maintained in the United States and so

lightly enforced by comparison in Eu-

rope. In Europe the only question

asked concerning a guest by a landlord

is, "Will he behave like a gentleman and can he pay his bill?" The

negro, from 1619 to 1865, was with few

exceptions a slave in the United States,

and for this reason he encounters a

color line, an aristocracy of skin, that

he cannot easily clear, as he could in

The New York Board of Health has

spit on the sidewalks." The board be

gan its crusade against this filthy habit

three years ago by forbidding expec-

toration on the ferry-boats, trolley and

elevated cars, and in car stations, and

now the sidewalks are to be protected

from this menacing nulsance. The jus-

tification of this action (since, incredible

as it may seem, the free and easy Amer

ican public requires that it be justified)

is in the statement that twenty years

ago almost six deaths in every hun-

dred in New York City were caused by

tuberculosis, whereas the number of

deaths last year from this disease was

only about 216 in the hundred. The

presumption, reinforced by scientific in-

vestigation, is that this decrease is very

largely due to the partial correction of

the habit of spitting in public places.

Our own city, where deaths from tuber-

culosis make up a large part of the

mortality list, might with good effect

inaugurate a vigorous crusade against

this filthy habit. Here is a line in

which the new city government soon to

be inaugurated can earn the gratitude

of the decent majority of our citizens

and in due time reduce the death rate

Intelligent people are not supersti-

tious, of course, but for some reason,

whenever the fact becomes known that

an heir to the Russian Empire is ex-

pected, the word of the soothsaver, to

the effect that Nicholas II would be

the father of seven daughters and die

without an heir is retailed with some-

thing of conviction in the telling, while

with the birth of each of his four daugh-

ters superstition records something of

a triumph. So, now that King Ed-

ward has been arrested by disease al-

most on the way to Westminster for his

coronation, the prophecy of the "Ep-

som gypsy" is being retold with many

a doleful wag of the head. This proph

ecy was that His Majesty would rise to

the throne itself, but would fall just

short of his ambition at the last mo-

ment, and would not be crowned

King. Of course, nobody wants this

so-called prophecy to come true, but

the fact remains that many people "who

are not, a bit superstitious" believe that

it will. Prophecies of this character

are but random gabblings, revamped

upon occasion to give prestige to the

soothsayer and pander to the very

prevalent desire to make merchandles

King Edward shows himself to be a

man both of good sense and good feel-

ing in his direction that the King's din-

ner to the poor be served at the ap-

pointed time, despite his serious lliness.

The King remembered that this dinner

means much to the poor class con-

cerned, and he was true to the instincts

of a humane gentleman not to inflict

a disappointment upon a class not fitted

philosophically to bear it. It is no new

thing for the royal household of Eng-

land to endure stckness and domestic

calamity. Queen Mary, wife of William

III, died in her prime of beauty of the

smallpox; Queen Anne was the mothe

of many children, none of whom sur-

vived infancy; George III suffered from

intermittent insanity, and became blind

several years before his death at 80.

Byron in fine verses laments the untim

ly death of the Princess Charlotte. Ed-

ward, the Black Prince, died of consump

tion just when the senile immorality

made all England hope for the accession

Among the famous men who were for

a brief term cadets at West Point were

Edgar A. Poe, the poet; Matt H. Car-

penter, the eminent lawyer and states-

Whistler, the celebrated painter

Whistier remained three years at the

academy. The Army and Navy Journal

planation why he did not pass his ex-

The refusal of a peerage by Sir Will

cepted a peerage. Fox was so cordially

hated by George III that he was never

offered a peerage, and probably would not have accepted it if he had been, for

no great debater cares to be trans-

of the heroic son.

amination:

Lorde.

the Military Academy.

of the unknowable,

from tuberculosis.

sued anew the old command, "Don't

England.

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair and slightly

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximu um temperature, 54; pre-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

PORTLAND'S LABOR TROUBLES. Whatever sympathy the community feels for the desire of laboring men to better their condition and for the desire of the capitalists to run their own business in their own way, the prime con cern the public has in industry is to get the work done. It wants buildings put up, lumber sawed and planed, fuel delivered and street-cars operated. In view of the general desire that the ac tivities of the town should go forward, there is nothing but discouragement in the course of the local labor situation during recent weeks. Old strikes continue and new ones begin.

