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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 77; minimum temperature, 58; pre

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

HOPE FOR CHINA.

Great Britain's pending treaty with of the great Asiatic Empire. To the five great treaty ports it is proposed to add four, namely, Chang Sha, Nanking, undertaking looking toward amicable settlement of the missionary problem, while other articles deal with the registration of trade-marks, the navigation of the Yangtse and Canton Rivers, bonded warehouses, the equalization of duties on junks and steamers, facilities for draftsacks, the establishment of a national currency, the revision of the mining regulations, new regulations for the navigation of inland waters, the opening of Kong Mun as a treaty port on the West River, and the appointment of joint commissions to settle disputes. The benefits of these reforms will not be confined to Great Britain or China herself, but will ere long spread to other nations, and work powerfully for prosperity and peace.

Yet the most important part of this treaty is, we should say, the proposal to substitute an additional import duty at the seacoast, in lieu of all likin duties, stations and barriers, and every form of internal taxation on British goods. Here is a proposed removal of an obstacle to internal trade which forcibly suggests the enormous domestic development of the United States, due in great part to the inspired policy of free trade between the states. The ther nowers and their influence in freeing all interior trade in China, can readily be recognized as stupendous.

There can be no manner of doubt that a reform of this sort would have removed much of the present friction over the war indemnity. The original proto col seems to have erred in leaving intact the whole administrative corruption of the empire. It is said that there is hardly a province in the empire where the money collected meets the quota assigned to it of the annual installments; but the declaration is made with equal confidence by observers on the spot that at the rate the people are being taxed in some places the whole indemnity could be paid off in five years' time. In the Province of Chi Li it was said that the late Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, had already collected the amount due for two years ahead, and yet reports are current that some of the local magistrates have been extorting money from the people in unheard-of amounts, all in the name of the foreign indemnity. In short, the indemnity has been selzed on by the mandarins as a pretext for doubling and trebling the burden of taxation for their own profit and to the consequent revival of feeling against the foreigner.

We are familiar with the operation of the law that moral obliquity in legtsiation induces commercial difficulties China is an evidence that the convers is also true; for the source of the awful corruption that hangs like a pall ove the empire's interior is readily traceable in part to the provincial isolation. The mandarins or governors, being in receipt of the provincial revenues, are paid almost nothing by the Pekin Government. Hence they resort to plunder. Exactions of all kinds are unscrupulously plied, justice is sold, and the result is dishonesty and untruthfulness among the people. Bribery and torture are the accredited agencies of public opinion and official conduct. All these things are menaced by freer trade among the provinces. Tariff reform forces of Western civilization

The Lake George conference of antiimperialists has framed up an indictment of civilization that may well cause not only the President, Cabinet, Congress, Army and Navy and Supreme enslave the Filipinos and elevate false hood to the place of truth, but that the entire population, with the exception of the devoted band at Lake George, is consenting to the infamy. One shudders at the thought of leaving a circle of human beings, however small, in such extremity of dejection, but there appears rittle else to do. All that can be done to console them has been done. It remains, perhaps, to show them that in proposing to rescue "the good came of the country," for which they fear, by proving the Army a band of sobbers and cut-throats without a redeeming feature, they embark on a valu and

npeccability and the otherwise hopeless iniquity of all mankind, and this they already know. The case is apparently hopeless.

CONDITIONS PRELIMINARY.

There are a great many Democrats who are for harmony regardless of the likes and dislikes of men like Cleveland and Bryan, Gorman and Hill, Watterson and Vilas. Unfortunately they are while numerous, not powerful enough o prevail over those same eminent statesmen. Theoretically, every Democrat is an independent sovereign. Prac. tically, every Democrat is actuated by the same sheeplike propensity to run in a bunch which animates human beings generally. The Chicago convention had its Bryan, but Republican conventions have had their Garfields, Blaines, Ingersolle and Conklings.

