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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness; YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

m temperature, 61; pre-

ary.

IN SERIOUS CASEL

that threaten the suspension of many co-ordinate lines of industry. It has of idle miners, idle through computsessments upon all members of unions. but the burden will still be grievous. asked to bring such pressure to bear as will compel operators to submit the differences between themselves and their employes to arbitration.

far declaration that what is everytion is distasteful to Americans. Comwithout attempting to analyze the feel- force of character and of wealth in diing. It arouses at once the revolution- verse industries. Van Sant and John ary spirit and begets exaggerated ideas | Lind, of Minnesota, have acquired Naof individual rights in business. Labor, tional fame for their vigor and cacause the element that must be fed | the State of Washington is the arrival and housed while its opporing force is at the Spokane County Convention of not vulnerable at these vital points, discloses its dire stress by demanding com- ex-Governor, McGraw, carrying the war pulsory arbitration, encourages stub- for their railroad commission to the born capital to hold out in the hope of very citadel of their enemy. John L. ultimate, if not speedy, victory,

tion of \$50,000 from the treasury of the sory arbitration is manifestly the only hope of the strikers. Relief through aslength of time, and it now looks as if score over justice and humanity, upon which, it is generally believed, this desperate stand of labor was taken.

CORN, AND THE CORN-FED.

Of course, it was no business of ours the Boer War, to put a tax on grain. But when, in the course of a controv-English persist in calling "maize," beated with impunity. And to have this slur put upon it by a Briton who ought that our National Department of Agri- retirement in February, 1906. culture has taken in years past to disseminate knowledge in regard to the toothsomeness of corn bread, porridge, in this country.

Americans, upon occasion, have de-

The Oregonian. They are fond of believing that the difference between them and the people of other countries is distinctive and cred-Itable to themesives. And when it is remembered that a man is made by what he eats, thousands of Americans may be expected to rise to defend corn as a food product from the broad, selfcomplacent British sneer that places it in the category of horse feel. Reviewing the history of the country, we find that johnny-cake, mush, pone, hominy and Indian pudding have had a part in producing a race that boasts Abraham Lincoln as a specimen, and which sends men abroad to wrest foreign markets from the enfeebled grasp of the beefesters, the oatmeal and the barley-fed; to buy up their steamship lines and teach them tricks in locomotive-building. The nations, our own among them, sneer at the weaklings of the Orient as "rice-fed," and find in the effete Chinese justification for the sneer. But tife question of corn as a food product is supported by testimony of the other sort. It should not be met by levity or disdain, but may well be studied in the light of cause and effect by the statesmen of the Old World.

THE GOVERNORSHIP REDIVIVES. In their curious mixture of veneration for and protest against English forms, the colonists left us the royal Governor in a form but slightly modified. When they had put such limitations upon his powers as naturally suggested themselves from tribulations of the old regime, they concluded that if the Governor were only elected by the people instead of appointed from afar, he would be satisfactory. This general result was not reached, however, without an inheritance from colonial times and in many places a rebound to legislative ascendancy that had to be corrected. Control of the Governor in all matters of taxation, for example, was part of the governmental equipment secured in England through the long and bloody struggle of our race and brought over in the germ by the colonists. The royal Governor had been disciplined many a time by the local assemblies

Some of the young states went to great lengths in curbing the power of The coalminers' strike, now in its the Governor despite his election by third month, has assumed proportions and responsibility to the people. In Virginia, for example, which is typical of others, a multitude of curbs were already brought the sharp pinch of pov-erty into the poor homes of thousands has eliminated. The veto power was taken from him, and a council of state sion. To relieve this stress and enable | was created to control him. This counthe Mineworkers' Union to bring the cil must approve calls for special sesstrike eventually to a successful termi- sions of the Legislature to make them nation it will be necessary to levy as- effective, and authorize pardons and agree to call out the militia. But as This will divide the pressure upon labor, time has gone on, this hate and distrust of the Governor passed away, and To forestall this necessity or relieve this in Virginia, as in other states the exstrain, the American people are to be ecutive has the liberal powers with which present-day practice is familiar. The Governor's office is called into prominence by the present triumph of Governor Lafollette, of Wisconsin, To focalize and bring the pressure of over a formidable array of opponents, public opinion to bear in the manner de- and by the recent activity of certain sired will be a difficult matter. Gener- Western executives in the matter of ally speaking, as long as the public is the Northern Securities merger. Al-not too greatly inconvenienced by a though the United States Senate is constrike it sympathizes with the strikers. sidered the chief prize of politics, chiefly But to concentrate this sympathy and owing to its control over Rederal aputilize it in behalf of the right is not pointments it is evident that the Gover-Against it at the outset is the norship, as our states acquire local well-known fact expressed in the famil- wealth and importance, is drawing to itself men of considerable force and rebody's business is nobody's business. sources. Some of these men are con-The very idea of compulsory arbitra- siderable figures, and of picturesque characters. DeForest Richards, just pulsion, indeed, represents an idea or renominated in Wyoming, is a man of a force that all despise most cordially high New England culture, of great