A few days ago a strenuous effort was made on the part of the planing mills to end the strike in their favor by saying it was ended. Accounts of men going back to work and others about to do so were given with such persistence and verisimilitude that they found credence in the press and among builders. But the assertions were met with deminis by the uplon men and the promised collapse failed to materialize. This strike apparently, is in full force and notwithstanding official nouncements from the mills that the men will be back at work in a day or two. Meanwhile a considerable body of teamsters went out Wednesday, and the Portland City & Oregon Company's street-car system is also in the grasp of B strike. It begins to look as if whatever is going to be done in Portland has been done. No more buildings, apparently, are needed. Nobody is anxious body cares to run business on the terms asked by the labor available. It is an ominous outlook.

The impressive thing about the situation is the basic similarity of the position assumed by the employers. If they all belonged to one firm, they could no be more coherent in their determination to affirm the principle that they will run their business in their own way. This is the issue that underlies all the pending struggles, widely as they differ in their superficial characteristics. The planing-mill men are striking for a nine-hour day, the streetcar men against an objectionable dispatcher and superintendent, and the teamsters for / weekly payment of wages; but the most casual observer cannot have falled to see that these contentions are but the trappings and the suits of the real question-Shall an owner be permitted to run his own business in his own way, or shall the conditions of operation be jointly agreed upon by employer and employed? That is to say, Shall we recognize unions or

destroy them? In the long run, unionism is pretty certain to occupy the entire labor field. One can recognize the inherent weaknessee, contradictions and wasteful expense of unionism, and at the same time apprehend clearly enough the tendency to organization among workingmen which seems irresistible. The union has taken complete possession of many trades, and is rapidly growing in others. The non-union printer is practically extinct, and the railroad world from conductors and telegraphers down to switchmen is rapidly becoming organized. Building trades are common and National federations almost universal, while the organizer is even invading such unpropitious fields as Government employes. Oregon is reasonably certain to approximate more and more to the industrial conditions of the older states, just as it has had hundred customs of business and soci-

This is not to say that any one of the unions now battling for existence will win its fight. Industrial wars do not consist of victories all on one side. The unions are certain sooner or later to have to reckon with the very important fact that nowhere are their embattled ranks confronted with more inauspirious conditions in the employing camp Nowhere is the spirit of sturdy independence and self-reliance more indom ltable than in Oregon. Call it firm or stubborn, mossback or conservative there it in. It will form its own plans and execute them in its own way. It loves money, perhaps, but it also unfloubtedly loves its own way. Maybe It would rather not do business than to tomed to dictation, and it will take it a long time to get used to it.

This is the situation in Portland, and ominous is a very mild term to apply to it. If there is any indication of yielding on either side, the evidence is adroitly concealing itself. In general our people, employers and employed deprivation that usually precedes con-

Summer and possibly a bitter Winter. the long days in which workmen can The only certainty seems to lie in the legended remark of the old country doctor's diagnosis that "the case will be a good deal worse before it is much better."

DEWEY ON THE STAND.

Dewey's testimony is said to give the antis considerable depression, but in view of their remarkable imperviousness to fact, this is hard to understand. What he says is, in reality, not greatly to the advantage of either side, and if the truth were known he was doubtless called as a witness more as a matter of courtesy than from any expectation of profit by Republicans or Demo-As there would have been no crats. great difficulty in securing his presence had it been eagerly desired on either side, the presumption of indifference is a fair one, and is ratified by his testimony.

The Admiral says he never promised Aguinaldo anything, impeaches the diplomatic quality of Pratt and Williams, dispels at once all anti-imperialistic dreams of broken pledges in the Philippines, and sets out the littleness of the Filipino George Washington in terms befitting a man of vigor and candor such as Dewey is known to be. But he also says that he considers the Filipinos superior to the Cubans in capacity for self-government, and he pleads guilty to acts of indiscretion. He regrets now that he gave the arms and recognition he did to Aguinaldo's forces. If he had it to do over again he would wait for the American troops. In this act of Dewey he laid the foundation for the uncomfortable position in which Senator Carmack had him at the close of yesterday's examination, and will get him in again as soon as possible this morning.

The number of persons who care what support or discredit the unpatriotic and senseless fantasy of anti-imperallism derives from Dewey's testimony or that of any other man is so limited as to render that aspect of the inquiry negligible; so we shall dismise this episode with two brief observations. One is that it makes no difference under the sun whether Pratt, Wildman and Willlams were competent or incompetent; whether Dewey promised something to Aguinaldo which he had no business to promise, or not; whether it is right or wrong to arm a conscienceless ally and turn him loose against the enemy None of these things affect the fact that the Philippines are ours by conquest and purchase as much as California is ours, the further fact that rebellion will be put down there precisely as it was in South Carolina, and the additional fact that copperheads of 1902 are entitled to the same contumely and reproach that a loyal North heaped upon he copperheads of 1864.