A summary of the New York Herald's poll of Democratic committeemen, printed in our Washington dispatches yesterday, shows the strong hold that Bryan still retains upon his party. From an interview had by a New York Sun man with the Nebraska candidate, it appears he regards Mr. Cleveland as "nothing at all," "of no account," etc., and views both Hill and Gorman as completely removed from Democratic ensideration now or hereafter, because they had "sulked in 1896 and 1900." At the recent Nantasket Beach gathering it was necessary to exclude Cleveland on Bryan's account and Hill on Shepard's account. Where the Cleveland wing dines the Bryan wing will not sit down, and under the Bryanic tents there is no room for the Cleveland braves.

Even in the party of great principles, tween persons. Draw up a platform can both sign, and that is not harmony, China promises most momentous things such a situation, harmony is very refor the development and future welfare | mote. Get the antagonistic Democrats form fast enough. Large numbers of Democrats went for eliver for no other Wan Hsien and Wal Chou. There is an reason than that Cleveland, whom they hated, was for gold. The personal element is a force in politics that must be reckoned with.

VOTERS BY COMPULSION.

Professor Barnes, of Philadelphia, says: "I would, if I could, give woman the ballot tomorrow, but I would demand that she use her right. If she did not, I would fine her. If she did not pay her fine, I would imprison her." This view is in accord with that of a Toledo (O.) statesman recently expressed, for the cure of what he terms 'official infidelity," except that he would make suffrage compulsory upon men, especially in primary elections. He argues that if every man could be compelled to assist in choosing party candidates, better men would be chosen than now, and prevalent political evils would cease. This is an extreme view of the case, and one that cannot be sustained. It strikes at the very foundation of republican institutions, which is individual volition. Compulsory attendance at primary elections or at the tion of this fundamental principle. Its very inception is abusrd. Good citizens, as all will allow, ought to vote at the maries last Spring disclosed the power that is behind alert citizenship. Good citizens should also control the caucuses; but compulsory attendance at political functions even could it be secured, would not make good citizens of men who are habitually careless of their

public duties. The political need of the time is not, says the Pittsburg Gazette, a compulsory suffrage law, but "an awakened public conscience that will move men to labor voluntarily for honest administration of the public business." As long as voters do not care enough about the affairs of state to give them voluntary attention, there can be nothing gained in good government by driving them to the polls, for when there they would vote carelessly. The almost universal disinclination of women to engage in public affairs is the rack upon which the contention of woman suffrage has long been stranded. Professor Barnes' proposition to give women the ballot and then arrest, fine or imprison them if they do not use it is sufficiently absurd. Only less so is the proposition to bring men who do not prize the ballot highly enough to use it voluntarily and interestedly to the primaries and later to the election booths by compulsion. Good citizenship is not induced or cultivated in that way.

GERMANY'S STRINGENT MEAT-IN-SPECTION LAW.

The German meat-inspection law, discussed at great length and with some acrimony for some years, is finally to be put in effect in October of the present year. This law was passed in June, 1900. The first section, prohibiting the importation of canned meats, went into effect in October of the same year. The other sections, providing for the inspection of all home and foreign meats, have been held in abeyance pending the construction of a competent staff of inspectors. These arrangements have been practically completed, and, as may readily prove the influence that is stated above, the law will be enforced to open interior China to redemptive in detail from and after October 1. It provides for the most thorough inspection of animals, slaughter-houses and meats throughout the empire, and of all meats imported. Fully 75 per cent of the preserved meats imported into Gerthe stoutest heart to quail. One can many come from this country. This imonly conclude from this complaint that portation will be seriously affected by the prohibition of the use of boracic acid and other preservatives in common use Court are engaged in a conspiracy to by American packers. Under these restrictions the value of canned meats in ported into Germany shrunk from \$10,-

000,000 in 1898 to \$4,000,000 in 1901. So severe are the restrictions imposed upon fresh meats that the nation even now forces a meat famine. Hamburg butchers had no beef recently because Denmark sent short supplies and Austria falled to meet the deficiency. Acpay famine prices in consequence. This executive energy and force, a great Sec. means, of course, that a very large proportion of the city's population did not have and could not get meat.

