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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers and cooler, with brisk westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 77; minimum temperature, 55; precipitation, trace.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 15.

NO RECIPE FOR GREATNESS.

It is seventeen years since Salisbury first became Prime Minister of Great Britain, and in all that time his Liberal contemporaries, Gladstone and Rosebery, interrupted his reign for an aggregate of less than [illegible]y-two months. Certainly no Prime Minister within recent years, and none whatever that we recall, has enjoyed so long a lease of power, and one consisting of two so considerable periods as his administration of six years beginning August 3, 1886, and of seven years expiring last Friday. This testimony to his wonderful powers is not a thing of favor or fortuity, but has been hewn by him through sheer achievement from the hard walls of surrounding circumstance and alert and accomplished opposition. Although he has profited somewhat by the passing of the old "Tory" opprobrium of the Conservative, and although the South African War has ministered to his party's strength as the Spanish War aided the Republican party in the United States, Lord Salisbury's figure is one of commanding importance in British history for its intrinsic attainment and performance. Mr. Smalley is probably not in error in ranking him the greatest Prime Minister since Palmerston, and this judgment will be enhanced as time goes on to lend increasing brilliance to the light now being shed upon the careers of Gladstone and Beaconsfield.

The events of Salisbury's ministry have been of the first historical magnitude, probably eclipsing in ultimate significance the undertakings of any British administration since the Napoleonic Wars. They may be grouped about three great world-phenomena—the recasting of the Eastern Question, the British African Empire, and the friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States. The empire's course in these affairs has been dominated by Salisbury as completely as Gladstone directed the Irish problem, and Disraeli the Eastern Question. Chamberlain with his intense desires, and Kitchener with his almost unnatural military brilliancy, Hicks-Beach with his financial genius, and Balfour with his parliamentary resources, have been effective satellites, but satellites, nevertheless, as the sequel, we undertake to say, will show. And if the Liberal party comes soon to power, it will be less because of its own promise than because of the void that yawns where Salisbury was wont to rule.

This great man had his peculiarities, as every great man has. His was the true simplicity of real greatness, the strength betokened by its very lack of assumption, the art that conceals art, the directness that comprehends the poor poverty of vain deceit. Yet nothing needs rebuke so much as the popular fancy for accepting the trappings of greatness for its source. The great man's idiosyncracies and mannerisms are not his power. Salisbury played at his Hatfield laboratory just as Balfour plays at psychical research, but these are not the sources, or even the marks, of power. Napoleon slept but four hours a night, but the four hours stolen from sleep did not make Napoleon. Lincoln split rails, but that did not make Lincoln. Grant was imperturbable, but his power was not in his imperturbability any more than Lincoln's was in his funny stories, or Andrew Jackson's in his illiteracy, or Cleveland's in his stubbornness, or McKinley's in his suavity. A man may be great and modest as Salisbury was, or great and conceited, as Napoleon was. He may be austere as Sumner or gentle as Whittier, dissipated as Poe or pure as Washington Irving.

The great man who thinks he can explain his greatness and analyze the sources of his power for the benefit of his heirs or his disciples is as much mistaken as Chesterfield was, who thought to impart with letters capacity to his forceless son. Every exceptional mind is as much a mystery as Shakespeare was. One man thinks he grew great by hard work, another by a good mother's teaching, another by cursory reading, another by his happy temperament, another by imitation of some high example, another by sheer good fortune. These are the incidents, not the sources, of his power. What made Salisbury great was his endowment. He cannot bequeath this to another. He comes of a family that has been distinguished for 400 years; but Grant and Lincoln sprang from obscurity. The retiring Premier sat in the House of Lords; the new one sits in the Commons. One disdained the arts of oratory, the other places in them great reliance.

The methods of greatness are as various as are its manifestations and its origins. The world owes much of its variety and nearly all its progress to this certain but inexplicable diversity in the great minds that make history. Little does mankind suspect how much the one man picked out of ten thousand forms the characters and actions of his generation. The public opinion which the great man follows is largely the product of his own creation. While the masses think they are having their way, they are really running after some Caesar or William the Conqueror or Alfred or Washington who marks out their course much as the leader of the wild geese directs his flying wedge, or as the bully of the newsboys calls his tattered legions to a strike.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Hon. Charles Denby has an able and instructive article on Chinese exclusion in the current number of the Forum. The official experience of ex-Minister Denby in China enables him to speak with intelligence and without provincial prejudice regarding that country and our policy toward its people. The trouble with the discussion of the Chinese exclusion policy before Congress is that it has been considered either from the standpoint of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who expressed his opposition to all exclusion legislation on the ground that it violated the principle of human rights, or from the standpoint of certain Eastern business interests, who appealed urgently for the adoption of the Platt substitute for the drastic bill reported from the committee on immigration, whose enactment was demanded by the labor interests of the Pacific Coast. Judge Denby reviews the debate in the Senate on the Chinese exclusion bill, and sums up its instructive conclusions with the candor of a sound jurist. With the exception of Senator Hoar, it was universally conceded that the Chinese laborer should be excluded, and it was also very generally contended that we should adopt no legislative act which would violate our treaties with China.