only other necessary thing in onnection with Dewey's testimony is a passing breath of disdain upon such creatures as Carmack and Patterson, whose highest ambition seems to be to punish and humiliate before the people these brave officers of our Army and Navy who have responded to the call of duty on distant foreign shores and on far-off tropic seas. Turn the Government over to these malignant enemles of our military representatives, and where would the Republic's defenders be the next time a European foe or a rebellious territory lifted hands against the flag? If the soldier is to receive scorn instead of honor and percution in reward for his bravery and fidelity, what will nationality be worth in any land? It is a curious conception these professed statesmen have of public sentiment, if they suppose, as they certainly do suppose, that the path to for employment at offered wages, no. glory leads through defamation of those who have borne arms and hazarded life for their country's flag. To them there is fitting answer in the words of Ingersoll: "I have one sentiment for the soldiers, living and dead: Cheers for the living, tears for the dead."

A VERY LIVE CORPSE.

The language of Bryan concerning the recent speeches of ex-President Cleveland and David B. Hill is entirely free from ambiguity. Mr. Bryan may not be a Democratic statesman of historic worth, but he is at present a very vigorous, aiert and pugnacious political figure, and he has a very large follow ing among the Demo-Populists of the South and Southwest. He does not propose to be "turned down" without his consent, and he makes it very clear that he will never consent to be turned down to please Grover Cleveland or David B Hill. Any plan for the restoration of the Democracy to the harmony and health prefigured by Cleveland and Hill will die in its birth if Mr. Bryan is not consulted and deferred to: Cleveland's talk about "the Democracy of Tilden" is absurd. The Democracy of Tilden has been obsolete for ten years in the South and West; it has been replaced by Demo-Populism, which still prevails in this region, where Bryan's views through his paper have a thousand readers and admirers where the views of Cleveland and Hill have one. This may seem dispiriting news to the kidglove Democracy of the North Atlantic States, but it is the truth.

Mr. Bryan does not intend to be snuffed out; he proposes to be consulted and respected in the deliberations concerning the future of the Democratic party, and if he is not he will be surto make the party caldron bubble with plenty of toil and trouble, for while it those of bartenders, domestic help and is possible for the organizing and reforming statesmen of the North Atlan tic States to refuse him a chance to make a spoon, they are not strong enough to prevent him from spoiling to fail into the Eastern vogue in a the horn. Mr. Bryan is the only man in the Democratic ranks today who has an appreciable following at the Middle West, Southwest or South. He is an attractive orator; his newspaper has a large circulation; he is a man of energy shrewdness and vindictiveness. He has not forgotten that Cleveland, Hill and Gorman have never lost a chance to defeat him, and he will not suffer any man of their cult to be nominated in 1904, or, failing in this, he will secure their candidate's defeat. Bryan is de termined to be distinctly recognized, and a man with at least a million of voters at his back is pretty sure of recognition. Napoleon told Talleyrand when he said Europe would not permit him to march against Moscow: "Bah! Europe is the mistress of any man who

has 500,000 men at his back." Cleveland's vague, ore rotundo ven tucsities count for nothing against the plain, direct, purposeful speech of Bryan. Cleveland is as venerable and vacuous an orator as Tom Hood's fruit name of the prophet, figs!"

are too well off to feel the pinch of are too well off to feel the pinch of are too well off to feel the pinch of a strike is always inopportune. This sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending an announcement to the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending and the press, is especially true when its chosen time said that Lewanike "honored them by him the sending and the press of the line of the line

put in full time and for which they ungrudgingly receive full pay. It is important to maintain the principles of unionism in the community, but there are other things that should have careful consideration at this time and in this connection. The rank and file of labor are not responsible for enforced idleness. Laborers stand ready to obey orders, and will gladly hear the order to resume work. Let those responsible for the strained industrial conditions now prevailing and threatening further industrial stagnation get together, seek bonestly to adjust their real differences and abate their stubbornness. The rights of the public and the welfare of homes of labor are in the balance.

POETRY DOES NOT FIX NATIONAL POLICY.

An anti-imperialist admirer of Senator Hoar's speech in opposition to the Chi nese exclusion bill quoted James Russell Lowell's description in his "Commemoration Ode" of 1865 of the United States with the following comments:

She of the open soul and open door, With room about her hearth for all mankind-A sentiment which was received a generation ago throughout the entire country with un-qualified applause; a reception which indicates the wide departure we have since made from our old National ideals.

