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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

FACTIONAL VENGEANCE. Mr. Chamberlain is probably elected. This has been anticipated as a probability for some time past. Mr. Furnish has been sacrificed to a spirit of revenge. A faction, rendered furious by its fallure to control conventions and nominations as it had been accustomed to do, turned party-wrecker, Vengeance was its motto, and it worked for vengeance wherever it had power.

The Simon faction in Multnomah, the Geer faction in Marion, the Lowell faction in Umatilla, the Moody faction in Wasco, operating as far as they could reach in other counties, threw their efforts all in together. The faction that has defeated Mr. Furnish, though but a fraction of the party-10 per cent. perhaps, of its voters-claimed to be "the whole thing." The contest necessary for maintenance of the gold standard, waged during past years, had put from immigration the state has received the leaders of this faction, accidentally, in recent years. at the head of the party organization; and when they were beaten in the primaries and conventions this year, they resolved-since they no longer could control the party-to wreck it, if they could.

How far they may have succeeded in this design is not yet fully known; but it is pretty certain they have elected a have brought many Democrats into the the Legislature-though returns from every part of the state are meager; for the merly swollen through corruption, count necessarily is slow, and we shall not have sure returns till tomorrow.

The Republican state ticket, with exception of Governor, is elected; also the two members of Congress. Judge Willnearly if not all the Republican ticket for Multnomah.

The Simon-Geer combination has taken such revenge as it could; but neither Mr. Simon nor Mr. Geer will find tangible result from this line of definite leave of absence from leadership and office. Nor is Judge Lowell apparently nearer any of the objects of his perennial desire, Sweet as revenge may be to envious minds, it never pays in the long run.

### THE PRICE OF WOOLS

The 1902 wool clip of Oregon promise to be a record-breaker, and the quality of the product is above the average of recent years. As yet but few large sales have been made, and there has been an undertone of strength to the market that has induced growers to await an improvement in prices. While this Improvement may materialize, there are indications that the market is approaching the "dead line" where consumption will be restricted to such an extent that the price will receive a natural check. Shoddy, cotton and other wool substitutes figure more extensively than ever as regulators of the price of wool. In this respect wool is at a dewheat or other farm products, as the buying public seems willing to accept most any substitute that is offered when the price gets too high. The American Wool Reporter is authority for the statement that when clean wool goes above 50 cents per pound in price the use of substitutes increases very

Making allowance for the heavy shrinkage of Oregon wool in the cleaning process, and for freight to the Eastern inctories where most of it is consumed, Oregon wool at current quotations is not far from 50 cents per pound cleaned. There is at the present time a days after his ultimatum the Boers bill before Congress making it a criminal offense to sell a fabric in which all Cape Colony would be in a blaze of wool is used unless the fabric is stamped or branded with the percentage of wool that it contains and with as just as our interference between the names and percentages of the other materials used in its manufacture. This bill is intended to check the use of shoddy and other substitutes and correspondingly enlarge the market for wool. Mexico, as the Ultlanders of the Trans-It is questionable, however, whether it will have the desired effect. Wool at 50 cents per pound makes a more costly | hannesburg was a city of 50,000 people, garment than the poorer classes can afless of what its component parts may whether or not the poor man desires legislative protection against wool sub- | men. He would allow these \$0,000 peo-

stitutes. If he continues to buy anything but the pure wool goods, it may be taken that he is unable or unwilling

The present protective tariff on wool needs revision if it is to secure the results expected of it, for it has falled to establish uniform prices and has largely promoted the use of shoddy and other wool substitutes. Previous to the enactment of the tariff on wool prices were frequently higher than they are at the present time, and the use of substitutes for wool was on a very limited scale. Considerable quantities of Australian wool were imported at that time, and it was far and away superior to shoddy and cotton for mixing purposes with American wools. The importation of this wool had an apparent effect on prices of our native wools, which it was expected the protective tariff would remove. The tariff did remove the Australian and other foreign wools from the market, but, as before stated, it has failed to improve correspondingly the situation for the American coolgrower.

The poor man can no longer have American product, but he can and will have shoddy and cotton, because they are cheap. The cost of living to the wage-earner is greater now than it has been for a number of years past, and, although work is more plentiful and wages have advanced, he is still unable or unwilling to buy pure wool goods when the material costs more than 50 cents per pound, and a mixed article will give nearly as good service at much less cost. If there were a highclass demand sufficient to take up all of the American wool that could be produced at any price which might be exacted, protection could run to the limit in lifting prices by shutting out foreign wools. In the absence of such a demand wool will find a market governed to a large extent by the buying powers of consumers who prefer the pure article, but will accept a substitute when prices are too high.