While this condition does not mean

ing them of anything but their own great dissatisfaction, and will result in strong protest against the law. The the American standard, great meatlittle suffering.

This is what the new inspection law threatens to do. American imports have already been greatly curtailed, and in retaliation for the unnecessarily strict inspection imposed, the shippers of fresh meats in Denmark, Austria, Holland and Russia will turn elsewhere for trade. The results of the new law will be to increase the cost of meat in Germany and greatly curtail the exports of American canned meats to that country. With their usual enterprise Amerlcan packers will turn elsewhere for a market and leave Germany to the microscopic inspection of meats as provided by this long-threatened law, and no meat to inspect. The United States, through the Department of Agriculture, has taken means to provide a reasonable system of meat inspection. It is plain that its overtures have been rejected for the purpose of discriminating against American meats rather than in the interest of the health of the German people. This being true, it is wise to seek a new market to replace the withdrawal of Germany as an importer of American canned meats, and leave the German people to amend the law or to abide by its conditions, unvexed by further protest from this side of the water.

LIBERAL DIVORCE LAWS.

Discussions of marriage and divorce reform seem to obtain increasing interest throughout the country. No subject is more deserving of consideration by which we are given to understand and on no subject is so much worthless the Democratic party is somewhat re- stuff enunciated. The Bourbon evandundantly described, we must take ac- gelists are hopelessly wedded to their count of great men; and it may as well | idols because they are determined that be observed here and now, as in July modern freedom of divorce shall be or even November, 1904, that there can adjusted to the demands of a dead and be no effective agreement on principles buried social and religious civilization. until we can get some agreement be- These advocates of divorce solely on Scriptural grounds when they embodying what Cleveland and Bryan are Protestants have not a leg to stand upon, for Martin Luther himself did so long as the two men with their fol- not assume this position, and the Purilowers are personally hostile. And hos- tans made marriage a civil procedure tile they are. Neither will refer to by magistrate rather than a religious other except in terms invidious. From rite, It is an indictment of cierical good sense that the strongest opposttion to the enlargement of modern ditogether and they will agree on a plat- vorce laws has come, not from the courts, but from the church. To the influence of the church in the past does woman owe the fact that not until comparatively recent years could the noblest woman obtain full divorce from the most brutal husband unless she could prove adultery on his part or persistent desertion for many years. When we remember what a hell can be made of a home to a decent woman without other than ceaseless cruelty of speech, it seems incredible that for many years an excellent woman, utterly lost all hope of conjugal happiness in this life if she happened to choose for her first husband a mallgnant tyrant against whom no act of

adultery could be proved. Take the case of Mrs. Norton, the beautiful and gifted grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose genius found voice in "Bingen on the Rhine." Her brutal husband accused her of an intrigue with Lord Mel bourne. The courts triumphantly vindicated the fame of Mrs. Norton,, but under the laws of England she could only obtain a separation from her slanderer and persecutor. This miserable husband survived his separation many general hustings would be an infrac_ years, and finally, on his death, a distinguished English nobleman of the highest rank married Mrs. Norton in hibited in England.

> It would be easy to multiply historthe church. There is nothing surprising that the church, with its characernment of the state. There is nothing remarkable in the papacy granting or refusing great Kings and Princes divorce, but it is remarkable that after the Reformation the Protestant Church persisted in trying to rule the state through the church, not only under Elizabeth James and Charles I, who persecuted the Puritans, but under the Puritans in Old England and New England after the Puritans had cut off tagious, is an appalling record. ose superior to his superstitious faith in government by theocracy, and he cruel clergy that busied themselves drowning demented old women in Scotland as witches on the strength of New England theocracy hanged inno-Quakers for heresy. To this tenacious supply. life of the church in the life of the state even after state and church were divorced do we owe the cruel limited divorce laws that during the larger part of the nineteenth century were supreme