Wilson. President Mitchell is opposed to a This notable revival of the Governorfurther extension of the coal miners' ship, reminding us of the Civil War strike, and recognizes the necessity of period, discovers a class of public men bringing about a settlement of the distinguished from the artful type of struggle at an early day. Whether his Senator by their prowess in action. clans, including compulsory arbitration | Their closer relations with the people looking to this result, can be carried out | they serve develop in them a rugged is in the nature of things doubtful. The vigor and outspoken activity that comelement of philanthropy, not prominent | pel admiration as surely as they invite in the management of business under opposition. Every last man of them, the most placid conditions, is practical- from Lafoliette to McBride, is a ly eliminated therefrom by the open fighter. The necessity for open methntention of labor for its rights. To ods operates to force them to take the this stage, it may be feared, the coal people into their confidence. The batoperators came some time ago, and it the of Lafollette for primary reform can hardly be doubted that they find is like Van Sant's fight on the merger satisfaction in the plans of President and McBride's hot campaign for a rail-Mitchell, which include an appropria-tion of \$50,000 from the treasury of the vigor and openness is doubtless due to Mineworkers' Association for the relief the fact that the Governor is relied of the anthracite miners, and an assess- upon to accomplish things in the way ment of \$1 a week upon each member of local legislation, but there is a hint of all affiliating unions for the same that election of Senators by the peopurpose as showing the stress to which | ple might promote those qualities in striking miners are reduced. Compul- that office also, at the expense of the wiles and worse with which members of Legislatures expect to be plied. In essments cannot be continued for any these strenuous times the man who can get away with the nomination for Govstubbornness and greed would again ernor is not likely to be a mere figurehead in the office. The Oregon plan of handing the office to him on a platter

when Great Britain decided, in stress of American troops in Mindanao Island, is lence, which makes him of exceptional well known in Portland, having been value to the South, is his saying common stationed for some time at Vancouver ersy raised upon the matter of taxing Barracks, when General John Gibbon. This quality was exhibited more than in Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks United States Army, commanded the ten years ago, when Watterson treated Beach insisted that corn, which the Department of the Columbia. General with deserved contempt the "cavaller" Sumner was then Major Sumner, of the and "roundhead" theory of Southern longed to the horse-feed class, serious Eighth United States Cavalry. General and Northern civilization. He showed exception might justiy be taken to his Sumner is a son of the gallant Major- that there was no historical basis for remarks by Americans, who claim King | General E. V. Sumner, who was the Corn as a native product. Hundreds of first commander of the famous Second Americans with bulging foreheads and | Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and | proved that there was as much Puritan other indications of intellectual prowess it was as a young Lieutenant, serving and Scotch Covenanter blood in the are in evidence in the matter of corn as on his father's staff at Fair Oaks, Ana food fit for man. The food merit of tietam and Fredericksburg, that Gen- Scotch Presbyterian (or Scotch-Irish) the mighty grain cannot be depreci- eral Samuel S. Sumner had his first ex- stock was the strongest strain of blood perience of deadly battle. General Sum- in both North and South. He proved ner has been in the regular Army since that none of our leading men at the outto know better, after all the trouble June 11, 1861, and will reach the age of break of the Revolution were of "cava-

The negotiations at Rome for the removal of the friars from the Philip- unquestionably many of them a bad lot, pudding and mush is little short of ex- pines and the sale of their lands seem so some of them may have been the asperating. It is true that corn may be to have falled of success. Under Spanused for horse feed, and that millions of | ish rule there were 1200 friars belonging | good families, but the places of these hogs are fattened upon it every year; to the four orders in the islands. Only adventurers were soon taken by excelbut to put too strong an emphasis on about 406 are now left. The rest fell in lent immigrants of English yeoman these facts and to attempt, to confine the insurrection, for they were hated by stock. If any of the great Virginia corn to these uses is more than likely the insurgents, or have returned to families were of "cavalier" stock, the to arouse the wrath of the corn-fed, Spain. These orders still own 400,000 Lees were, and yet Richard Henry Lee who consider themselves the well fed acres in Luzon, and much city prop- was as big a radical to the day of his erty, which includes many buildings death as Sam Adams, of Massachusetts, used for schools and semi-public pur- whose peculiar political views he upamong other traits, fighting poses, such as the Medical School at held to the day of his death. There qualities that have made the Nation re- Manila, the university and its observa- was surely no taint of "cavaller" lin-