#### GREAT GAIN FOR DECENCY.

Although there are no fewer than 100,doubtful if the complete returns will show more than 80,000 votes. Por this publican side there is widespread disaffection throughout what has been for years a majority section of the party, and on the Democratic side the Fusion leadership has disgusted many who are | will leave his large law practice, possi-Democrats from principle and not from

A powerful discourager of activity, noreover, has been a somewhat general as unimportant, which it certainly is not, when its full bearing on National doubtedly is if we compare it with such a supreme issue as presented itself in 1896, when practically the entire voting population went to the polls, or when an active war was on with an Oregon regiment in the field. The stayat-home vote has been large, and doubly impressive in its magnitude when we remember the heavy influx sullied by its slime.

Besides this actual shortage in the vote, there is further an apparent deficit of thousands due to the registration law, the new primary law and the elimination of money from the campalgo. It is well known that the registry law has cut off many hundreds who wont to summon up interest enough to vote on election day, but of registering. The primary law and combined to limit a vote that was for- not glad their efforts failed.

Yesterday saw an orderly election and the day before was a more than usually quiet Sunday preceding election. The excess of saluries which many county and city officers were wont to receive and to spend in camtams is elected Mayor of Portland, and paign arguments, the most honorable of which was the outright purchase of votes, has disappeared under salary acts and reductions in official fees. The shrinkage in the vote compared with registration is especially noticeable in the slum districts, and affords unmistakable proof of the activity with action. Each of them will be given in- which colonies of voters were registered by the Simon machine for use at the

primaries. No citizen who compares the quie and decent election we had yesterday with the orgies that used to characterize the polls under the old regime can wish to go back to the former practices, even with the reward of a heavy vote. It is better to have stay-at-homes who can't come out unless they are paid than to have competent public sentiment set aside through their pernicious activity and to have the general decorum menaced by acts of disorder and crime. What we lose in quantity we gain in quality. Oregon will never see a return of the day when the reforms brought in by the Australian ballot, the registration law and the official primary will be abandoned. Reforms of this kind never go backward. They will be amended only to be perfected and extended.

### THE TERMS ARE LIBERAL.

The terms of peace granted to the cided disadvantage as compared with Boers by Great Britain are not only just but generous, and instinct with tages. He could mass his troops on the the spirit of civic wisdom. It is re- frontier of Natal, issue an ultimatum ported, however, that the conclusion of tax, which is estimated to produce from England. Kruger undoubtedly about \$13,000,000 directly, while the indirect burden in shape of increased price of grain grown in Great Britain will bring the total up to \$20,000,000. It is but fair today to say that the Boer War was originally precipitated and forced upon Great Britain by old Paul Natal was too intelligent to allow ties Kruger, who was arrogant enough and dull enough to suppose that in thirty would be at Durban, in Natal, and that revolt. The British interference in behalf of the rights of the Ultianders was

Mexico and Texas. The original American settlers in Texas were Uitlanders. They rebelled against the oppressive treatment of vaal would have rebelled had they obtained opportunity and assistance. Jowhose capital and intelligence had enriched the Transvaal and who paid all Kruger was able to impose upon the ages." within the reach of their purses, regard- its taxes and furnished it with all its revenue. Paul Kruger would not allow be. The passage of this bill, however, any of these Uitlanders to hold any will have the effect of determining municipal office in the city. He governed them by ignorant Dutch police-

ple no seats in the Legislature and no votes. He was only asked by them for a limited representation. He would to pay the price demanded for the pure give them nothing; he robbed them right and left; he and all his family ecame very rich through selling justice and concessions and pocketing the plun-

Suppose 50,600 Americans with money and brains built up a city in a mining district of Sonora, Mexico, and Prestdent Diaz governed those 50,000 Uitlanders as Paul Kruger did Johannesburgdoes any sane man suppose that the appeal of these Americans to the United States would not procure a remonstrance to President Diaz? pose President Diaz suddenly broke up issued an ultimatum announcing his intention to invade our territory at once; he would be doing just what the Mex-1846, just what Paul Kruger did when on October 10, 1899, he announced his purpose to invade Natal. Paul Kruger was the evil genius of the Boer Republics. But for his arrogance, malignity and ignorance, there would have been no Boer War. He was a treacherous, cheap Australian wool mixed with the vindictive corrupt, short-sighted leader, a sort of Boer Santa Anna.