Thus the only question before the Senate was whether the pending bill was contrary to the provisions of those treaties. Judge Denby fully agrees with our official interpretation of the treaty of 1894 that it does mean that laborers and all other classes are excluded, except officials, teachers, students, merchants and travelers. But Judge Denby concedes that some of the definitions made by the Treasury officials under the treaty of 1894 were untenable. The Treasury officials' strained definitions of "teacher," "student," "merchant" and "traveler" no longer have behind them the sanction of a statute, because the bill thus described failed in the Senate. Nevertheless Judge Denby holds that the Treasury officials have been perfectly honest in their interpretation of the laws and the treaties. They were confronted with the practical problem of excluding laborers, and in their definitions of common words were only seeking to circumvent a people notorious for their ability to assume all sorts of disguises and practice all kinds of fraud for the sake of getting an entrance into our country.

The present law requires that all Chinese desiring to enter the country shall procure a certificate from their own government, which shall be vised by a Consul, stating in detail the occupation and biography of the applicant. Judge Denby thinks this system is not satisfactory, because the Consul cannot verify the statements of the certificate of the Chinese Government official if he has to take proof a great distance away in the interior. The work of the Consul in viseing these certificates, which should be judicial, cannot possibly be anything more than perfunctory. Under the present law, therefore, the admission of non-laborers passes entirely out of our hands and is lodged in those of the Chinese officials. In other words, we undertake to carry out a system of exclusion by putting all the machinery of us execution in the hands of foreign officials, whose interests might be directly opposed to the purposes in view. This criticism of the present law by Judge Denby seems to us exceedingly effective. Conceding these defects in the present law, Judge Denby is disposed to consider as the best solution of the matter at present the Platt substitute, which keeps in force all the existing statutes until the expiration of the treaty of 1894—that is, until December 7, 1904. This delay will result in a better scheme of exclusion than we now have. Judge Denby predicts that the American people will no longer content themselves with statutes under which it can be claimed that no Chinese subjects except laborers are excluded. Judge Denby holds that the door must not be opened wide to Boxers, beggars, traders—classes which do no manual labor; he holds that the fight is a racial one rather than a warfare against a class. He is utterly hostile to throwing this country or its dependencies wide open to all classes except laborers. He insists that few men in this country, save those whose interests in some form are antagonized by exclusion, believe that Chinese immigration is desirable, but, on the contrary, hold it to be a menace to civilization.

Judge Denby touches the nerve of this whole question of Chinese exclusion when he points out the fact that the Chinese have never assimilated with any foreign community; the same objections we make to them are current in Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and everywhere they have settled. Wherever the Chinese go they are absolutely clannish. They have no interest in public affairs; they hoard their money with reference to return to China; they prove the ability of a man to live as cheaply as a woodchuck; they are full of immovable ignorance and superstitions. They cling to their national dress, cling to their queues, cling to their pagan shibboleth and mummeries. They are an absolutely non-assimilative race. The average Indian is difficult to tame and assimilate, and yet the experiment promises to be moderately successful with the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Sioux and Chippewas. The negro is exceedingly disposed to imitate the superficial superiority of the white man in dress, manners and speech, but the average Chinaman is absolutely immovable in his conservatism. Judge Denby believes that but for the most energetic efforts of the people on the Pacific Slope the civilization of this region would have been wrecked. To supplant our labor by labor that works for a few cents a day would have meant the ruin of all branches of business. But we can protect our labor and yet allow a certain number of legitimate students to come to this country as well as a certain number of merchants and a certain number of other classes, if thought desirable. Judge Denby does not believe that a foreigner had or ever will have any rights in China that have not been acquired by force of arms.