upon the statute-book. A correspondent writes The Oregonian saving that in its issue of February 9 Chatham was spoken of as "a comparatively cheap man," while in The Oregonian of July 17 Chatham is described as "perhaps the greatest Prime Minister that ever ruled England." The Oregonian, in its issue of February 19, was describing Edmund Burke, the greatest political thinker of permanent quality of his century, and among other

things said: urke had been added the matchless elocut of Sheridan, Burks rather than Chatham would of Sperium, surse rainer than Chatham would have been the greatest orator of his century. He was the most eloquent thinker, but his voice was so badly managed and his whole clocu-tionary methods so defective that a compara-tively cheap man like Chatham could surpass ilm in the power to thrill and sway an audi-

There is no inconsistency in our language concerning Chatham. A great Prime Minister, a great executive, a magnetic orator, is a comparatively cheap man when measured by the greatest political thinker and writer of his century. To illustrate: Henry Clay cording to the Tageblatt, Berlin had to was a magnetic orator, a man of great retary of State, but as an immortal political thinker he was completely outclassed by Alexander Hamilton houn or Webster. Hamilton and Webthe hardship to the common people of ster reverenced Burke as a political foolish errand, but this would undoubt- Germany that it would mean to those thinker of the first order of genius for edly be an error. There is no convinc- of any American community, it means all time, while Chatham was a great the ranks of honest industry anywhere. | soing, Emily."

war minister, a great executive and administrator, a great man, but no more German people are not, as gauged by to be compared in permanent fame to an exceptional political philosopher and eaters, but to cut off their supply will thinker like Burke than a great Minbe to cause great complaint and not a lister of Foreign Affairs like Talleyrand or a War Minister like Carnot could be compared with Goethe, whom Napoleon treated as his intellectual peer as a political thinker

> We would direct attention of capitalists everywhere to this utterance of the

New York Evening Post: New York Evening Post:

Aside from the intensifying inconvenience and
loss to which the public is being put by the
indifferent and dilatory attitude of the coal
operators, the latter are rapidly alienating the
sympathy of fair-minded men by the way in
which they confuse all just ideas of what a
free labor market really is. Such a market
implies that, if certain employes will not work,
others can be found to take their places. It is
this possible competition which is one element this possible competition which is one element in fixing the rate of wages, and one safeguard against insensate strikes. But the companies have not invoked it. Indeed, they practically admit that they must depend for labor upon their old employes. But what inference do they draw from this? That they should seek an adjustment with the men? No, they say to them, in effect, "We need you; in fact, we cannot get along without you. But we will make no concession to your union, and shall wait till starvation drives you to beg work of us." That position cannot satisfy either the humane instincts or the reasoning faculties of the public. It is an entirely new, and not at all a sound or commendable way of dealing with a strike. If the operators cannot get new men, and will not treat with their old ones, they had better announce their abandonment of the mines and their complete retirement from business. Their cold threat of starving the strikers into submission is calculated to embitter, in a foolish and wholly needless way, the relations of labor and capital in this country. That is what makes it a public wrong, in which we all have a concern. not get along without you. But we will

The Post's relations to capital and to the employing classes are too well known to need explanation. Its utterance is a very significant sign of the

Professor Earl Barnes, of Philadelphia, gave what he termed a practical talk before the National Council of school principals and superintendents in session at Chautauqua, N. Y., last week, of which it is said he "spared neither men nor women" in his criticism of teachers. Said he:

The great trouble with the teaching profession is that there is no solidarity in it. One man is making an experiment in one town, another man in another town, and neither confides in the other. It is my dream that teachers shall stand together as physicians do. They consider We could, in a few years, ake all the Americans anarchists, Christians

Heaven save us from a teachers' trust, or which "solidarity" is only a technical name if this estimate of its possi. ble power is correct. A combination that could make of all Americans anything it chose, from anarchists to Christians, is to be dreaded, since no man can say what might be the trend of its effort. It may be feared that even "Christians" molded by an educational trust whose power was absolute would be most un-Christian in their interpretation of what constitutes Christianity, while the very suggestion that "solidarity" in the teacher's profession would be able to transform Americans bodily into anarchists should be sufficient to make the most bitter opponent of women as educators be thankful that they are in large majority in the teacher's profession. Professor Barnes plotes, saying: "Women will not stand for solidarity." Truly, we have some things to be thankful for, even in this question confronting American statesmanage of pedagogies, pedagogues and ship today. pedagogy.