#### OUR CENTENNIAL MAYOR.

Judge Williams closed his campaign and becomes Portland's World's Fair Mayor with the unique distinction of being so universally respected and honored that the worst his opponents could say against him was that he "lent respectability" to the ticket on which he ran. Higher tribute to worth could not be asked. In the presence of such merit and accomplishments, it is small wonder that partisanship grew abashed and even the vice and crime that were leagued against him lost heart and weakened in their desperate purpose.

Judge Williams will be the Mayor. Above the minor figures in this campaign whose names have been confured up by the Fusionists as scarecrows, he owers like the giant oak among a forest of shrubs. His long acquaintance with men and with public affairs, his knowledge of and interest in Portland for these many years, his clear head 000 qualified electors in the state, it is and upright purposes, will insure a municipal administration long to be memorable in the city's annals for its there are several reasons. On the Re- own dignity and force, as well as for the Centennial epoch and the mauguration of the new modern charter.

The congratulations upon this occasion are not for Judge Williams. He bly never to return to it, and the official career upon which he is to enter can add little if anything to his fame and achievements as a National figure. The inclination to regard this year's election | congratulations are for the city itself. which has thus conferred upon itself no mean measure of honor. issues is considered, but which it un- state will feel a justifiable pride and gratification in the result, and in the far wider circle of the Nation at large the event will be welcomed by all who understand and appreciate a demonso acute a crisis as was felt in 1898, stration of the fact that a pure and true man may run for office and be elected. through all the stress and bitterness of American municipal politics, without being tarnished by its maliciousness or

How easily and swiftly our politics vould be purified, if men like Judge Williams were oftener sought after for office, and would accept the burdens as he does, for the sake of the good they can do! Wherever the story of his campaign and his victory goes, the hearts of good men and women will be lightened for the good news, and faith in righteousness will spring brighter in the universal mind. Let us hope that whose resolution is unequal to the task they are few who voted against Judge indicas and oner

### A HARD FIGHT WON.

Peace at last has concluded the remarkable war between Great Britain and the South African Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. When this war broke out, in October, 1899, the area of the two Boer Republics was about 167,000 square miles, supporting a white population, outside of those engaged in the mining camps, of probably not over 180,000. The military strength of the Boers, including boys and old men, was perhaps 50,000 men. These 50,000 men, however, were all sharpshooters, armed with the finest improved military magazine rifles. They had ample supplies of ammunition. They were all mounted riflemen; they had an excellent artillery corps armed and German manufacture. They knew the country, and with their light equipment could easily march two miles Their armles from first to last never suffered any losses by killed and rebellious subjects for some time. North Cape Colony and Natal. folly of going to battle with such an pressive and cruel.

adversary as Great Britain. It was true the Boer leader at the outset had some superficial advanand rush over the Natal border upon peace will enable the government to the outnumbered English, who could counted upon an uprising of the Afri-Natal. Had this expectation been fulfilled. Great Britain would have probably lost South Africa, but the Afriof blood and historic tradition to exthat of a Boer Confederation. So there was no general revolt on part of the Afrikander population, beyond a few districts in North Cape Colony. The Boers had, too, the superficial advantage in the fact that Great Britain's enormous mayal strength could not be employed against them. Kruger unfoubtedly was cunning enough to make his credulous people believe that if they could make a transiently successful repistance at the outset, in extremity France, Russia and Germany would serve notice of intervention on Great Britain. It was not remarkable that confidence and credulity of his simpleminded people. They had led an isolated existence for sixty years; they

illiterate mountaineers of Virginia Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas by their trusted political leaders before the Civil War. These Southern mountaineers were as gallant a race of men, as formidable riflemen, as religious and as honorably distinguished for the primitive virtues of veracity and courage as the Boers, and were as spicuous for ignorance, superstition

From the invasion of Natal, in Octo

and ferocity.

ber, 1899, until the arrival of Lord Roberts, the first week in January, 1900, the British suffered severe reverses The attempt to hold Ladysmith against superior numbers was a military blunder; for the true line of defense was conference with our Government and that of the Tugela River. The disasters to Methuen at Modder River and to Buller at Colenso were due to military incapacity to understand that the ican General did on the Rio Grande in radical changes in modern rifles and cannon made frontal attacks on an in trenched force of riflemen impossible of success Lord Roberts' invasion of the Orange Free State relieved Kimber ley, forced the capitulation of Cronje forced the Boers to let go of Ladysmith and obtained the occupation of Bloemfontein. From the standpoint of milltary common sense the Boer War after the middle of March, 1900, was a hopeless conflict. Pretoria surrendered June 5, 1900, and September 1, 1900, the Transvaal was proclaimed part of the British Empire. The guerrilla warfare waged since that date in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has been as utterly senseless as if Lee and John ston had used their influence to maintain armed resistance to the Federal authority by guerrilla mountain warfare after the armies of the Confederacy were unable to keep the field and the principal seaports and strongholds of the South had been lost. There was nothing remarkable in the long resistance of the Boers, except the gross ignorance of the outside world which lay at the bottom of it. The Confederates of the mountain region of the South could have made just as gallant, just as skillful and energetic resistance of the Boer guerrilla quality as was of-