STILL SURROUNDED—AND AT LARGE

All peace-loving citizens of Oregon were gratified beyond measure at the news that Tracy and Merrill had crossed the Columbia and were bound for the congenial precincts of Seattle. Not only did their departure from this state insure to its Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, detectives and bloodhounds the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which are made and provided by the immortal Declaration of Independence, but the papers published on Puget Sound had promised faithfully that as soon as these skulking fugitives were discerned by the lynx-eyed guardians of the Washington statutes they would be duly arrested and thrown into prison, to be returned to the Oregon authorities with the stinging rebuke which the laxity of said authorities richly merited.

The convicts have now been in Washington nearly a month, and while the constabulary of that state has not yet made full preparations for their capture, it has held them in check in a manner highly complimentary to its enterprise and efficiency. Merrill, awed from the start at the certainty of punishment that awaited him, appeared on the shores of Puget Sound only at the dwellings of several hundred of his relatives, and then was so changed in appearance by his terror of his pursuers that he might easily have been some one else. Tracy, instead of walking boldly into Seattle and asking the Chief of Police for a chew of tobacco, was so respectful of vested authority that he cruised around Puget Sound for several days before trying to enter the city, and although he passed within a few miles of two big battle-ships that might have proved of great assistance in his plans to succeed Mr. Considine in control of the metropolis of the state, he never touched them. He killed only three of his pursuers, held up not more than a dozen farmhouses, and instead of impressing into his service an entire posse, he made a slave of but one resident of the state, and that one a native of a foreign country who could scarcely speak the English language. A few settlements were invaded and looted, it is true, but the City of Seattle still smiles over the blue waters of Elliott Bay in its entirety, and Mount Rainier towers over Tacoma, its glittering summit without a scratch from the footpad's deadly 30-30, its green slopes and amethyst glaciers unmarred by his contaminating footprints.

Scarcely more than 300 men have been in pursuit of Tracy since first he began his cowardly flight through the State of Washington, and this paltry force, equipped only with enough firearms to stock an ordinary corps of infantry, have kept intact the chief glories of the state, Seattle and Mount Rainier; have defended two battle-ships worth $6,000,000 from attack or capture, and day after day and night after night have camped on the desperado's trail and prevented him from enjoying himself by surrounding him at least once every three days.

Such a record is one of which the state can well be proud. It will thunder down the corridors of the history of crime, make envious the captors of Jesse James and convert the slayer of that most famous "bad man" of history, Goliath of Gath, into an excellent resemblance of two dimes and as many nickels. While Oregon may perhaps feel a little chagrined that all these honors are showering like Summer rain upon the heads of the officers of a state which may fairly be called a competitor, she is yet aglow with fraternal instinct and feels a sisterly pride in achievements which will give the Washington constabulary a record for that eternal vigilance which is an exceedingly reasonable price for the liberty of such a man as Tracy.

IN OUR OWN WAY.

The joint note of Russia and Germany to the Government of the United States, recently delivered, urging uniform administrative measures for the surveillance of anarchists, looking to concerted action for the protection of government officials from this class of persons, is very comprehensive in the points covered. It proposes international regulations for the expulsion of anarchists from all countries of which they are not subjects; legislative measures more strictly defining the crime of anarchy and strengthening the provisions of the penal code against anarchists and the anarchistic press. The President, through Secretary Hay, expressed to the Ambassadors of Germany and Russia his sympathy with the general purposes in view and his willingness to indorse such administrative measures as are within his constitutional powers, to co-operate with other governments.

It is wise to be diplomatically courteous at all times, but beyond this it can hardly be expected that the United States Government will go in this matter. We must deal with anarchists and anarchy in our own way, which is not the way of Russia, of Germany, of Italy or of Switzerland. At best it seems that all that we can do and keep within constitutional lines is to punish anarchists after they have committed a terrible crime against some person or persons in authority—punish them in accordance with the provisions of the law as applied to ordinary murderers. Cruel and unusual punishment, like that which drove Bresci insane and killed him in a few months, causes Luchini to exist, little more than a driveling idiot, in an underground prison in Switzerland, and fills the dungeons of St. Petersburg and the mines of Siberia with a hopeless host of suspects, is unthinkable in this country, even in the presence of National calamity and with a Guiteau or a Czolgosz in custody, boastful of his murderous deed.

The most, apparently, that we can do and keep within constitutional limits and a public conscience ordered by humane instincts, is to set a watch upon the immigration coming hither from the dark dens of oppression and superstition, where anarchy breeds, and turn back from our gates the scowling, vengeful creatures who misconstrue the very purpose of liberty itself, and deal upon occasion with those already here as we dealt with the assassins of Garfield and McKinley. A strict, comprehensive surveillance of anarchists is not within the scope of our laws, and to assume it in conjunction with monarchical governments is clearly impossible. Watchfulness at our ports of entry, prudence in guarding those in high places and prompt administration of penalty according to our penal code exhaust the powers of the Government against anarchists. The two first vigilantly pursued would practically abrogate the necessity for applying the last.