This is all very absurd. The United States never was "of the open soul and open door, with room about her hearth for all mankind," as a matter of fixed National policy. Our policy in this respect was never poetfe, but always practical. In the early history of the Republic, with a vast area needing rapid settlement, it was a matter of National self-interest to invite immigration, but the moment that this necessity was over the United States had-no more "open soul and open door," no more about her hearth for all mankind" than was dictated by cold-blooded National self-interest. What Lowell sang in 1865 of the United States had never been consistently true of this country before 1865; it was not true in 1865, and has never been true since that date. Beyond the limitations of narrow, selfish National interest, the United States has never been "of the open soul and open door, with room about her hearth for all man

The United States invited aliens when she was a Nation of vast area and sparse population, but since that date she has treated the question of making America a refuge for all the voluntary or involuntary exiles of the universe purely as a question of National selfinterest. We exclude Chinese; we exclude contract labor; we exclude paupers and criminals of official record; we exclude consumptives and persons suffering from other infectious and repulsive diseases. The policy of our Government, despite the poetic moonshin of Mr. Lowell, has always been intense ly practical and subordinated to the policy of cold-blooded self-interest. Fletcher of Saltoun said: "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who writes its laws," but, however true this may have been in the seventeenth century, it is no longer true in our day. The influential, efficient, important man in modern life is not be who writes its songs, but he who agitates in behalf of and finally formulates its laws. George S. Boutwell, in his "Recollections," dismisses with contempt the modern impression that Lowell's dialect political satires of 1845-1846 exercised a powerful political in-

Mr. Boutwell, who was the first antislavery Governor of Massachusetts, says that Lowell's verses amused everybody of brains in all parties, but had not the slightest political effect. Lowell had then no distinction. The Boston Courier, in which Lowell's satires were printed, was read only by abolitionists. There was only one pulpit in Boston that of Theodore Parker, where antislavery views were tolerated. Charles Sumner was, when United States Senator, ostrucized socially for his opinions on slavery. Mr. Boutwell says that in his opinion Lowell's satires of the Mexican War never added a man to the anti-slavery ranks; that, so far as the recruitment of the armies of the Union is concerned, the one piece of writing which contributed largely to recruit the armies of the Republic during the Re-

bellion was Webster's speech in reply to Hayne. The closing paragraph of that speech was in the schoolbooks of the free states, and had been declaimed from many a schoolhouse stage. Mr. Boutwell holds that up to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 the whole array of anti-slavery writers and speakers had not accomplished the grossly exaggerated results attributed by a few admirers of Lowell to his and weakness of his famous father political satires of 1845-46.

Mr. Boutwell lived in those times which tried men's souls; he was in complete sympathy with Lowell's anti-slav ery opinions, but as an old lawyer he declines to violate his judicial integrity and attribute to Lowell's poetics a po litical force which he feels they did not exercise. This whole business of seeking to make a man of poetic quality a political prophet and oracle is absurd. Mr. Lowell from his poetic youth to his pessimistic and Anglomaniac old age was the most inconsistent of men. His opinions on pure literature were valuable; but his opinions on politics from youth to old age were of no sort of value to anybody for the political thought they contained. After the Civil War ceased to inspire his verse, Lowell had, so far as his permanent literary reputation is concerned, better died than lived. His last days were spent in coughing up and expectorating his discarded opinions, which he had emitted when "the Lowell family" were emitted when "the Lowell family" were fighting and dying at the front. These Pitt, Canning, Peel nor Gladstone acwere the days when Lowell wrote lines

I'd rather be what your meanest slave is, Than hold up to God a hand As drippin' red as yours, Jeff Davis. Lowell outgrew all this, but such poetic "statesmen" do not in their vague verses mark out the lines of public pol-

We draw the color line severely not only at the South, but at the North, and some of our plutocratic snobs are stupid enough to try to enforce it in the leading hotels of London. The colo line is so invisible in England that on the 18th inst. the negro King of Barotseland, Africa, dined at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, who are relatives of the Earl of Shrews bury. The guests included the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl and Countess of Seafield and the Earl of Carysfort. Subsequently a reception in hono of this negro Kleg was attended by vender stalking solemnly through the the Marchloness of Tweeddale, Viscount streets of Stamboul erying, "In the and Viscountess Bangor, Lord and Lady De Freyne, and many other person prominent in society. The Talbots, in