churches. Some are under litigation as lic use, and a few are still in possession of the orders. The plantation lands owned by the friars are among the best on the islands. The rent charged for them is held to be exorbitant by the peasants, and peace is not possible until these lands are bought by the Government and sold to settlers. The friare, under the Spanish rule, in the rural districts, collected the local taxes, and were the representatives of Spanish civil authority. Local government cannot be free from serious disturbances and land riots until the friars sell their property and get out. Rome Catholic officers in the American Army bear testimony that the vast majority of the Roman Catholic Filipinos are hostile to the friars and desire their departure.

SYMPATHY FOR TRACY.

The skill which Tracy shows in eluding his pursuers and the fact that his account of his murder of Merrill is measurably confirmed by discovery of the body, have been signalized by the expression of considerable sympathy with him, and utterances of admiration for his qualities are heard on every hand. It is true that the ingenuity, bravery and decleive action in the presence of mortal danger which have been displayed by the fugitive convict are such as to elicit wonder and prove to the best balanced mind that these qualities might have produced grand results if enlisted in a good cause; but considerations of this kind should not be permitted to outweigh recollection of his deeds. There should be no sympathy for Tracy in any well-balanced mind. Admiration for his hardihood and cunning should give way to execration of his crimes.

There was no sympathy for Tracy at

Salem Thursday when the body of Merrill was delivered at the Penitentiary. The dispatches say that the only solemnity there was caused by the recollection of the sorrow that had been brought to three Salem homes by Merrill and his fellow - conspirator in murder. The through refusal to appropriate his salthought of Frank Ferrell, good-hearted, cheerful and generous, shot down without warning, and of his wife, whose life of happiness in the companionship of her husband had been so mercilessly made desolate, renewed in the breasts of the prison employes their revulsion against the men who were willing to ommit any number of murders in order to secure their own liberty. The widow and eight children of Guard S. R. T. Jones are now without means of support, and Mrs. B. T. Tiffany is left in her grief with only a small amount of money saved by her husband. The remembrance of the happy homes broken and the honest, industrious men slain, dispelled every feeling of sympathy for Merrill in his death by treachery, and there was more of rejoicing than sorrow. when his remains were brought back to the prison to be buried.

The old reflection that sympathy for riminale should be diverted to the familles of their victims was never more pertinent than in this case. The wives of the murdered guards came of good families and were well known at Salem. The men were of good character, industrious, never harmed any one, kindhearted and generous with their acquaintances, and happy in their family relations. Mrs. Jones is left with eight children, nearly all of whom were dependent on their father, and the farm is mortgaged. Mrs. Ferrell has been ill ever since the murder of her husband. and at times her recovery has been despaired of. Over at Seattle there is a similar state of sadness. Three men there were killed by Tracy in the discharge of their duty. One of them left a large family without means, whose the weaker element in industrial wars, pacity. The sensation of the hour in sole support he was, and for whom aid posed. All of these murdered men and bereaved families owe their tragic fate to the human hyena whose cruelty spared them not though they had never harmed him in any way. turned basely on the companion of his wanderlogs and shot him in the back, proving that for him at least there is no truth in the old belief in honor

> ong thieves. There is not a more execrable wretch on earth than this miscreant Tracy, who has outraged every honorable timent of the heart' and declared himself outside the pale of natural moral There is an unwritten code in Ity. every human breast that teaches us not to take up arms against the innocent; not to betray a companion in danger; not to bring needless suffering upon those who have never harmed There is in every rightly constituted mind a desire to stand well with one's fellows and do in the main the square thing. In making war upon the innocont and setting himself outside the circle of our common morality, Tracy has forfeited the last particle of respect r condonation from the healthy mind He is the mortal enemy of the entire human race. The world will be better and the Pacific Coast more honorable the sooner he is killed like the wild beast he is.

SAVING COMMON SENSE.

