators who applianded the to them sweet strains of the hymna of lamentation sung by the venerable Massachusetts poet last Thursday.

Not So Unique, After All.

Boston Herald. In the report of the master in chancery designated by Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Court at Chicago to examine into and report upon the evidence go-ing to show that M. Edmond Postand of France had been guilty of borrowing, pilfering and otherwise appropriating scenes, ideas, incidents and language from a play previously written and copyrighted by Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chicago, the following similarities are pointed out, among us others:

In each play the heroine is under the influence of a guardian or patron.

In each the guardian or patron, for hase and selfash motives, wishes the heroins to merry a man who is distanteful to her. In each the Wishes of the patron are diarerarded by the heroine

In each the heroine is in love with a person other than the one her patron is desirous she In each the favorite lover is paying his suit

to the heroine, unknown both to the patron of the heroine and to the undesired suitor whom she is urged to wed. shall wed in wealthy and of acknowledged distinction, while the favorite sufter is com-

paratively obscure.

In each the heroine has a maid who seconds er in her love affairs. In each play the favored suitor is successful

his queat. It would be unfair not to say that there are other more striking points of resemblance between the two plays than those above set forth, but, so far as the above specifications are concerned, we are moved to inquire if there ever was a love story, on the stage or off, which did not include more or less of the aforesaid incidents? Well, hardly ever!

The Chambermalds Went on Strike. New York World,

It is almost impossible for a New York mind to grasp the idea of a strike with-in the venerable precincts of the Astor Yet there was a strike in the an clent hostelry Monday morning; a fleroe and virulent strike, moreover, since it was and virulent strike, moreover, sinmade by women, for women, against a woman. There were cutting words and

tears.

The trouble began in the appointment of the new housekeeper, Mrs. McMahon, a few weeks ago. She encountered a staff of chambermalds—some of whom had worked in the Aster House since the canal ran up Canal street and the Broadway stages did not go above the remote suburbs at Twenty-third street. These had their own ideas as to how beds should be made, how rooms should be swept and dusted. The ew housekeeper was unable to give any order that seemed to them worth being

The girls didn't like their breakfast. They retreated from the table, took off their caps and aprons, dressed in their best and walked out. There were four

The Song of the Camp. "Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding.
When the heated guns of the camps ailled Grew weary of hombarding

The dark Redan, in silent scott, Lay, grim and threatening, under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff, No longer beloked its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardeman said,
"We storm the forts tomorrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow." They lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon; Brave hearts from Severs and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame; Forgot was Britain's glory; Each beart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie." Voice after voice caught up the song, Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong-

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak, But as the song grew louder, Something upon the soldier's obeek Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean valleys learned

How English love remembers, And once again a fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters, With screnin of shot, and burst of shell, And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim For a singer dumb and gory; And English Mary mourns for bles Who sung of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers still in honored rest. Your truth and valor wearing; The bravest are the tenderes

M. ROSTAND'S "PLAGIARISM."

New York Times. Among Edmond Rostand's many titles to distinction, according to the recent judgment of a United States Circuit Court It is, to be sure weighty a decision, the epitheta are just for the suit was not contested by the dejudge from the published report, the similarities between "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" are not so remarkable as to place the pose that M. Rostand of Marseilles and Paris, took from Mr. Gross, of Gross Park and Chicago, the idea of a courtship carried on beneath a balcony by such a duced obscurely and without success, M. Rostund fashioned a play that bide fair to become one of the wo certain something about this achievement that would go far to reconcile many m a to being legally adjudged placiarists

erty has been carried very far of late There are those who would if they could, copyright their commas and their semi-colons. When they discover identities between two authors they pounce upon them as an evidence of deepest guilt. Have these people ever looked far into the methods of the world's great creative artists? William Shakespeare took an old play by Thomas Kyd and out of it fashioned "Hamiet"; he took another from a namelers author, and out of it fash oned "King Lear." his published works he is known to have been seriously indebted to predecessors. And yet most of the plays were published under his name in his lifetime. Is no Bhakespeare a plagiarist and by inference a perjurer? Sheridan owed a similar debt Molfers. He is also a piagiariet and inference a perjurer. Molfere, as he by inference a perjurer. Moliere, as he himself admitted, took his goods where he found them, and among other things bor-rowed the celebrated passage as to the galley in "Scapin" from a play by this very Cyrano de Bergerac. The debts of musicians to one another are notorious, and as for the great painters, they ele-vated appropriation into a system.

This is a point on which scientists have

the advantage of men of letters. as a discovery is made or an invention completed the whole world of workers takes notice and makes use of the new datum in every possible way elaborating it in itself and employing it as a point of departure for striking out into new paths of invention. The patent laws of litera-ture, unfortunately, stand squarely in the way of such progress. However idea is worked out, no one may However badly though he has the power to tangenute it into opiritual gold.