Prince conforms to the dress of English THE DECLINE IN WAGES. society, wears a silk hat, frock coat and

patent leather shoes. To an English-Kansas City Star. A summary of the report of the manu-facturers' division of the Census Bureau man there is nothing surprising in this because Great Britain's subjects include has been made public. The full report men of all colors. There are Hindoo Princes and Malay chiefe and African will be published next month. At first potentates among Great Britain's vassight the principal table of statistics seems sals, who not seldom appear at court to show gratifying material progress. The receptions. The sons of some of these number of establishments has increased 44 dark-skinned Asiatic Princes have been per cent since the last preceding census The capital employed has reached the ducated at the English universities Slavery never existed in modern Engenormous sum of nearly ten thousand land. Even before West Indian emanmillion dollars-a gain of 51 per cent in b years. About \$2,339,000 is paid in wages—23 per cent more than in 1890. The value of the product is put at \$13,000,000, or 39 per cipation, in 1837, the moment a slave landed in England he was free, as was decided by Lord Mansfield in the cent above that recorded in the previous famous "Somerset" case. These facts serve to explain why the color prejudice, the aristocracy of skin, is so stiffly

But a closer inspection of the figures reveals some unpleasant facts. One these is the increase in the number women, 16 years old and over, who are employed in factories, and another is the large number of children at work. census enumerators found 4,000,000 men above 18 employed by manufacturing concerns. This number is 22.7 per cent larger than in 1880. A million women wage-earners in factories were counted—an increase of 28.4 per cent. The number of children is not large—only 168,000—but it is 39.5 per cent larger than in 1890. This growing tendency to employ women and children must be deplored. It seems to mean that fewer women are to have homes of their own and that more children are to be sent to the factory instead of to the school.

Under present conditions the employ ment of women in factories seems inev able. To some degree the factory work merely takes the place of the diversified labor their grandmothers would have had to do at home. The woman of two gen erations ago frequently wove the from which the garments were made Today the weaving is done in a factory But work that takes a woman from home after her marriage does not commend it self to the community. It is to be fearer that the census statistics point in this di rection. The increase in the number of child wage-earners is unqualifiedly bad. Every child has a right to a common education, and the state is justi-insisting, as a part of its police duty, that he have it. The census statis invite the attention of legislators to this subject,

Another unpleasant fact, brought out in the report, is that the average wage to-day is slightly less than in 1890. The total wages paid have increased only 23 per cent, while the number of wage-earners is 25 per cent larger than 10 years ago rse, such figures are not definite enough to be satisfactory. A proper con parison could be made only between wages of a certain class of workmen in 1890 and 1990. But it may be assumed roughly that the additional workingmen now employed are distributed up and down the scale so that there are 25 per cent more earning \$1 s day than in 1890 and th same additional percentage earning \$5 If that is the case there has ne in the average wage paid of about 2 per cent.

With the improvements made in maand the advanced cost of living, an in crease in the average wage was to have been anticipated. But, apparently, the gain has gone to the capitalist in divi-dends. Perhaps the complete volume of figures will furnish some other explana n. But the summary given out seems show that the last census decade failed to secure to labor its due share of the profits, even if there has been a great improvement over the period of depression in the early '90s.

Wanted: An Issue. Florida Times-Union. What is to be the issue during the con ing campaign? Can we get together and win on free eliver? Mr. Bryan will acknowledge that expansion of the curren has already taken place by late discoverie of gold, and there is no longer a "strin gency in the money market." Can we wir on the issue of giving independence to the Philippines as we did to Cuba? Democrats are divided there as well as Repub-licans. Shall we charge that England bought us to commit the crime of '73? Why, she fears we are making a col of her. Shall we dilate on the horrors to the lalands

prominent places in the platform to be written by Mr. Bryan, but they are of the past or the present; what of the future? We cannot win unless we get together, and we cannot deserve success if we have no cards to play except denunciation of our enemies and promises to tear down. What would Mr. Bryan have us do by way of building up? The Republican party richly deserves to be beaten, but how shall we deserve to win and what shall we do when we have a President in Congress and a majority in the two chambers? Mr. Bryan has a wide and commanding influence, and he should tell us what we must do to be saved as well as what to say when we speak.

Minnesota and Cuban Reciprocity. Philadelphia Press

day contained the result of an inquiry made among the Republicans of Minnesota to find out their opinion concerning the Cuban reciprocity policy of President secure a higher average of ability Roosevelt. Interviews were had with leading members of the party in 50 or 60 of the most important places, so as to reflect as nearly as possible the average sentiment of the state. The Journal's inquiry shows that there is not only a majority in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, but an overwhelming preponderance of opinion on that side. The drift is so decided as to lead the Journal to assert that four-fifths man of Wisconsin, and James McNeal of the people interviewed stand with the President. Such expressions as these crop out all through the interviews: "I am for reciprocity"; "I think the President is right"; "Put me down as with the Presi-dent"; "The President should be supportgives the following curious story in exdent"; "The President should be sug-ed"; "I'm a reciprocity advocate"; " ident Roosevelt is pursuing the The subject given him in chemistry to discuss before the academic board was "Silica," which constitutes 8 per cent of the solid matter of our earth. Whistler, it was said, in perfect innocence of the subject, but with his characteristically charming manner, described silica as an "elastic gas," or "a saponifiable fat." The young ladies in the audience smiled approval, but the stern academic board dispensed with Whistler's further valuable services at the Military Academy. ourse," and other utterances equally as

This sentiment is not confined to Minn sots. The state most largely engaged in the manufacture of heet sugar is Nebras ka, and yet the Republican convention of that state last week heartly indersed reciprocity with Cuba. Other Republican state conventions will doubtless take the same stand.