fered by Dewet and Boths. It is immeasurably better for the world, for South Africa, for the Boers themselves, that the British should prevail. The Boer will become a Briton, and before fifty years have passed will be a warm supporter of British ideas and institutions as instinct with larker popular liberty and justice than the Boer under Kruger ever knew. contest has cost England a good deal of blood and a vast deal of treasure. No other nation in Europe could have carried such a contest through, for no other nation has the financial resources or the resolute constancy of spirit. The Boer fought to his last ditch, and be fought like a gallant man, but his children will be glad that their fathers lost the fight.

Lord Kitchener deserves all the praise e gets for his success in South Africa, It has proved a very hard and difficult military problem that he was given to solve. There are 176,000 square miles of territory in the two Boer Republics. are not He had a thousand miles of railway to guard between Cape Town and Pretoria. He had the railway from Pretoria to Durban via Ladysmith to guard. The Orange River railway crossings of the lines leading from North Cape Colony to the seacoast at Port Elizabeth and New Bondon had to be protected. There were no food supplies to be obtained in the war-swept area of the Boer Republics; all the Boer inhabitants were the friends of the enemy; the Boers rode two miles to his one; they knew the whole country; they were better mounted, as well as Williams, and yet who, in their secret armed, and as a whole better shots; Democratic Governor; apparently also the reduction of official emoluments heart, in some quiet hour, away from they had no military base, no depota, no prisoners to care for; they had only to cut in and cut out at every opportunity by day or night. Hunting the Boers with ordinary regular soldiers was like hunting wild ducks with a drum and fife. Kitchener's work has been largely that of an able, indomitable military engineer. It was a thankless, inglorious kind of warfare, but for success it took a man like Kitchener. an able engineer, a master of details, a painstaking, patient man. His work in Egypt was brilliant, but the greatest service that Kitchener ever wrought for Great Britain was his wearing out

the resolution of the indomitable Boers by his own immense fortitude. It is not likely that the degire of Paul Kruger to return to the Transvaal will be gratified. The reasons for this are obvious. Elements of harmony, not with the best guns of modern French those of discord, are desired and will be required in conjunction with Britain's task in South Africa. Moving along lines of the least resistance, some while the British troops marched one. friction will necessarily occur between the government and its new and inly wounded or disease that were not made | would be worse than folly to import good by the Afrikander recruits from such an obstacle to reconciliation as The would be presented by the presence of outbreak of the war was due to the ar- Kruger, even if he lived in retirement rogance of Paul Kruger, a corrupt man, and refrained from talking, which, of but not in any large gense a man of course, he would not do. Time heals superior intellectual power, for if he all wounds, and one of his processes had been his visits to Europe would consists in gathering in at their aphave taught him as much as a visit to pointed season men who are too old or Washington and a tour of our great too stubborn to change their views of cities has taught more than one in- life and who chafe constantly at its fomitable Indian chief; taught him the vicissitudes as unjust, personally op-

Some days ago The Oregonian re printed from the Chicago Chronicle and credited to that paper a rebuke to Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, for having quoted Lord Macaulay's assertion that Burks was "on the wrong side of every withdraw the proposition for a bread not be reinforced before sixty days question." It appears that the Chronicle was in error, inasmuch as the remark was not Senator Dolliver's own, kander population of Cape Colony and but an extract he was reading from the Memphia Commercial-Appeal, for the purpose of having some fun with Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. All kander population of Cape Colony and that was said, therefore, in derogation of Senator Dolliver's knowledge of Edmund Burke was based on a misapprechange the rule of Great Britain for hension of fact. Perhaps the Chronicle in its haste to censure Dolliver, was not as careful as it should have been to make sure of its facts.