BISHOP THOBURN'S TESTIMONY.

Chicago Tribune There appeared before the Senate Com-mittee on the Philippines last week a witness whose opportunities for acquiring in-formation have been extensive and whose verncity will not be questioned. The witniss was Bishop Thoburn, of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, who has lived 42 years in the far East. He has spent most of the time in the Straits Settlement. There he learned to know the Malay race and its unfitness When he assured the committee that the Malays are not competent to govern the selves he spoke as one having authority

If unfit to govern themselves they are not fit custodians of the vested rights of civi-lization in the Philippines. If the Malays in the Philippines were competent to govern themselves and to give adequate protection to the commercial inferests of the world in the archipelagreat port of Manila, which white men founded and built up, and if the Malays in question asked with substantial unanimity that they be permitted to establish an arguments would have a weight they do not possess. All his arguments fall the ground by reason of the fact that the Falpinos are not able to govern them-

Bishop Thoburn says that, in his opinion, it would be a crime to remove the present American restraint in the islands. He beheves that if the Americans were to with draw and an independent Filipino gov-ernment be established, the Macabebes would be exterminated within 12 months, The Macabebes have cheerfully accepted American rule. They have served under the American flag. They have earned the right to American protection. It would be the basest treachery to abandon them to the mercles of the men against whom they have fought. There are Filipinos have accepted the situation and sided the Americans. Speedy flight alone could save their lives if consent were given to the establishment of an independent Filipino

government Bishop Thoburn says the United States is in the Philippines under circumstances which do not permit it to leave. There has the Spanish fleet when it could have left the Philippines. The abandonment by the Admiral of Manila and its white and Chinese inhabitants to Aguinaldo's forces would have been inhuman conduct—as in-human as if he had left the men on a sinking ship to their fate. The United States can no more desert the Philippines now than Dewey could have fled from Manila our years ago. Duty bids the United States stay in the Philippines. It cannot thirk that duty by pleading that the Fillpinos have not given their consent to the presence of the Americans.

> Hear, Hear! Minneapolis Tribune.

The good name of the American Army an be trusted to the American people Major Waller and Lieutenant Day are not objects of pity in the circums which they find themselves. The The objects of pity are the politicians who have ex-acted this sur upon them and the senti-mentalists the thing is done to satisfy. Men who are starving and dying in troplecal forests, fighting fever and treachery and savage foes, marching barefoot in th jungle and sleeping uncovered in pouring rain to maintain American authority where the Government has established it, can take their chance before contemporaries and posterity with men who sleep in soft beds and eat three meals a day while they are pulling political wires, lay-ing plans to get political office and exposthe honor of the American Army to smirch to gain the approval of a sickly sentimentalists at home.

Stand Up for the Soldier Man.

Stand up; stand up for the soldler man! Stand up as he stands for you. Stand up for the man who does and dares the old Red. White and Blue. nd a hall to the soldier man Sturdy and stanch and brave, For the good God knows when the bugie blows Its last song o'er his grave.

Stand up; stand up for the soldler man! God knows you are glad when we need his That he marches and fights and dies.

Send a cheer to the soldier man, Roady and true and grim; Tell him fair for his good deeds there His country's proud of him.

Stand up; atand up for the soldier man, Fighting my fee and yours. A hundred years has his blood run red. And constant the strain endures. Send a hall to the fighting man, Honest of heart and soul; With his country love and the flag above, And the Great-Peace for his goal. NOTE AND COMMENT.

There is more bunk than saw to some campaigns.

A good man for the North End is not a good man to vote for.

Election, then the Fourth of July, and

then-but it's a far cry to Christmas When the saloon men are solid, the

other people ought to be equally so-on the other side. The coronation ode has not yet been

finished, and Austin is beginning to perspire as he writes.

The bunco men are in town again. Come into town, farmers, and participate

in a nice, sociable robbery. Emperor William ought to run over to see the Lewis and Clark Fair, even if he hasn't time to stop in Washington or

He who votes and runs away, May vote again the self same day; But if he does, he will not fail To spend the self same night in Jail.

What has become of the widespread craze for "rummage" sales? They were almost innumerable in many parts of this country a few years ago. Have they departed to the limbo of worn-out, abandoned things, like the roller skating rinks? Millions of roller skates for use in halls were sold in the seasons when the popular fancy for the footgear of the of the little wheels was strongest. Now there are few rinks anywhere of the type formerly so well known and so profitable, and roller skates are used chiefly by little children on the sidewalks and asphalt

In New York and other cities extravagant funerals, with long processions of carriages, often fill the pockets of undertakers and stable keepers, while the money troubles of poor families are made more serious by a facile's ambitton for display. In some of the country purishes Roman Catholic priests insist that the faithful members of their flocks whose savings are scanty shall not hire more than half a dozen backs for the me'ancholy parade to the grave. This is a prudent rule, worthy of approbation. It might well be adopted in many cases in our cities.