Chicago, Record-Herald,
Hetty Green, the richest woman in
America, has astonished people who know
her by appearing recently with a pur
under her arm. Now, it is claimed by students of human nature that no one car love a dog and be devoid of kindness Byron wrote an epitaph for his dog. Eugene Field sang in praise of the bench-legged fice, and there probably never was a poet or any other good man or weman on earth who didn't have a warm spot in his or her heart for one dog or another. Therefore it is argued that Hetty Green having taken a dog to her bosom, must be developing a kindly disposition, and it is hoped by some people that she may presently even get to looking with favor-upon the children who play in the areas attached to her tenements. How glorious it would be if this might come true! But the probabilities are that Hetty's pup is to develop into a ferocious dog and be used in connection with the revolver that she has recently been carrying. Peo who shy around Hetty supposing that be-cause of the pup she has developed a sen-timental streak are likely through ignoance, alas! to lose much of their faith in the dog theory.

Indianapolis News. As everything cise disputations is being submitted to President Roosevelt for de-cision, the Democrats might leave it to him to bring about the reorganization of

A SCANDALOUS SPECTACLE.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The most scandalous spectacle of American public life today is that afforded by the special and peculiar privileges enjoyed by Henry T. Oxnard, chief sugar lobbyist, in the Capitol at Washington.

Mr. Oxnard, it must be remembered, is a private citizen. He holds no official position whatever. He has, legally , no greater rights about the than any other private citizen. Yet look at the privileges Mr. Oxnard is

ermitted to enjoy: Early in the present session, by grace of the Hon. James A. Tawney, chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions. Mr. Oxnard was permitted to make the room of the committee vir tually his private office. From it he di-rected the campaign in the House against justice to Cuba and against the

toosevelt policies.
When the Cuban bill had passed the House, Mr. Oxnard moved over to the Senate wing and was provided with even more commodious private offices. The rooms of the privileges and elections and interstate commerce committees adjoin and connect. By grace of the Hop Stephen B. Elkins and the Hon. Caesar Burrows, chairmen of these mittees, their rooms were practically given up to Mr. Oxnard from which to

continue his campaign, Lately Mr. Oxnard has grown more bold and his Senatorial friends more sub-servient. The marble room, so-called, i the general reception-room for visitors to Senators. If you wish to see a Sen-ator, while the Senate is in session, you send in your card, and if the Senator his card, which admits you to the marb room for interview. There is a stand-ing rule that no one, except members of Congress, is to be admitted to the man ble room without permission from a Sen

This rule, however, has been relaxed in favor of Mr. Oxnard. He walks into the marble room whenever he please sits down, and sends for the Senators And there are about 18 Senators promptly obey his summons and deferen-tially listen to his commands.

From his place in the marble ro Henry T. Oxnard issues his orders and his Senatorial henchmen hear and obey Among his friends in the marble room Henry T. Oxnard sits and boasts how he has besten the Administration, compelled the Republican party to do hi will, and thwarted the desire of the American people to do justice to Cuba. Such is the scandalous condition pre sented visibly every day to all observers in the Capitol at Washington. Wha are the American people going to do about it? What are they going to do with the Senators and Representatives who have thus enthroned a lobbyist? More especially how is the Republican

party going to explain and justify to the people this public flouting of the popupeople this public flouting of the popular will at the mere beck and nod of way commissi sent a village crossroads at the Capital!

Magnifying Side Issues.

Milwaukee Free Press. It is unfortunate that the attention Congress and of the country should be distracted from the question of the relie of Cuba by any side issue in which Cul figures, such as the expenditures of mone inder the administration of Governor General Wood, whether for the purpor of furthering the interests of reciprocity or or the support and pacification of that uneasy old soldier of fortune, Maximo

The payment of allowances to Genera Somez is declared by Secretary Root to have been almost a necessity. eneral was certainly deserving of it, and the amount has not been large, although the size of it cuts little figure. It i hardly supposable that the Cuban people will object to the use that has been made of their money, or that leading Cubans were not consulted in the matter. But whether they were or not, and whether the expenditure was one proper to be mad not, has no more bearing on the ques tion of arranging for reciprocity than concentration camps or the water-cure in the Philippine Islands had on the question the foreign women as large as these?" of giving civil government to the Fillthe consideration of it in cohorses to the British and allowing the trusts to live?