The utterance of the Thurston County taxpayers on taxation of railroads is creditable to their intelligence and intentions, which is more than can be said for the Railroad Commission scheme which Governor McBride is pursuing with inexplicable persistence. Of course, railway mileage has increased in Railroad Commission states, rates have been lowered and shippers have gained increased facilities for redress for injustices; but all these have also come along in states that had no commissions. The contention that railroads pay inadequate taxes, to the State of Washington has no bearing whatever upon the commission project. The only thing that project's artificial connection with the tax situation outlined by Senator Warburton, for example, suggests is that to lodge any power or discretion of railroad assessment or taxation with a Railroad Commission would be to confer upon that body an undue and most dangerous power. The certain result of such an instrument in the hands of designing politicians would be the creation of a political machine whose exploits might bring a brief hour of triumph and spoils, but which could only end in scandal and opprobrium far outranking the much-berated "lobby." This is so perfectly plain to the merest tyro in politics that Governor McBride's insistence upon the essential features of a scheme that was exposed and rejected two years ago has an aspect quite out of harmony with his administration as a whole. A Railroad Commission to advise and hear complaints is a harmless luxury; but one to be used as an instrument of political discipline, or worse, will not only violate the proprieties of legislation and judicial procedure, but will lead the party that fathers it into an extremity of just popular disapproval.

The Chicago Tribune follows its habit of past years of giving a list of those killed and injured by the celebration of the Fourth. The record of injured is 2649, of killed 51, and the total damage done by fire $250,155. Analyzing the table, we find that fireworks were responsible for 731 casualties, skyrockets for 110, cannon for 368, firearms for 546, gunpowder for 422, and runaways caused by explosions of various kinds for 29. In Philadelphia 439 persons were injured and one killed, giving that city the record for injured. The largest number of killed was in Chicago—four—but there the list of injured was comparatively light, the total number being but 111. In New York no one was killed, and only 73 injured. In Boston 200 were injured; in Kansas City 134; in Albany 31; in Bessemer, Mich., 33; in Belleville, Ill., 51; in Cincinnati 53; in Detroit 37; in Grand Rapids 30; in Kansas City, Kan., 36; in Leavenworth, Kan., 36; in Racine, Wis., 37; in St. Louis 54; in St. Joseph, Mo., 50; in St. Paul 30, and in Troy 95. These places show the greatest losses, the other cities and towns in the list (the total number given is 157) varying from 1 to 30. The greatest fire loss was in Lee, Ill., where the damage was estimated at $100,000. Boston lost $10,000 by fire; Dixon, Ill., $50,000; Kansas City, Mo., $26,000; Kansas City, Kan., $2000; Los Angeles, $18,000; Leadville, $1500; Milwaukee, $2000; Mansfield, O., $10,000; New York, $3000; Providence, $3000; Rochester, $1500; St. Louis, $3000; Syracuse, $3000; Stockton, Cal., $1500; St. Joseph, Mo., $3000; Toledo, $2500; Troy, $2000, and Wilkesbarre, $2000. Twenty other towns and cities reported losses of less than $1000.

Compilations made by the Red Cross Society depot in London show that of the 75,000 Boer troops in the field from first to last 3700 were killed or died from wounds. Of the 32,000 prisoners of war taken, 700 died. The residue were those who recently surrendered according to terms of peace agreed upon and gave up their arms to the British. The struggle was a fierce one, ill-advised, and from the first a losing game against overwhelming odds. Only the arrogance of a Kruger would have precipitated it, and only persistent valor and heroic endurance as displayed by the Boers could have kept it afoot so long. A brave people, the Boers deserve a wise and just government, and they will get it. This is, in fact, the only guarantee of lasting peace in the Transvaal, and Britain is not anxious to try conclusions in battle with the stubborn burghers again. The cost is too heavy and the strain too great.

If bloodhounds are of any value in trailing convicts in the Western woods, they have failed to prove it in the Tracy-Merrill chase. They are sagacious beasts, doubtless, and of keen scent when conditions are favorable, but they have proved a decided failure in this case. Men on the trail with good Winchesters, men who are excellent marksmen, men who when the trail is hot do not pass a house on the way without investigation—these are the kind of detectives to put on the trail of fleeing, doubling, desperate criminals out for liberty and prepared to sell their lives dearly. A dog, even if he were to come up with the outlaws, betraying the nearness of his approach by baying, would be an easy victim. Let the poor brutes go home. It is said they are tired. So is the public.