The cardinal virtue of Henry Wattereon in the Louisville Courier-Journal is and imploring him to take it is not not his eloquence, which is remarkable, not his wit, which is brilliant, not his logic, which is trenchant, not his political General Samuel S. Sumner, United and historical erudition, which is both States Army, who now commands the large and versatile. His supreme excelsense, his moral courage and frankness assertion that the South had any more "cavalier" blood than the North; he South as in the North; he showed that ller" stock; they were of English yeo man ancestry, Welsh, or Scotch-Irish.

The original settlers of Virginia were ,bankrupt, worthless "black sheep" of spected, feared and honored abroad, tory, hospitals, school buildings and eage about Jefferson, who was the most prospect of passing it.

influential and ardent leveler of his in fact public property, some are in pub- day. Washington, who came of English yeoman stock, was superficially a man of far more aristocratic reserve and dignity than any so-called "cavaller" of his time. Watterson showed that the overflow of settlers from Pennsylvania colonized Kentucky and West Virginia. while the overflow from the Carolinas and Georgia colonized Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippl. Outside of Louisiana, the supreme strain of blood was the same North and South; the differences between the two civilizations was simply that which was consequent upon the antagonistic environment.

Slave labor and as environment produced the social difference in the civilization of the sections. The truth is that the lower South from 1820 to 1860 was considerably moulded by settlers from the Northern States. Everybody knows that it was a Connecticut Yankee schoolmaster who, sojourning in Georgia, invented the cotton gin, that made slave labor through cotton planting profitable, but everybody does not know that the growth of the cotton industry from 1820 to 1840 led multitudes of intelligent, progressive young men from the New England and old Middle States to settle in towns of the lower South, where their sons became leadng manufacturers and merchants. Some of them became planters, and at the breaking out of the Civil War their descendants were among the largest slaveowners. Most of the professional men of that section were the descendants of settlers from the North. The leading clergymen of the Southern Church before the war were of Northern parentage. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, was a Northern schoolteacher before he became one of the largest planters of his adopted state; Senator Robert J. Walker, of Mississippl, was Pennsylvania born and bred; Senator Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, was a native of Maine; Senator John Slidell, of Louislans, was born and bred in New York, and Albert Pike, of Arkansas, was a native of

Massachusetts. All of these men had become entirely and intensely Southern in their sympathies. So true was this of the large number of New England born and bred college graduates who settled in the South as late as 1849-59 that not one abandoped the South at the outbreak of the war; all stood by it enthusiastic, ally to the last. These facts illustrate the truth of Mr. Watterson's view that the environment, the atmosphere of the South, moulded men of all bloods and breeding to its drift and destiny. Does anybody suppose that Benjamin Franklin, had he never left Boston, would have been quite the same sqrt of a political thinker and practical statesman that he became in Philadelphia? Even Franklin would not have escaped a taint of Puritanism. Replying to a stupid statement of the Atlanta Constitution that there "has been from the settlement of the colonies a cult of civilization on these shores knowable only as 'Southernism,' that learned its lessons of history under genealogical trees whose branches overspread the known world from the Euphrates to the Thames and thence to Jamestown and Savannah," Mr. Watterson says: "Slillbub! The 'Southernism' that is here boasted never did exist, except in tawdry rhetoric or idle vainglory.

Eleventh-hour mention of Ross Island brings to mind the admirable adaptability of that lovely spot for a park. This should be its ultimate destiny. It is, what few if any other of our socalled parks can claim to be, a true park in the Eastern sense. Its contour and surroundings fit it for what the crowded great city most needs-a retreat. City Park is undoubtedly an eminence, but an eminence is not necesmote alike from West Side crush and East Side mills, the hills and inlets, shores and groves, beaches and glades and vines would lend themselves readily to such treatment as makes Philadelphia beloved for Fairmount, New York for Central Park, Baltimore for Druid Hill and St. Louis for Lake Forest. There some day a great central park should be provided. Half the town is hills. The solace of thick woods and quiet waters will be the crying, need when Portland numbers 590,000 souls.

The body of David Merrill was buried the prison graveyard without prayers, tears or regrets. A loathsome thing, scarcely recognizable the medium through which many dark and bloody crimes were committed, the only thought after identification was complete was to get the body out of sight under full four feet of earth. The events of the past month later he was the victim, of Tracy, and this permits a margin of pity for him, which, however, does not extend to regret for his death or the manner of it. Having lived in defiance of law, he died as the fool dieth, and was buried as the carcass of a brute is buried, "to save the world a nulsance."

If the factional quarrel in the ranks of the Wisconsin Republicans results in a fallure to re-elect United States Senator John C. Spooner, it will not be the first time in the history of the party that a very able and brilliant statesman has been thus lost to the service of the Nation. United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter was once defeated for re-election by party feuds; so was Roscoe Conkling, and so was John A.