Doubtless the last three would occupy tion in a bad light and to defeat action that should have been taken months ago.

"Interesting, If True."

St. Paul Picheer Press. The story goes that Washington's two Representatives who are elected at large have an effective method of dividing the burdens of office. Congressman Cushman does the talking, and Congressman Jones does the quiet work. Every once in a while Cushman expresses in picturesque language his discontent with the way his state is treated, while Jones stands in well with the powers and makes good use of his colleague's tirades without getting himself unpopular. The result has been an enormous list of appropriations, and Washington is so pleased that it is going to elect its third Representative-at-Large and have all three working for the state and have than for any particular district.

Aside from the opportunity for "team work," this method of election affords a much wider range of choice and tends to secure a higher average of ability than

> Fifteen Years Ago. J. S. Holden

I wandered to the grogshop. Tom: I stood be-side the bar
And drank a bowl of lemonade and smoked a bad cigar:
The same old kegs and jugs were there, the ones we used to know. When we were on the round-up, Tom, some fifteen years ago.

Corrosive sublimate to us, is ross Corrective successions well;
The other has a plateglass front, his hair is combed quite low.
And looks just like the one we knew some fifteen years ago.

Old Soak came up and called for booze, he had

the same old grin.

While others burned the lining from their throats with Holland gin,
And women stood beside the door, their faces samed with woe.

And wept just as they used to weep some fifteen years ago. I asked about our old-time friends, those

cherished sporty men.

And some were in the poorhouse. Tom, and some were in the pear.

And one, the one we liked the best, the hangman laid him low; world is much the same, dear Tom, as fifteen years ago.

asked about that stately chap, that pride marked for its own.

He used to say that he could drink, or let the stuff alone;
He perished of the James H. Jams, out in the cold and snow— Ah, few survive who used to boose some fifteen

New crowds line up against the bar and call for crimson ink;

New hands are trembling as they pour the stuff
they shouldn't drink;

But still the same old watchword rings, "This
round's to me, you know!"

The same old cry of doom we heard some fiffor crimson ink;

teen years ago. I wandered to the churchyard, Tom, and there

I wandered to the courchyard, form, and there
I saw the graves
Of those who used to drown themselves in red,
fermented waves;
And there were women sleeping there where
grass and dalates grow.
Who wept and died of broken hearts some fifteen years ago.

And there were graves where children slept, have slept for many a year, Forgetful of the woes that marked their fittul and 'neath a tall white monument, in death

there lieth low, man who used to sell the boose so

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The hottest days of the season appear to be delayed in transmission.

Perhaps our brilliant ball team will contend that 13 is an unlucky number.

Never mind; we'll have a good ball team the year of the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Admiral Dewey is not an admirer of Aguinaldo, and yet he knows film as well as does Senator Hear.

If no enemies attack the King from the outside, the coronation will probably come off next time without a hitch. .

A German has written a book entitled "In Darkest United States," and yet he makes light of the whole subject. It is surprising that some enterprising

American doesn't import Mount Pelce and sell it for a Fourth of July celebration.

With Aguinaldo and Tracy and Merrill at large at the same time this country will be rather too much the land of the free.

Chile is now seeking a coaling station, The nation gets afraid of its name every once in a while and tries to do something to warm up. The news dispatches report the explosion

of a Spanish magazine. If Spanish magazines are as hot as Spanish newspapers, it is not at all surprising. In stopping the premature celebration of the Fourth, the police show little consid-

eration for the surgeons and the hospitals, not to mention the undertakers. The Chinese have again begun to use the missions for fuel. It may be discovered some time that it is hardly worth

while to convert people unless they will give a bond to stay converted Bourke Cockrun wants Aguinaldo to come over and stump the country for the Democratic ticket. Just because a man is

voted liberty there is no reason why it should be construed to mean license.

The wages of the employes in the Carnegle Steel Works have been increased, Andy might not have had so much money for libraries if this had been done while he owned the works, but it would not have injured his memory.

Ex-Captain Dreyfus is still having great trouble to get a flat in Paris. Recently he succeeded in obtaining the lease of a pince in the Boulevard Malesherbes, but the outgoing tenant, having discovered who was his successor, refused to allow him to enter or to give the necessary instructions to the upholsterers and decorators. The Paris courts have now ordered the tenant to admit M. Dreyfus once a week for two hours until the expiration of the lease.