The growth of the rabbit pest in Eastern Oregon is a natural consequence of the coyote bounty law. The coyote is the natural enemy of the rabbit, and has served in past years to keep down his numbers, but with the coyote out of the way the rabbit soon multiplies enormously. The rabbit is a great nuisance, but his depredations are confined to vegetation, and it is no great job to clear a neighborhood by a "drive," which is in its way something of a festival. In Central California, where the jackrabbit abounds, drives are frequent, and oftentimes as many as 5000 carcasses at the end of the day bear witness to the thoroughness with which the country has been worked over.

Objection is made on behalf of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company that an article in these columns yesterday on the subject of corporation law reflected by intimation upon the stability of that concern. No such invidious reflection was intended, and The Oregonian is of opinion that the article is not fairly open to such interpretation.

It is comforting and timely to be assured that upon the capture of Tracy he will be turned over by Sheriff Cudihee to the Oregon authorities for punishment. Nothing could be more satisfactory—except perhaps the minor matter of his capture.

OREGON PROBABLY A PRECEDENT

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The returns of the recent contest in Oregon afford a suggestive basis for Republican prediction as to the approaching Congressional elections. According to the Portland Oregonian, the Republican vote at this election was the largest recorded in the history of that state, the party majority of 12,488 in 1900 having been increased to 15,171 in 1902. The result is significant in several respects.

It has been attained at a time when the opposition of a Republican minority in Congress needed a strong hint in rebuke, and got it. It was really, though not ostensibly, won upon an issue which that minority had created, namely, whether the President's policy is to be sustained and whether the National Republican platform is to be honored in the breach or the observance. We repeat that the absence of a formal challenge from Administration Republicans to those of a different shade does not make the Oregon victory any less significant. Republicans there who voted for Congressmen knew perfectly well that they were voting to uphold the platform of the state convention held shortly before, that this platform was largely a transcript of the National platform, and that both by the clearest implication condemned the legislators who have betrayed Cuba, and who have done all they could to make the policy of protection odious by identifying it with a hidebound formula of exclusion. The Republican minority in Congress have not only broken, temporarily at least, a National pledge, but they have stood blindly against adapting the party policy to growing needs. No new wine in old bottles for them. They are wiser than the collective wisdom of the Republican party in National convention assembled.

What hope has all this factional transgression in the Congressional elections next Fall? Senator Hanna recently said in his sententious way that the people are going to be heard from soon. What sort of a verdict did he mean? The people are going to be heard from unmistakably; but which policy are they going to speak for, Republican or Democratic? Is there going to be a blotting out of treacherous Republicans, or is there to be a Democratic landslide because the Nation will mistake the obstruction of beet-sugar Republicans for the real controlling opinion of the party, and will inflict the penalty of betrayal where it ought not to fall? To us the answer is clear, and the result in Oregon forecasts the general verdict later on. The people already see who have and who have not been faithful. They have already, as in Minnesota, rebuked the faithless, and it is very much to be doubted whether a single Minnesota Republican now in Congress could be returned if he dared the popular verdict next week. We perfectly understand the chagrin of the Minnesota delegation. They will return from Congress to political condemnation and seclusion.

As a result of this state of things the President has determined to take anew the sense of the people on the issue of justice to Cuba, and of necessity the broader involved issue of reciprocity as a part of Republican policy. For it should be emphasized that reciprocity would not have been offered to Cuba if it had not been a plank in the party platform. Cuba was brought into exceptional political relations to us by the war, but the economic relations desired as their complement are, in one sense, not exceptional at all. They are only part of a policy designed by the framer of the McKinley bill for Republican use, in order to grasp Republican opportunity. The authors and upholders of a protective tariff are best fitted to vary it, whether by judicious and gradual revision or by judicious and timely reciprocity. They best know the intricacies of their own fiscal system, and will not, if they know what they are about, send a watch to a blacksmith for repairs. They hold the tariff in trust for repairs as well as maintenance. The Democratic record in this respect is a Republican coign of vantage.

We do not think, therefore, that the President in appealing for Cuban reciprocity and Republican control of the tariff is venturing upon experimental ground. He has abundant reason for certainty as to the outcome. He has been indorsed by every Republican state convention held this year, except that of Michigan. True, he is not only committed to the vindication of a policy before the country, but to the restoration of harmony within the Republican party. Whether that restoration shall be accomplished by the elimination of dissentients is his lookout less than theirs.