The Philadelphia Ledger notes the rebukes which have been administered her old age. The case of George Eliot in the West to the Republican supporteventful benefits of these abrogations, when we contemplate their extension to primaries. A wider application of this (Marion Evans) and George Henry ers of the beet in Congress, and obprinciple than usual in our own pri- Lewes is well known. Because he had serves: "In other words, wherever the condoned his wife's first elopement, he people get a chance to express their had no remedy against her when she vlows, even in the beet-sugar states, eloped a second time. The marriage of they are willing and eager to follow ar the deceased wife's sister is still pro- honorable and enlightened course. The so-called Representatives have misrepresented their constituents; they have ical illustrations of the far-reaching made the grievous mistake of playing social and political mischief that has narrow, small politics because they been wrought in Europe by limitation | have underestimated the intelligence of divorce solely to causes approved by and honesty of their own constituents, who are ready to support a policy which they believe is in accord with National teristic craft endeavored to insinuate duty and honor. The President is supitself into the essential, supreme gov- ported by the people on this question, and by making an issue of it he has helped raise the tone of politica."

Pittsburg seems to be the special home of typhoid fever. A recent compilation made by authority of the Chamber of Commerce of that city showed a grand total of 1115 cases of this disease there in five months. This, for a preventable disease, and one not personally conthe head of the blessed martyr. Peri- phoid is classed by the experts as a odically the strong brain of Cromwell water-borne disease. The water supply and drainage of a city must be some thing frightful to contemplate when would stamp his foot and disperse the this disease assumes the character and proportions of an epidemic and rages with the fury and fatality of a pestilence. All cities cannot have Bull Run Bible texts, but even in the day of Will- water, but any city can, in this age of iam III, after the great revolution, the intelligent engineering, ingenious devices for filtration and meckness under cent men and women for witchcraft and taxation, have a relatively pure water

Details of the Baldwin-Carlson fight which resulted in the death of the latter, as brought out at the hearing before the Municipal Court, are shocking to the moral sense and disgusting to the ordinary sensibilities of all decent persons. It is clear that somebody, and indeed more than one, should be eeverely punished for this disgraceful affair and its fatal termination. There are those who set this murder on, and these are they who are directly respon, sible for the fight and its result.

It is to be presumed that Judge Jackson has no present purpose of running for office. No more expeditious road to unpopularity could be devised than his violent language and drastic rulings against the peaceful methods of trades union persuasion. Unique, also, is his idea of the baseness of feeding strikers to keep them from starving to death. The Judge is not doing a great deal to popularize "government by injunc-

The San Francisco Examiner has lured Mayor Schmidt into the announcement that he will investigate the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons mill to find out whether it was a fake. This is pretty business for a Mayor. Truly, the "journalism that does things" is a success in "doing" people.

Tracy has escaped his pursuers but fortunately he has a face that will betray him wherever he goes, and unfortunately he has a penchant for crookedness that will forever keep him from losing himself under any name in

EASTERN SUPERCILIOUSNESS-

Chicago Record-Herald. Two characteristic instances of the af-fected or real ignorance of the Eastern press concerning men and affairs in the West have recently appeared in the New York Evening Post and the New York York Evening Post and the New York Times, two papers of large pretensions in the discussion of National affairs. In an oracular deliverance concerning the con-ditional indersement of Senator Spooner by the Wisconsin Republican State Con-vention the Evening Post said:

Robert M. La Pollette, an ambitious an forceful politician, appears to be a man of much the same type as the late Hazen S. Pingree in Michigan, and, like him, is considered by many a thoroughgoing demagogus.