Souffriere seems to be engaged in blasting a fissure in the bottom of the sea jarge enough to receive the island of St. Vincent whole. No wonder the inhabitants of the island regard the work of the volcano with apprehension and are anxious to sail away before the final blast of those withering, consuming gases is touched off and the ocean takes back the tribute wrung from it by volcanic force "in the unremembered

The State of Connecticut is getting to be a great peachgrowing state, and were in religious and political ideas a this year it is estimated will market medieval republic. The same imposi- 1,000,000 bushels of the tluscious and tion could have been practiced upon the profitable fruit.

#### HOAR'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS Minneapolts Tribune.

The full report of Senator Hoar's speech in the Congressional Record shows it to have been a wonderful demonstration of intellectual power, and as a rhetorical efforth worthy of the best traditions of the Senate. It was liluminated, too, by a tone of sincerity that inspires respect for the orator, though his logic fails to con-AIT vince those of a contrary opinion. who know the grand old man of Massachusetts are inclined to give him credit for absolute honesty in his position. His high character and his past record make him a sort of privileged character, and it is not surprising that his constituents patiently put up with all his aberrations and eccentricities, in view of the luster which he sheds upon their state as one of the few remaining great men of a for-

mer generation. But when we have given Senator Hoar credit for fervid oratory, for eloquence, for faultless rhetoric, for high-mindedness, we have said about all that can be said, from a common-sense standpoint, favor of his speech. As an exhibition practical statesmanship it fails to meas ure up to the wisdom of the men whose ideas have found actual lodgment in the colley of the Nation. If there could be upon this earth a government of pure idealism and sentiment, then Senator Hoar's tests would apply. But they never have furnished a feasible scheme of governmental policy-and never will fur ish one before the millennium arrives. The fatal weakness of Senator Hoar whole effort is found in one admission fatal to his contention-which he makes early in his brilliant diatribe against the Philippine policy of the United States. He said he found himself beset with this difficulty, that he was to denounce what seemed to him one of the most foolish and wicked chapters in our history, yet he was compelled to admit that the men who are responsible for it are neither foolish nor wicked. "On the contrary," he added, "there are no men on the fac of the earth with whom on nearly all other subjects I am in general more in second: to whose sound judgment or practical signcity I am more willing to defer, or to whose patriotism or humanity I am more willing to commit the honor or the fate of the Republic."

Surely, if we do not grow grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, the obverse thorns rule will apply, that bad fruit will not grow from a sound and healthful stock It is difficult to conceive of the men so eulogized by Senator Hoar putting in force a policy of such infamy as he de-scribes. Is not the actual truth of the matter found in the fact that those men were and are practical statesmen, ani-mated by high motives, while Senator Hoar, likewise animated by high motives, is after all a mere idealist?

reply to the point made by the defenders of the Philippine policy, that we carried out essentially the same policy in the Louisiana and Florida territory; that is to say, that, we in practice mied the doctrine in respect to inhabitants found in those territories, that just government rests only the consent of the governed. ator Hoar's reply is, substantially, that there were no people fit for self-government in the regions anciently acquired from France and Spain. So his logic re-duces itself, after all, to a mere matter of assertion. The Filipinos, in his opinion, are fit for self-government, while in the opinions of the practical statesmen whose policy he so bitterly attacks, they

### A Humbug and a Farce.

Curry County Tribune. We have always believed in and advocated the election of United States Senators by the people, and we were inclined to the belief that the new state law per-mitting the printing of the names of candidates for United States Senator on the official ballot would bring out a full expression of the people, and act as an instruction to the Legislature. The indications are now that the law will prove a humbug and a farce. For instance, the Democratic State Convention nominated candidate properly. The Republican convention made no nomination. Geer was nominated by petition, signed, prob-ably, by as many members of other par-ties as Republicans. Geer would have made a strong candidate for Governor. but he is not the choice of Southern Ore-gon Republicans for Senator, though, perhaps, most of them will vote for him, because it is "Hobson's choice." Now suppose we elect a Republican Legislature, and the Democratic candidate gets more votes than Geer, will the Republican Legislature send Mr. Wood to the Senince, fairly speaking. His nomination has been foisted upon the party, without the consent of the majority "in convention assembled," or otherwise. Will Repub-lican legislators feel obligated to support him in opposition to the actual choice of their constituents? Not likely. Suppose Geer gets a majority and the Legislature is Democratic, what chance will he stand for election? None. Viewed from any light, the matter appears to be a big