The backset the City Park received as a candidate for the fair site is due to the announcement of the decision simultaneously with leaving the matter 'The flood of objections with which it was assailed would easily have been equaled in antagonism to any other site, chosen but not chosen. It is obvious that protests in such case cannot be suppressed or withheld as they can when the decision is final.

The Smith verdict and reprimend not only show the mischief of intemperate speech, but they also show how high is the ideal entertained of the Army by the President. America expects her every officer to be a gentleman.

The corn deal is off, and the Gates crowd will have to shell out. The cheerfulness and hilarity of the old-fashioned corn-shelling bee will not characterize this festival.

Buffalo Express. It is said that Representative Littlefield has had his anti-trust bill ready for introduction since last May. It would have the longer it is before the country for public discussion the better will be the

JAPAN A SRRONG NATION.

London Chronicle.

In view of the agreement entered into between Great Britain and Japan, the "fighting strength" of our Oriental ally comes a factor of considerable import. A new naval programme will probably be announced some time this year, but at present the Japanese Navy consists of eight battle-ships, seven armored cruisers, three second-class cruisers, two third-class cruisers, three torpedo gun-boats, about 100 torpedo craft, and one torpedo depot ship. Th's list, according to the latest returns, does not include some amail cruisers that are being built The Japanese Navy was ganized entirely on the lines of the British Navy. The following are the chief characteristics of the larger class of vessele: Length, 499 feet, with a breadth of 76 feet 6 inches, and main draught of 25 feet 6 inches; normal displacement, 15.200 tons; armament four 12-inch 49-ton guns placed in pairs on two barbettes situated forward and aft; 14 quick-firing 6-inch guns carried on the broadside, and 20 12under quick-firing guns. There are in these vessels four submerged torpedo dis-charges. The Harveyized armor-belt 226 feet long by 8 feet 6 inches deep, the thickness of armor being 9 inches. the barbettes the armor is 14 inches thick above the main deck, and 9 inches below in front. The ships are propelled by twin acrews, the engines being of 15,000 ndicated hersepower, supplied by vue boilers, the contract speed of 18.5 knots. The coal capacity at normal draught is 700 tons, but the bunkers are capable of holding 1400 tons. The comment is 741 bifficers and men. Among battle-ships to the Chen-Yuen, captured from China, which has a displace-ment of 7400 tons, indicated horsepower 6200; armament, four 12-inch (Krupp), four 6-inch quick-firing and eight light guns, as well as eight other guns, and three torpedo tubes. Her speed is 14 knots. Of the armored cruisers the largest is the Asama, with a displacement of 9730 tons, an indicated horsepower of 19,000; armament, four 8-inch quick-firing, 14 6inch (Armstrong), five torpedo tubes (four submerged) and speed 2.1 knots. Some of the cruiseres have a greater speed, like the Tokiwa, with 23 knots; others less, like the Yakumo, with 20 knots. Other cruisers and destroyers vary in displacement between 1350 and 5416 tons. They all carry quick-firing guns and the destroyers are said to have a maximum trial speed of 30 knots or more. Some were built on the Thames, others on the Clyde and some at Barrow and Elswick. Although Japan took England for a model in the building and manning of her navy she went to Germany for the organization of her army. The military budget of 1901-2 provides for 13 divisions of the army, including the division of the guard. 26 infantry brigades, each of two threebattalion regiments, 17 regiments of cav-airy (51 squadrons), 19 regiments of artillery (114 field and mountain batteries). 13 battalions of ploneers, comprising 28 companies (to be increased to 39 companies), 13 battalions of train of two compa nies each and the railway and telegraph battalion, each of three companies. In addition to the 13 divisions there are three regiments of coast and two battallon of foot artillery, as well as the Yesso brigade, comprising four battalions of infantry, besides cavalry artillery and ple neers. The army of the second line (garrisons and reserve), consists of 36 bat-talions of infantry, besides cavalry, plo-The peace neers and depot troops strength in 1901-2 was 8165 officers and total of 143,649. war strength (with 171 battalions, 43 squadrons and 71 batteries), was 392,220, with 1988 guns, but this does not include all the reserves.