Two American girls were recently visiting a town in Japan not much frequented by foreigners, and a friend who understood Japanese told them of the comments made when they appeared in the street. Said Miss Peach Blossom to the Hon. Miss Chrysanthemum: "Oh, do look at those foreign women! See how strangely they are dressed. They wear short kimonos, just like the men. How very improper!" "Yes," acquiesced the other. "The foreign women have no taste in dress. In Tokio, where I have been once, no foreign woman's tollet is complete without a stuffed bird on her head. If she has not enough money to buy a whole stuffed bird she buys a head, the wings or some feathers. They are very strange, the foreign

women." "But," exclaimed the first, "did you notice the terrible size of the noces of these two foreign women? Are the noses of all

"Yes, they are as large. But they are proud of their large noses. The foreign women do not consider a large nose a dis-

"How very strange! And, see-their eyes are as round as the full moon." "Yes, as round as the full moon. They stare at you without any expression or

feeling." "And their walk! Do look at their walk! So ungainly-just like great big birds!"

A Statue to General Lee

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post-Sir: Will you allow an American white woman, born in the South in the last days of slavery, to thank you for the admirably wise and just article, entitled, "Shall General Lee Have a Statue?" which appeared in your paper June 187 The writer of the article puts his finger on the insuperable objection to Mr. Charles Francis Adams' suggestion that some time in the future a statue to Robert E. Lee be erected in Washington, this objection being that "General Lee did not stand for anything in the world's advance-

ment. General Lee was a man of sufficient intellect to see, and of sufficient moral in-sight to deplore, the awful evils of slav-ery. A year before his death, he said to John Leyburn, at Baltimore, that he re-joiced that slavery was abolished, adding: "I would cheerfully have lost all I have est by the war, and have suffered all I have suffered, to have this object at-tained." Yet he did his utmost to perpet-uate the evils he so clearly saw. He is the type of man who, throughout history, has done more to confuse and darken the judgment of average people than that other type of man who professes and possesses no moral standards, but says frank-ty: "I know no moral law."

Every Southern woman old enough to have positive knowledge of slavery must emphatically protest against Mr. Adams' reported statement, that a monument to General Lee "would typify all that goes to make up the loftiest type of character." The loftiest type of character stands for the loftiest virtues: Truth, justice and

AMERICAN WOMAN OF THE SOUTH, The Adirondacks, June 19.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Well, cook, and what did you think of it? "Lor' mum, she sang beautiful-just as if she was a-gargling."-Tit-Bits,

It is warm enough now to roast beefsteak on the roof, but, unfortunately, beefsteak is even higher than the roof.—Atlanta Constitution. Appropriate: — Countryman — Please explain this here ship to me, sir. Inventor—Don't say this here ship, my friend; say that air ship.—Detroit Free Press.

Disappointed — How did you like 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'?" asked the Sunday school teucher, as Jimmy McFilm returned the book to her. "Aw, I didn't like it," replied Jimmie, frankly; "I t'ot it wuz a red-hot detecktif story."—Ohio State Journal.

Unwholesome.—Do you think that sugar is unnwholesome for children," asked the anxious parent. "Well," answered the physician, "my observation is that it isn't likely to do children

nearly as much harm as it does politicians Washington Star. The Record .- Smith-Brown is the lanest man on record. Jones. How so? Smith-When his wife asks him to water her flower-bed he throws a bucket of water on his Newfoundland dog and then has him stand in the middle of the flower-bed and shake himself.—Puck.

the flower-bed and shake himself.—Puck.

Wise Doctor:—Mrs. Fondma—Sorry to disturb you at this hour, doctor, but we can't imagine what alls the child. Doctor—Cold, perhaps. Did you have him out today? Mrs. Fondma—Fes, but only to his grandmother's? Doctor—Ah! overfed, that's all.—Philadelphia Press.

A Let Down.—Professor Blinkers—I hope you did not find my lecture too technical, Miss Baynes? Miss Baynes (with pride)—Oh, no, professor. I was able to follow it all. Professor Blinkers—I am giad of that, as I tried to make it intelligible to the meanest comprehension,—Funch.

Hetty Green's Pup.

ferred from the House of Commons to the dull atmosphere of the House of One useful function for the Fourth of July appears at length in its discour agement of hesitation in Congress. Members are anxious to get away from Washington, and therefore they assume

pears the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams on Oliver Cromwell, which was referred to editorially yesterday. The paper is noteworthy in many ways, and has attracted much attention in historical circles.

an interest they have never felt in the

government of the Philippine Islands,

and other topics of National concern.

Dewey has a damage case against the Senate committee for dragging out of him the magazine story he was going