#### Noise and Nose-Rubbing. Baltimore Bun.

Why does man express sentiments of friendship and hospitality through the medium of noise? Is the custom a survival of prehistoric days, a relic of bar-barism? A friendly nation sends over e Prince of the blood royal. A squadron of our warships meets him at sea and at once proceeds to make the welkin ring with the thunder of artillery. Another na-tion commissions some of its leading men to bring us a message of cordial regard. No sooner are the visitors within sight of our shores than appreciation of the honor bestowed upon us is expressed in noise. Cannon roar and bugics blare and an earsplitting din voices the popular welcome. It is the custom among some savage tribes to rub noses as an expression of friendship. Civilized people regard such practices as ridiculous. But, as a matter of common sense, is none-rubbing more ridiculous than noise-making as a method of expressing emotion? Each seems to be a very primitive way of welcoming the stranger within our gates. Old peo-ple wonder why at Christmas or on the Fourth of July the youngsters celebrate with firecrackers and torpedoes. Isn't that custom quite as sensible as the adult's way of expressing hospitality with a series of explosions? What is there in noise that makes it so fascinating to mankind?

The Paulm of the Old Soldier.

The Fallimore American.
The blue is fading into gray.
Just as when aunset comes
With bugic calls that die away
And softly throbbing drums;
The shadows reach across the sky
And hush the cares of day;
The bugic call and drum best die—
The blue fades into gray. The blue fades into gray.

The gray is blending into blue— A sunrise glad and fair, When in the richness of the dew, The roses riot there. The bitterness of yesterday Is lost to me and you; be blue is fading into gray— The gray blends into blue.

They're sleeping now the long, long sleep,
The boys who wore the blue;
Above the gray the grasses creep—
And both were good and true;
And in the twilight of our life, The ending of the way, here comes forgetfulness of strife-There comes forgetfulness of The blue fades into gray.

Above each mound the lily glows, And humble daisted nod; The ruby glory of the ross Sheds luster on the sod; The tears—the tears—they are the dew That greets the coming day. The gray is blending into blue The blue fades into gray.

THE WONDERFUL OMOTEPE.

New York Times The route through Lake Nicaragua passes di-rectly under the shadow of Omotege, a voicaho capable of doing for that region, without pre-vious advertisement of intentions, all that Mount Pelee has done in Martinique .- Pro

That is not the worst of it. Omotepe is what is known as a jumping volcano, the vulcanus saltans horribilis of Pliny the Younger.

There is conclusive historical evidence that early in the 15th century this volcano was situated in Fryeburg, Me. This fact was established by accurate drawings of it sketched upon a stone hatchet handed down for generations in the tribe of Paugus, the celebrated Indian chief. As is well known, Omotepe has two great horns springing from its slopes, giving it from a distance the appearance of a gigantic aurochs. This peculiarity is faithfully sketched upon the Paugus hatchet. There is no other horned volcano on the globe. But Omotepe was that very peak in

Darien upon which stout Cortes stood allet with all his men and rubbered at the Pacific. We pass over an unauthenticated horned volcano in Ohio and come to the record of Omotepe's visit to the Island of Mauritius, which rests upon the high authority of Petermann. This was in 1764. Whether this is the volcano which once ay athwart the route of the Panama Canal is not clearly established. Lieutenan Wyse refers vaguely to a very sudden and remarkable reduction in De Lesseps' esti-mates of the cost of excavation due to "a great natural change in the topography of the region." This is too indefinite to jus-tify an identification of Omotepe. But everybody knows, of course, that it was in 1887 that the volcano swooped down upon the island in Lake Nicaragua which ears its own name, and has since remained there, Omotepe has 13 craters, each one of

which, when working on full time, is ca-pable of doing things that make the tremendous exploits of Mount Pelee seem like the sputtering of cheup fireworks made for country consumption. All the rung as it should have been range if the canal commissions have reported that the Nicaragua Canal would be in no danger from Omotepe. This would be true if the mountain would stay put. But what can you do with a jumping volcano? It might at any moment project itself upon the summit of the Cordillera Range, destroy on the ing the upper levels and lock system of Greytown and block the Gulf entrance,

The chapter upon volcanoes and earth-quakes in the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is reasonably full. The conclusion is that "such danger as exists from earthquakes is essentially the same any Consul to stay there. At last a man for both the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and that in neither case is it sufficient to prevent the construction of the canal." Of the danger from volcanoes the report is slient. It is a reasonable inference that the commission did not con-sider the perils from that source of sufficient moment to be taken into account, Lulled into a false sense of security, the Senate committee has accordingly reported adversely Senator Hoar's bill giving the President full discretion to select the route of the canal and declares positively that the House bill providing for a canal s Nicaragua should be passed by the If the volcano arguments against the

Nicaragua route were advanced by the enemies of all canals and every canal or by persons having a speculative interest in the choice of the Panama route, the disregarded by the Senate committee would be justified. But these protests against incurring an awful and needless ed. From whatever source they come, the unsteady and revolting habits of Omotepe are of themselves sufficient to compel the committee to take serious thought about the risks into which they would along the base of this migratory and ex-plosive monster.