The most casual knowledge of National politics, to say nothing of Wisconsin af-fairs, should have saved our contemporary from a break like this. Governor La Foilette figured in National politics before he became a candidate for the Governorship on a platform largely of his own making. When in Congress, as a member of the ways and means committee, he took a prominent part in framing the McKinley bill. He is a man of good education, a graduate of the State University, a successful lawyer, a natural leader and a man to be reckoned with among the strong men of the Republic. He has won his place by having convictions and by fighting for them against traditional wrongs and political dry rot.

There is nothing to suggest the late Hazen S. Pingree in his make-up. They are as dissimilar as the potato and the peach. In Wisconsin politics Governor La Follette has been his own master. Like its metropolitan contemporary, the New York Times affects a wide grasp of National affairs, and yet we find it pre-facing a discussion of the problem of compulsory arbitration with such a para-

We have not the pleasure of a personal sequentiance with Judge Murray F. Tuley, of fillinois, nor do we know his standing in the fudiciary of that state. But the address he delivered before the Bar Association on Friday gives us the impression that he is a gentleman of excellent seniments, sadly cloaked and muddled by confused ideas.

This smacks more of the condescend-ing ignorance of a college graduate newly endowed with the editorial WE than of the well-considered dicts of a well-in-formed writer for the New York Times. Not to know Murray F. Tuley, who for a quarter of a century has been a Circuit Judge in Chicago, and who has been one of the most distinguished public men in the Northwest for more than a generation, is to confess to truly metropolitan

Judge Tuley's ideas on the necessity for some legislation that will force great cor-porations to arbitrate differences with their employes, where their disputes entail enormous losses on the public, may not coincide with the views of the New York Times, but they represent a growing sentiment throughout the country. The people, and not the corporations involved, are paying in increased prices the cost of the anthracite coal miners' strike. The whole story is told in a letter which the Times itself publishes of the boast of a large holder of Pennsylvania coalmine stocks. Said he several months ago:

There is going to be a strike. It is a ! thing, a seemingly cruel thing, to do, but it is business. We are going to adopt measures that will force the miners out, stop produc-tion, put up the price of coal, and when stocks are reasonably reduced we can make a triffing concession, and the miners will come back. We know exactly how and when to do this, and we do it, though it looks cruel, as a matter of business and profits.

It is all very fine to sneer at Judge Tuley and attempt to ridicule the demand for some legislation that will compel the settlement of such strikes along the lines of justice and fair dealing between capital and labor, but the problem cannot be dis-missed without breeding dangerous con-

OMINOUS FOR THE FUTURE. Harper's Weekly

Lord Salisbury's resignation last as an event long expected, though often denied. Thus the last great man of the Victorian age passes out of the ranks a man whose name will stand in history beside that of Peel and Palmerston and Gladstone and Beaconsfield, the contemporary of Tennyson and Browning, Hux-ley and Darwin and Tyndall, Following the swan-song of Herbert Spencer, the retirement of Lord Salisbury marks the closing of an age which many be will stand out as the greatest age of England's history. Lord Balisbury, as a great feudal noble, a man whose family has been pre-eminent since the Tudor times, the days of the founding of the English church and the English imperial power, the Oriental Empire, and Eng-land's great colonies in the Old and New worlds, was in his own person a symbol and an embodiment of the feudal and oli-garchical England which loomed so large in the history of the world. As a states-man he represented the Old World belief in the divine right of Kings, whose interest, rather than that of their subjects, it was the business of the Minister to consult. His diplomatic methods were those of the Elizabethan age; and he would have been well fitted to to cope with men like Henry of Navarre or Philip the Second, or the great figures of the Middle Ages. A part only of Lord Sallsbury's mantle can be said to have descended upon his nephew, Arthur J. Balfour. Mr. Balfour has the same fine individual manner and high personal distinction, the same perfect skill and polish in debate, the same classical and European culture; but Mr. Balfour is essentially modern. He recognizes, though perhaps unwillingly, that the scepter has passed from Kings to nations; that no longer the aristocracles, but rather the great commercial organiza-tions, dominate and direct the policy of state. And while Lord Salisbury is an old-fashioned churchman, of the Tudor state and early Jocobean type, his nephew is a free-thinker, essentially modern and critical, by no means bound to the tradition of ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Bal-four is a much slighter man, a lighter weight, morally as well as physically; and omething of dignity, of solemnity even, pire with the passing of the venerable Premier. Signs are not wanting that this is but the prejude to a greater passing.