The Isle of Pines.

Baltimore Sun.

In a sense, through either executive or legislative tardiness, the Isle of Pines is for the time being a No Man's Land. In another sense, however, it is rapidly becoming American, hundreds of persons having settled there, as they did in Cuba during the transition days. If there be anything of extraordinary value there—and official reports show the island has a salubrious climate, health-giving waters and rich tropical soil—these Americans will be in possession when the waif finds a guardian. The total native population is estimated at a little more than 1000, made up principally of negroes and persons of Spanish extraction. Among the products of the soil, according to official reports, are tobacco, cocoa, cocoanuts, bananas, rice, beans, sugar and honey, and it is said that only a small part of the island is under cultivation. The soil, however, is so rich that very little care is required to bring forth vegetation in abundance. Besides these staples of growth, fine statuary marble, gold, iron and salt are found in paying quantities.

It seems passing strange that the United States Government, which manifested so much care and solicitude that Cuba should have a right start in life with recognition among the other nations of the world, should have left the island's little ward so helpless at the hands of settlers and adventurers.

Congress and the Merit System.

Chicago Tribune.

Congressmen are not reconciled to the merit system, and perhaps never will be. At the last session Congress made provision for 29 additional members of the board of Pension Appeals. The work of the board is a year and a half in arrears. The new offices should be given to the most capable employes of the Pension office, who are familiar with the pension laws. Congressmen suspected that this would happen if they did not order otherwise. Therefore it was specifically provided in the law that Pension Office clerks shall not be selected, and that the places shall not be filled through the Civil Service Commission. "Patronage" is too valuable and scarce to be thrown away. The 29 new offices, to which good salaries are attached, will be given to men who have no recommendations except the friendship of influential Congressmen. The interests of the public service are not to be considered when they clash with the personal, selfish interests of lawmakers.

Ae Fond Kiss.

Robert Burns.

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever!
Ae fareweel, and then for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee!
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
Who shall say that Fortune grieves him,
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae cheerfu' twinkle lights me;
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy—
Neething could resist my Nancy:
But to see her was to love her,
Love but her, and love for ever.
Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, enjoyment, love, and pleasure!
Ae fond kiss, and then we sever!
Ae fareweel, alas! for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee!
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.

NO ECONOMY IN IT.

Corvallis Gazette.

Much comment has occurred in public print and otherwise as to the propriety of the Governor calling an extra session of the Legislature. One of the ostensible reasons urged for such extraordinary proceedings is that the Legislature may proceed to enact a law providing flat salaries for state officers. An extra session for that purpose is not necessary, because the fundamental law of the land, the State Constitution, ever since the organization of the State Government, has placed the principal state officers upon certain definite and fixed salaries, so far as the state is concerned. It needs no act of the Legislature to fix these salaries, unless such act is to reduce them below the constitutional limitation. The compensation of the Governor is the only state salary where the taxpayers have suffered by perquisites and extra compensations, voted through various devices, paying him for so-called extra work by placing him upon various commissions in order to increase his compensation. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer do not receive fees from the taxpayer or the state, but from individuals for services rendered. With these fees, the constitution has nothing to do, and the taxpayers are in no way hurt by the fees so paid. It may seem to the unthoughtful, a very plausible speculation for the state to pay these officers large salaries, and require the fees received from private parties to be turned into the state treasury, but as soon as the high salary was in operation, and the taxpayer paying the increase, some active Legislator would introduce a bill to cut off the fees now paid by individuals. As there would be no officer interested in seeing that the fee bill was kept in force, the act would become a law, leaving the taxpayer to pay for the work done for individuals.

The people of this state, under similar conditions, have had a severe experience in the case of county officers. When all county officers were compensated under the fee bill, much adverse criticism was indulged in, urging that such officers be placed on stated salaries, the fees collected to be turned into the county treasury. At the session of the Legislature following the passage of the law providing stated salaries for county officers, some prolific Legislator introduced a bill, which became a law, cutting off nearly all fees paid to county officers for services rendered private individuals. Since that time the general taxpayers have paid the county officers for all court work done for individual litigants, with the result that parties disposed to be constantly in court escape paying for services rendered them by the officers, and all but a comparatively small portion of the cost is paid by the general taxpayers, who are nowise benefitted by or interested in the litigation.