A belated wayfarer was passing an English public house late at night, when foreigner was ejected therefrom who bore all the signs of extremely rough usage, but nevertheless was laughling immoderately.

"What is the joke?" the gentleman asked.

"Why," said the other, "a man came up to me in the bar just now, gave me a fearful punch on the nose, and said: "Take that, you blooming Norwegian," and he fell to laughing again. "But," the gentleman said, "there's othing very funny in that."

"No," the man answered, "but then he hit me a crack in the eyes, and afterward knocked out my teeth, saying: 'And take that, too, you blooming Norwegian." "But still I can't see anything funny."

"Ho! ho! ho!" the other yelled. "The joke is that I'm a Swede!"

JUBILANT LEWISTON, Rejoicing Over the Certainty of River Improvement.

Lewiston Tribune.
The big things that are being worked out in order to give the Lewiston country ing to a head faster than any one really go and the white men domiciled on the building we are to have this Summer will place Lewiston half a day closer to market and give it the advantage of grade connection with the sea as is en-joyed by no other interior point. To In each the one whom it is desired that she independent government, Senator Hour's Lewiston this means everything. It has been of little avail that the water routes converged here and hence required commerce to gravitate here. If this same comwater level and through the canyons and over the mountains. Now all this will be changed, and the commerce that graviintes to the water level will have the advantage of the water level to its uitim destination. A fitting complement to the railway development is the improvem proposed on our rivers. The upper river will be improved this year at an expense of \$40,000, and the lower to the extent of \$314,000, with a provision for a continuing contract system until there is tinuous navigation from Lewiston to the sea. Thus with navigation in both directions from Lewiston and the railway feeders now about to be constructed: the acilities for commerce here are sure to be superior to those afforded anywhere else in the West. commerce is here to be developed and benefited by just such facilities. There-fore, situated as Lewiston is, surrounded by immense and opulent resources and etrated by transportation routes ing directly to the sea, this city is about to leap into an importance of the first magnitude. There is no way around it, there is no way to stop the course of Na-ture. Citizens of Lewiston might as well make up their minds to put on the habiliments of cityhood and put off the petti-ness of villagehood. Yet the changes are not going to come in a night, or yet in a there will be difficulties to be passed. But, putting aside the failures and mistakes of the past, and with the added wisdom of the things that might have been, there is no reason why Lewiston should not now make the fullest use of

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

of progress, of power and of success

its faculties and cultivate the best fruits

Proof.—"Do you think they are very much in love?" "In love? Why, he sends her orig-inal verse, and she thinks it's poetry."—Puck. In a Public Park.—Swell (to small boy)--What are you crying for, my little man? "Because you are sitting on my tart."-Tit-Bits. His Finish.—Edith—Yes, he is to marry that rich widow. His debts were looming up dreadfully, and— Ethei—I see. His marriage

rill be the finished produce of the loom. Our Children -- Nurse - You dreadful children! Where have you been? Young Hopeful-Oh, nursie, we've been trying to drown those dear little ducks, but they will come to the top!-

Sammy's Guess.- 'Sammy Songgs.' Sunday-school reacher, "what did the psalm-ist mean when he said all field is grass?" "He meant to call everybedly hayseeds, I sup-pose," replied Sammy.—Pittsburg Chronicle. It Has To .- "Remember, my boy," said the gentle sage, "that the worm will turn at last," "It has to, mister," answered the open-faced youth with the fishing pole over his shoulder. "It has to, or else it won't fit the hook."-Baltimore American.

Cheerful.-Team-So Mr. Grossum really pro-posed to you? Jess-Yes. While we were posed to you? Jess-Yes. While we were stroiling in the cemetery we came to their family lot, and he asked me how I'd like to be buried there some day with his name on the stone above me.—Philadelphia Press. "Lady," began the dusty wayfarer, "could you help a poor sufferer of Mount Pelee?" "Mount Pelee?" echoet the housewife: "why you are no resident of Martinique." "I know dat, mun, but I am a sufferer just de same. Haif he things kind ladies had saved fer me dey sent down dere."—Philadelphia Hecord. More Dust.-"I shall not give you another ent!" exclaimed the father to his spendthrift

"You are an ungrateful worm of the son. You are an engineering work of dust." The son realized that these work harsh words to come from his own parent, but he merely said: "Tes, father, but the worm could be more comfortable if it had more dust."—Ohio State Journal.