### Justice to the Philippines.

Chicago Inter Ocean. "Porte Rico exhibits the splendid results of American civilization," said the Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor on Wednes- to dispose of." day, to the Ohio Republican "We will repeat in the Philippines, on a larger scale, what we have accomplished so brilliantly in Porto Rico." By "we," Mr. Grosvenor ostensibly

means the Republican party, acting through the Republican majority in Congress, Really, he means David B. Henderson, John Dalzell and Charles ate? Not likely. Suppose Geer gets the H. Grosvenor, the majority of the House majority? He is not the Republican nomcommittee on rules, who constitute the House machine and dictate legislation, as long as their fellow-members and the people do not revolt against their domina-

What gave Porto Rico free trade and produced the "splendid results" of which Mr. Grosvenor now boasts? Was it the Henderson - Grosvenor - Dalzell triumvirate? Certainly not. Its aims were free rum and taxed bread. Only by a moral revolt of the people against this pro gramme were free trade and a measure of

Prosperity secured to Porto Rico. How did this same triumvirate plan to treat the Philippines? Worse than when they were Spanish territory. It aimerect a higher tariff barrier against the Fhilippines than when they were allen soil. But again the people revolted, and, through the Senate, obtained a 25 per cent tariff concession.

"Soft words" runs the homely saying, "butter no parsnips." The people refused to be deceived by the men who sought to make Porto Rico foreign soil. They never can be satisfied with mere proabout what is to be done some time or ther in the Philippines. What the people demand in our new

possessions is not fair phrases, but just deeds. Mr. Grosvenor will do well to bear this fact in mind, and when he returns to Washington, to square his acts with his speech.

### The Philippine Testimony.

Indianapolis Journal For every returned soldier from the Philippines that tells sensational stories garding cruelties and outrages that he claims to have seen or heard while there, a hundred can be produced who will swear they never saw or heard of anything of the kind. Negative testimony, of course, does not weigh much, but it tends to con firm the belief that the statements of the few fellows who are trying to create a sensation are "pipe stories."

A Pretty Love Song-By Whom? I love you; 'tis the simplest way.
The thing I feel to tell;
Yet if I told it all the day You'd never guess how well. You are my comfort and my light, My very life you seem; I think of you all day, all night, 'Tis but of you I dres

There's pleasure in the lightest word That you can speak to me;
My soul is like the Aeolian chord
And vibrates still to thee,
I never heard the love-song yet So thrilling, fond or true But in my own heart I have met. Some kinder thought of you.

I love the shadows on your face, The light upon your hair.

I love to sit for hours and trace
The passing changes there.

I love to hear your voice's tone
Although you should not say
A single word to dream upon

When that had died away. O, you are kindly as the beam That warms where'er it plays,

And you are gentle as a dream
Of happy future days!
And you are strong to do the right
And swift the wrong to fiee,
And if you were not half so bright,
You're all the world to me!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The work of reconstruction will now begin in South Africa.

King Edward will get his crown blocked up two or three sizes now.

King Alfonso doesn't relish the prospect

of being married non-sight, non-seen, What a lot of war correspondents have been put out of their jobs the last two or three days!

With a strike on one hand and President Roosevelt on the other, the beef trust has reason to be nervous.

Senator Hanna will find that the Presidency is not to be had on the same terms as a seat in the United States Senate. Americans are very numerous in Berlin

this year, but then Berliners have been more than usually numerous in America If scientific investigations on Mount Pelee are continued much longer, there will be a fine opening for young college professors in this country.

Just how sensitive Wall street is was manifested on a recent morning when it became known that Russell Sage was unable to come down town. This is so unusual that an uneasy feeling at once manifested itself, and could not be quieted until it was certainly known that the ectogenarian multi-millionaire was merely suffering from a slight cold. Mr. Sage has only absented himself thus on one or two occasions since Norcross tried to blow him to pieces with a dynamite bomb,

An ordinarily veracious chronicler tells this story of a suit brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad by a farmer whose cow was killed by a train: There was a long trial, with learned arguments on both sides. The jury brought in this verdiet: "If the train had been run as it should have been ran; if the bell had been whistle had been blowed as it should have been blew-both of which they did neither -the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