The scheme of those demanding larger flat salaries than are provided by the Constitution is another one of the many devices to violate the Constitution and outrage the taxpayer. The twaddle urged by some to the effect that the salaries named in the Constitution were meant to be considered as the minimum, appears transparent to all acquainted with the conditions existing when the State Constitution was adopted. Oregon was at that time a remote territory, months being required to communicate with the Eastern States. It had population scarcely sufficient to organize a good-sized county, yet the isolated condition of the people required a state government. Under these conditions, all realized that large salaries would in a few years hopelessly bankrupt the commonwealth, and the result was that the limitations referred to were placed in the Constitution. Many able and well-qualified men have served the state under those salaries. Governor Thayer, an able lawyer and ex-Supreme Judge, is said to have refused to take the extra compensation so kindly offered him by the Legislative acts intended to circumvent the safeguards of the Constitution.

The demand for a special session comes most strenuously from those professionals who have little business else, and who never consider themselves prosperous except when the Legislature is in session.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Clara Barton, head of the Red Cross Society, has been invited by President Diaz, of Mexico, to come to the City of Mexico and there organize a branch of the society for the republic.

At a meeting in Indianapolis of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association recently, it was found that 44 out of the 56 editors present favor Richard Olney as against David B. Hill for the Presidential nomination in 1904.

Garf von Waldersee, a relative of Field Marshal von Waldersee of Germany, is making a trip through Texas for the purpose of investigating the cattle and the quantity of supply for a direct shipment of beef cattle from the ranches to Germany.

The physicians who attended Queen Wilhelmina in her late illness have been receiving honors at her hands. Professor Rosenstein has been promised to be a commander of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and Professor Kouwer and Drs. Roessingh and Pot have been appointed knights of the same order.

Reform school lads make good fighting material, as England has discovered recently. Lord Leigh says that in the South African War soldiers who graduated from reform schools won three Victoria crosses, 10 distinguished service medals (D. S. O.), two promotions to commercial rank and four mentions in dispatches.

The mails are altogether too slow for John D. Rockefeller when he has business to transact. He always uses the telegraph wires, keeping in close touch with his New York office wherever he may be. Occasionally, he resorts to the long-distance telephone, but prefers the telegraph for the reason that messages transmitted in that way become matter of record, and may be referred to later, which is an advantage not so easily available when using the telephone.

In the session just closed Senator Spooner frequently acted as mediator between the contending factions, coming to the front with a substitute or amendment in the nature of compromise. This nearly always meant leaving the matter to the President. It was Spooner who ran between Bailey and Beveridge when they "came together." After that disturbance was over some one suggested that he might offer one of his usual substitutes, as "they say the President is great at deciding matters of that kind."

The Chinese of Brooklyn have placed in the Washington-Avenue Baptist Church a memorial window for Mrs. Georgiana Mitchell Sizer, wife of Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, because of her good work for the many years in which she was superintendent of the Sunday school for Chinese. The subject of the window is "the good Samaritan," and beneath the picture are two tablets, one in English, the other in Chinese. A Chinese physician started the matter, and the committee in charge would not accept a cent except from their countrymen.

One of the richest farmers in the Kansas wheat belt is John T. Stewart, who came to the state five years ago. He borrowed $50 from a friend, rented a quarter section of land in Sumner County, and began work. Today he is worth $2,000,000, and had an income from wheat in 1901 of $64,000. He is known as the wheat king of Kansas. There are 23 millionaires in Kansas, 15 of whom are farmers living on farms and running them as an investment. Perhaps they have not all of their fortunes invested in land, but a goodly portion of it is.

Professor Ira Remsen, who has been elected to preside over next Winter's meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has a world-wide reputation for his chemical researches. Some of his books on this subject have been translated into German, Italian and Russian. He is a relative of New York, and was educated both in the College of the City of New York and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but he subsequently studied under Liebig at Munich and Wohler at Gottingen. It was at the latter university that he received his Ph. D. in 1870.

A colored Republican from Alabama says that Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is doing the "rubber-shoe act" in the Southern States, particularly among those who are likely to be delegates to the next National Republican convention. He is said to have secured the aid of some of the cleverest workers in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. A lot of patriots who have been turned out of office have formed an anti-Roosevelt organization and declared themselves for Fairbanks. "But they may melt away from him as they did from John Sherman," says the Alabama man.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Yesterday's weather seemed to have a populistic tendency.

It is now a great day when the posse catches sight of Tracy.

Tracy is not going to the dogs; neither are the dogs going to Tracy.