BALTIMORE SUPPLIES THE WORLD. The Center of Cotton Ducking and

Sall Cloth Manufacturing. Baltimore continues to be the center of cotton ducking and sail cloth manufactur-ing for the world. Out of a total of 11.-750,151 square yards of sall manufactured in the entire country in 1900, just 8,510,148 square yards, valued at \$1,693,334, was made in Baltimore, in addition to 16,629,-494 square yards of other cotton ducking, valued at \$2,343,269. Briefly, the cotton goods industry in Maryland has been shown comparatively

as follows: Mills. Capital. Products. In 1880 there were 125,706 spindles in

Maryland, in 1890 158,990 apindles and in 1900 154,064 spindles. In 1909 there were 281,502,689 hanks of rn spun and 30,081,549 pounds, as against 751,879 in 1890, in Maryland.

Maryland ranked second in the manufacture of cotton twine, having produced 1,837,992 pounds in 1900; North Carolina having been first with a production of 2,800,530 pounds. Maryland was also sec-ond in the manufacture of tape and webbing, having produced 319,514 pieces, val-ued at \$101,286; Rhode Island was first, with 260,000 pieces.

What We All Need. Harper's Weekly.

It was at an afternoon gathering of peo ple famed in two continents for achieve-ments, artistic, literary and musical, and there was a man discussing a recent book earth. The events of the past month with a woman of his acquaintance. He is indicate that Merrill was the tool, as a man very familiar to the brilliant social world here and abroad and to a large contingent of newspaper readers besides, for he is one of the persons the quiet folk like to read about in the dull routine of their sober lives. He has traveled widely, has tasted of the best of everything, it seems, that the world can offer. Yet there was great carnestness, mingled with not a little wistfulness, in his voice and manner as he said, commenting on the recent novel of a friend—a novel of tremendous power but scant tenderness. "No, I didn't like it. I admired it, of arse, for its brilliance and strength, but I didn't like it; it didn't do me any good that I am aware of. What we all need is to be encouraged, obsered on to do our best, made to believe that only our best is worthy of us and that however discouraging things may look now for the faithful and the true, great uitimate good is bound to come to them by and by. Yes," he went on, after a pause, "from our friends, as we meet them, from books as we read them, what we all need, I take it, is to be encouraged." And to the same woman to whom he spoke someone else a day or two afterward, in answer to the question, "What do the poor need most" replied briefly, but ardently: "Sympathy! Not pity, but encouragement, such encouragement as you and I give another in the face of difficulties." Child of fortune, envied of all men, and child of labor and of sorrow, "what we all need is encouragement."

I heard a thousand blended notes While in a grove I sate reclined. In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link The human soul that through me ran; And much it grieved my heart to think What man has made of man. Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,

The periwinkle trail'd its wreath

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd, Their thoughts I cannot measure— But the least motion which they made It seem'd a thrill of pleasure. The budding twigs spread out their fan To catch the breezy air;

And I must think, do all I can, That there was pleasure there. If this belief from heaven be sent, If such be Nature's holy plan, Have I not reason to lament What man has made of man?

HE KEEPS THE FAITH

Chicago Inter Ocean. "We heartly indorse the wise, patriotic and energetic Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, under which the country is resting in confidence that every pledge of the Nation will be fully redcemed, and the policies that have established the honor of the United States at home and abroad will be faithfully maintained."
This resolution was adopted by the ex-

ecutive committee of the National Republican League on Tuesday. It is but one of many recent expressions of American and Republican confidence in Theodore Roose-This confidence exists because Theodore

Roosevelt is steadfast and stands without a shadow of turning for the great policies to which the Nation has given approval and to which the Republican party is pledged beyond recall. It exists because he refuses to yield the welfare of the people to the prejudices of this or that dis-trict or to bow to the interests of this or that clique. It exists because he keeps the faith. The Republican Senators and Represent-

atives in Congress who think that by thwarting the Administration poli flouting the pledges which the people have received from the White House they are making the President unpopular are grossly deceived. "Having ears they hear not; having eyes they see not."

True, these men may conciliate the prejudices of a district or secure the sup-

port of a clique, but they array against themselves the people as a whole. They drive the people to their President for They shed the clear light of contras on his fidelity, and they exalt the stalwart uprightness of his purpose.

In a word, the man whom they would crucify for keeping the faith waxes ever stronger by very reason of their opposi tion and looms larger with each passing day as the inevitable Presidential candi day as the inevitable Presidential candidate of all thinking Republicans in 1904.

SENATOR SPOONER.

Louisville Evening Post (Ind.) No man in Congress, not excepting the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose influence was formerly considered so potential in National affairs, occupies the position today in the public eye or has been as instrumental in pushing for-ward so many important and necessary measures as Senator John E. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

A glance over the calendar of the pre-ent Congress will show nearly every im portant measure either pending or dis-posed of by that body has the name of Senator Spooner attached, either as the author of the original bill or as the framer of an amendment to virtually take the place of the original bill.