A recent vacancy in the Consular service which attracted attention by the fact the canal and annihilating Corinto; or, on that there was not the usual rush of ap-the other hand, it might take a trip to plicants to fill it reminds Secretary Hay of a story. There was a post in South America, he said, in the tropical region on the east coast, which was so unhealthful that it is no small undertaking to get was found who seemed to thrive on the climate and on the malaria. After a number of years' service, however, his less fortunate wife succumbed to the conditions and died, and soon he resigned and came home. Several years passed by, when one day the department received a letter from him, saying that he had married again, and had about made up his mind that he would like to go back with his new wife to the old consulate,

The late M. Xavier de Montepin, the French novelist, who died the other day in Paris, always referred to one of his early experiences with particular zest. On concluding a long and elaborate tale of adventure, he took it, full of hope, to a pubcalm indifference with which they are lisher, who promptly declined it on even the most advantageous terms, to the writer's poignant mortification. Twenty years peril come from persons who are exceed-ingly zealous and notoriously disinterest-sought at his hands a sensational afterward this identical publisher bestory - one of those serials which were the delight of grisettes-offering any price within reason. "Well," said De Montepin, "I will oblige you, but plunge the country in running the canal my terms must be somewhat heavy. I want 44000." After many protests it was paid. In telling the story De Montepin added; "The best of the business was that it was the very same story which he had previously rejected, and which I had in various directions endeavored in valu

## Bishop Ninde on "Higher Criticism."

Chicago Record-Heraid. The reception accorded the very sensible utterances of Bishop Ninde by the alumni of the Garret Biblical Institute at the alumni reunion on Tuesday last is one of the gratifying signs of an increas-ing tolerance toward the so-called "high-er criticism" on the part of a great ecclesiastical organization.

In his address to the alumni the bishop declared that the attitude of the church toward scientific and historical research should be cordial and hospitable, and that the church would do well to grant the largest liberty in the investigation of the Bible. Said the bishop:

We do well to grant the largest liberty in the investigations of the Bible. Suppose we do admit that Moses did not write the Pentateuch and that there were two legishs, shall we at once throw up our hands and cry, "All is lost, our Christian faith is destroyed"? With all the changes in belief that have followed the investigations of the Scriptures the foundations of Christianity will not be undermined

The fact that every utterance of Bishop Ninde in favor of the higher criticism was enthusiastically cheered by the 200 members of the alumni, all of whom are active clergymen, is a hopeful sign of the times in the religious world. The church should not give comfort to the assailants of Christianity by an intelerant attitude toward investigation and research. The foundations of Christianity are laid deeper than the authorship of the Pentateuch. The "higher criticism" cannot disturb a faith that is rooted deep in the human heart, that has demonstrated its power through centuries of history to influence human conduct in such a way as to bring about the highest form of civilization, even though the "higher criticism" should strip Christianity of everything but the Sermon on the Mount, that would still supply the basis of the only standard of ethics upon which a decent, well-ordered society and government can exist.

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Among the Swift.—"Does Billy Billions get much fun out of his automobile?" "I don't be-Heve he does. I never hear of his being ar-rested."-Washington Star.

Church—I see that Texan has called his new off well "The Senator." Wonder why he gave it that name? Gotham—Because it is such a "spouter," I suppose.—Tonkers Statesman. Mr. Pitt-I understand that there is a good leal of doctored milk on the market. Penn-1 suppose the water cure is the principally used.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-

graph. Sure Enough.-Kwoter-There's no doubt about that old saying about driving a horse to water. Kidder-Yes, and although a man may drive a pen, a pencil must be lead.-Philadel-

Cause for Suspicion.—"Amy feels terribly about her new dress. She knows it isn't a bit becoming," "What makes her think so?"
"Why, several of her girl friends have told
her it looks perfectly sweet,"—Philadelphia
"Securior Pallette

Evening Bulletin. Observing Child.—"Where does the electricity come from that lights our houses?" asked the teacher. "It comes from the wall," answered the little girl who resided in an apartmenthouse. 'The janitor goes and unbuttons it.'--Chicago Tribune.

Agent-This edition of the Bible is the very latest. Housekeeper-But surely you can't im-prove on the Bible? Agent-I refer especially to the "Family Register." Besides a page each for births, deaths and marriages we give three pages for divorces.-Philadelphia Record Ignoring Precedence.-Edmonia-Mrs. Top-

notch is what I call impertinent. Eudonia-In what way? Edmonia-Why, she is not a Colonial Dame; but when she came to the Colonial reception she had on a more elegant frock than any one of the Dames .- Detroit Free