A casual visitor to the city yesterday might have thought Bryan was in town.

It is not surprising that the overworked Mayor of Minneapolis was so much in need of arrest.

Manufacturers complain that the boilermakers are becoming unquiet. Who could expect them to be anything else?

President Roosevelt has an opportunity of deciding whether he likes the shell at Oyster Bay better than those on San Juan Hill.

A small army of choir boys in New York has gone out on a strike. The old-fashioned way of striking in a choir was at each other.

If King Edward wants the world to be truly impressed by the wealth of his possessions, he should be crowned with a Panama hat.

The Baltimore American thinks that Harry Tracy puts Dick Turpin in the shade. It does not compare him with Hon. A. P. Gorman, however.

Men who cannot afford to send their families to the beach before the middle of August are now congratulating themselves on their excellent judgment.

The Filipinos may not make good citizens, but they will at least be able to live in Chicago through the Summer, which is more than the Chicagoans can do.

Blow, blow, thou Winter wind,
Thou'rt some five months behind,
But then, what carest thou?
Make March of mid-July,
Till we old Prob. defy
To tell where we are now.

The retailing of popcorn doesn't look like an especially dignified or promising commercial enterprise, but that there is big money in popcorn, if you can only sell enough of it, is proved by the experience of the Humphrey family of Cleveland. In 1891 the Humphreys, four of them, were worth $25,000 less than nothing. They managed to secure the small capital necessary to start them in the popcorn business on a hand-basket basis. At first they didn't sell much popcorn, but they managed to keep alive and stuck to popcorn. Today they are worth something like a million dollars, all made out of popcorn.

A member of Parliament is said to be circulating about the London clubs a typewritten copy of an epitaph, which he solemnly declares is intended for John Pierpont Morgan, and should be taken by him as a warning not to push his world-grabbing enterprise too far. The epitaph is a follows:

Here lies his head at last upon his earth;
He now belongs to what he made his own;
He bought the world for what he thought it worth,
And God once more is running things alone!

The epitaph was written several months ago at the conclusion of a clever parody on "Gray's Elegy," by S. E. Kiser, of the Chicago Record-Herald, and was published in the column on the editorial page of that paper contributed by Mr. Kiser, and entitled, "Alternating Currents."

Female society is all broken up over the untimely end of Prince Lordkiplinidze, the gayest dancer and most reckless heart-breaker of St. Petersburg's Winter season for many years. His Highness died in Tiflis at the hands of the Czar's executioner, who deftly strangled him with the aid of a silken cord between the head and shoulders, for, when not making love in the capital, the Prince followed the trade of the lamented Jesse James. He was sentenced to death for holding up 37 coaches in the Caucasus and shooting a dozen or more of his victims, all men. "To the ladies he was lovely," say the reports of his trial. Many women testified that he treated them to candy, tea and fruit after taking their valuables. "And he was as gallantly dressed as Fra Diavolo in the opera," said another enthusiastic witness, "and shot dead in my presence one of his band who had frightened my children for fun."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Glorious.—"Well, Johnny, what kind of a time did you have on the Fourth?" "Bully. Our house caught afire three times."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Small Boy—Please, granddad, Effie and I want to make a coronation illumination. Daddy says we mustn't burn the packing cases, so will you please let us have your wooden leg?"—Punch.

Gussie (gleefully)—Bah Jove! All th' girls around here smile at me. Tom—Well, that shows they have some manners. Anywhere else they would laugh outright.—Chicago Daily News.

Sounds Like It.—Mrs. Richmond—I hear that Mr. Westchester has distinguished himself at ping pong. Mrs. Bronxborough—Ping pong? Let me see. Is that in the Philippines or in China?—Judge.

A Patriot's Decision.—Mother—Tommy, would you rather have firecrackers or all the ice-cream you can eat? Tommy—I'll take firecrackers—an' if I get burnt, may be somebody'll buy me ice-cream.—Detroit Free Press.

Precautions.—Life-insurance Agent—My dear sir, have you made any provision for those who come after you? Hardupe—Yes, I put the dog at the door, and told the hired girl to say I'm out of town.—Brooklyn Life.

Effect of Discipline.—Miss de Gabbe—I like to talk to Mr. Jordie. He's always such an interested listener. Do you know him? Her Dearest Friend—Yes; he used to be a copyholder in the printing-office of the Congressional Record.—Chicago Tribune.

Philosophic.—Poorman—It's so hard to be economical. Many a time I get wishing I was a Russell Sage or something. Cummasy—Huh! he's worse off. If it's h