The three most important measures that have come before Congress since its meeting last year have been the Philipnine bill, the isthmian canal bill and the various bills relating to the Cuban tariff. It was the Spooner amendments to the Philippine bill that made that measure acceptable to all men who have taken the trouble to investigate the steps taken by Congress toward ruling these islands. Last week, by a decisive vote, the Senate passed the Spooner amendment to the isthmian canal bill. Although great-

ly assisted by Senator Hanns, it was to Senator Spooner that the credit for the change of route belongs.

The course followed by Mr. Spooner seems all the more patriotic in v prior to the assassination of Mr. McKinley that he would be a contestant for the Republican nomination for President in 1904. Since the death of Mr. McKinley

he has supported the Administration of President Roosevelt with the most uncompromising loyalty, and this unselfish subordination of his personal ambition to the needs of the country will not soon be forgotten by the people

American Police Administration.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Towards the close of Devery's career as chief of the New York police force when he stood pilloried before the country for connivance not only with the owners of gambling hells, poolrooms and policy shops, but with the keepers of disorderly houses and those engaged in the horrible traffic of the "cadet system," the national organization of police chiefe at its annual meeting in New York startled the country Only a small number of the members protested against this perverted hero-wor-ship, the great majority openly admiring him. But what was Devery that he should be admired by the members of a profession which is supported by the taxpayers to maintain order, to enforce the against the strong, whether they be foot passengers on a crowded thoroughfare or ignorant foreigners or strangers in the clutches of sharpers? His sole achievement within the legitimate limits of his profession was the maintenance of some "That was very order in street traffic. For all other purposes he stood morally convicted of re-ceiving tribute from those engaged in committing the very crimes and nuisances which he was hired to suppress. He was in effect a member of the criminal classes, with which the police is supposed to be at war. It was pointed out as significant at the time that instead of openly condemning this acme of corruption and cast-ing him forth as unworthy to associate with the members of an important and potentially respectable profession he was treated as if he embodied all its virtues. There was only one conclusion to be drawn from this. It was that the chiefs of police assembled in New York, with the exception of the handful that tested against the laudation of Devery, not only sympathized with his methods but were so callous to their enormity that it never occurred to them that they placed selves under suspicion for applauding their principal exponent.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Major Pend, the well-known American im-pressario, has just celebrated his 64th year. He began life as a journeyman printer, and for the set type with John Brown on the Herald of Freedom.

Vassili Verestchagin, who is painting a big picture of Colonel Roosevelt climbing San Juan Hill, has gone to Cuba in order to secure exact tints of foliage to be found there. He has been working for some time from sketches taken on the scene, but President Roseeveit and others who were officers in that action have viewed the picture in its present state of advancement, and all have noted the absence of brilliant follows which they are the same control of the same control of the same control of the same control of the same control they are the same control of the same con

follage which they saw there. So the painter has gone to Cuba again. James Burr, of Delphi Falls, N. Y., has won James Burr, of Delphi Falls, N. Y., has won a long fight against the highway commissioner of his district, who a year ago orderged that two beautiful manle trees about 100 years old should be cut down to make room for a new roadway. The trees are on property which was once owned by Mr. Burr, who determined that they should be saved. For a year he has maintained a watch night and day to guard the trees, and now the commissioner has yielded, ordering that the road be laid out a couple of yards to one side of the route originally.

yards to one sids of the routs originally Will scatter on their pathway fairest flowers. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of Boston, nee Stewart.

Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, nee hiswart, owns a portrait of the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II of England. She found it during one of her exploring expeditions in London. Empress Frederick, mother of the present Kalser, heard of and wished to buy it, saying she was a Stuart, and therefore wished to secure this likeness of such a famous member of the Stuart family. "Does the Empress of Germany," said Mrs. Gardner, on hearing this, "think there is but one family of Stuarts in the world? Tell Her Majesty that I, too, am a Stewart, and, therefore, cannot part with the neture."

When you get rich!

We see that the point of the standard of the see that the standard of the see that the see she was a Stuart, and therefore wished to se

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Is--?

The mercury comes high, but we must

Tracy is again hiding-in the interior of the newspapers.

Our baseball team seems disposed to be magnanimous to every club in the league. Seattle seems to be strenuously in need of a Colonel Roosevelt or a General Funs-

We did not expect to number the weather among our imports from our new possessions.

The new ofcomargarine law has already closed every concern dealing in its product.

Let the posse keep up. Tracy will be so cld after a while that he will no longer be able to shoot.

Nicaragua still hopes for the canal. which shows that Nicaragua knows very little about Congress.

One delegate to the Spokane Republican convention has killed another. Tracyism seems to be creeping into Washington pol-

The King will be crowned August 9. He doesn't propose to give a relapse even a fighting chance of heading off the cere-

What will happen to the Nicaragua Canal with no Representatives or Senators in Congress to introduce bills for its annual dredging out?

There are still several unoccupied cabins near Enumelaw that Sheriff Cudihee might surround, if he finds time hanging heavy on his hands.

The countries of the next century will probably dig up volcances like Mount Pelee by the roots and put them in the turrets of their warships.

A blacksnake with whiskers has been discovered in New Jersey. There can be no longer any doubt that the state is the spawning place of the octopus.

The House of Commons is to give a dinner to J. P. Morgan. Of course a special tax will be levied to enable those giving the banquet to provide the fare that J. P. is used to.

The lumber industry stands fourth among the great manufacturing occupations of the United States, according to a recent census builetin. The steel industry is first, the textile second and the meat-packing third. The lumber industry employs a capital of \$611,600,000, men to the number of 283,200, and turns out a yearly product valued at \$566,800,000. This is 10 times the value of lumber product turned out 50 years ago.

In the course of some litigation in New Jersey recently, the fact was made public that Bertram Cutler is the largest individual stockholder of record in the United States Steel Corporation. For a day or two Wall street wondered who this was that owned 123,975 shares of United States Steel preferred and 25.365 shares of Steel common. He was finally located as a stenographer and typewriter for John D. Rockefeller, and his salary is \$18 a week, The stock standing in his name is said to be worth about \$30,000,000.

When I said I never gave a tip, writes Robert Barr, in the Saturday Evening Post, I cught perhaps to add that once upon a time I offered one, which, to my surprise, was not accepted. I engaged to write for an American paper some articles on the London parks, and I asked a friend how I could get accurate infor-

"Nothing simpler," said the Englishman. "Drop a line to the ranger of Hyde Park, and he will set you right."

I wrote a courteous note to the ranger, and told him I did not mind parting with laws and ordinances, to suppress crimes a dollar or two if he could put me in the and nulsances and to protect the weak way of writing an interesting article. My communication was ignored, so, fearing I had not offered enough, I again consulted my English friend, and told him the

"That was very generous of you," he said, sarcastically, "and I am amazed your munificence has not met a readier response, for the ranger of Hyde Park is His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen, and I am sure his expenses must be large!"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"A fool and her money are soon courted." His Method of Selection.—"Five horses run-ning and you pick Hoodoo?" "That's right! I have dead-sure tips on the other four."—Puck.

Re-Nice dog! Have you taught him any tricks since I was here last? "Oh, yes; he will fetch your hat, if you whistle," said she, sweetly .- Tit-Bits. She-Did you say he was a lady-killer? He-Well, he tried to be. I saw him out rowing with one, and he tried to rock the boat.—You-

kera Statesman.

First Chauffeur-I'm going to take the gong off of my automobile. Second Chauffeur-Why? Pirst Chauffeur-Because I haven't run over any one so far this season.—Ohio State Journal. Blinks-It'll be a lot more fun automobiling when cold weather comes. Chinks-Why? Blinks-Cause it'll be slippery and folks won't

be so apry getting out of the way.—Chicago Dully News. Henry Post, of Giliman, Ill., recently purchased a tract of land in Stone County, Missouri, and obtained an abstract of title dated June 18, 1798. A favorable opinion was attached as to the validity of the title, signed by Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.

B. F. Cabill.

Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.

R. E. Cahill, who has just resigned as division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific at Nevada, Mo. to accept the superintendency of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Guif Railroad, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., began railroading as a water boy on a construction train roading as a water boy on a construction train

Latest Newport Style. — Thavnoo — Hello, Bleeckerstreet! Have you an engagement for this evening? Bleeckerstreet—No. Thavnoo— Then come over and join us in a select little luncheon we are going to give to Jocks, the most entertaining orang-outang you ever met.—

Chicago Tribune.

P. H. McCauley, in Freeman's Journal, When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do; For all poor folks whose lives are full of care, Their days, now drear, I'll make so sweet and

When I get rich!

When you get rich! Those friends you loved so well May not be here, but far beyond the skies, And never know the hidden love that lies Within your heart-ah! foolish, vain surmise When you get rich!