Trust's Contempt for the Public. New York World.

"It is none of the public's business says an anthracite coal road president, in answer to the question why they will not consent to arbitrate a strike the er tire loss whereof falls finally on the pub-lic. "The public is not concerned," says President Vreeland, of the Metrope Reilway Company, in answer to an in-quiry about poisonous sulphuric acid fumes forced by certain of its cross-town cars into the noses and lungs of the public for months past. This is the bee that is getting into the bonnets of the presidents of our publicly franchised corporations-"none of the public's business." How far this contempt of public corporations for the public can be carried without causing the meek and patient ublic to rise in effective rebellion nobody knows.

Thought He Might Need It. Chicago Tribune.

"Albert," said his wife, "are there many attlesnakes where you are going?"
"Hundreds of them." replied the doctor, who was packing his valles for a vacation

trip.
"Didn't you tell me once that there was
"Didn't you tell me once that there was rattlesnake being cured by whisky?"
"I did."

"Then why are you taking all this whisky nlong, Albert?"
"The-er-water isn't good where I am

DENIAL OF TRIAL BY JURY

Chicago Chronicle Judge Jackson of the United States District Court at Parkersburg in sentenc-ing certain strike leaders for contempt of court in violating an injunction im-proved the opportunity to characterize them as "a professional set of agitators. organizers and walking delegates," whose 'mission is to foment trouble."
The Judge further called them "vam-

pires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country and who are busyhodies," etc. Admitting for the sake of the argument that the men whom the Judge sent to jail are all that he said they were, how comes it to be the business of the Judge to find them guilty of these things and put them in prison therefor?

In what law, National or state, is it written that it is a crime to be one of a "professional set of agitators, organizers and walking delegates?" In what law is it written that a man may be convicted of such a crime, if it be a crime, without opportunity of de-

Does any law authorize a Judge to decide without evidence, without oppor-tunity of defense that it is the "mis-sion" of persons arraigned before him "to foment trouble" and to send them behind the bars for trying to fulfill their mission?

The Chronicle will undertake to say, and it will maintain that it is guilty of no contempt of court in saying, that the things charged against the leaders are not crimes, because there is no law which declares them to be crimes The Chronicle will undertake to say further that no Judge has a right to treat as a crime and punish as a crime any act which is not declared by to be a crime or which does not fall proper legal definition within some cate-

gory of crime.

Judge Jackson says he recognizes the right of all laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting all their lawful rights, but he does not recognize the right of laborers "to conspire together to compel employes who are not dissatis-fied with their work in the mines to lay down their picks and shovels and to quit their work without a just and proper reason therefor."

Every just man capable of forming a sound judgment will agree with Judge Jackson in the opinion that if any man attempts to "compel" another to quit work or if any number of men conspire to "compel" others to quit work against their will by violence or intimidation there is a criminal violation of law. But is a man or any number of men to be adjudged guilty of such violation of law and punished for it without such trial as is guaranteed by the Constitu-tion? Judge Jackson seems inclined to answer that question in the affirmative. The Chronicle agrees with the plat-form of the Democracy of Illinois in the opinion that if a man is accused of crime he is entitled to trial by jury and to all the recognized means of legal de-

fense before the jury.

Chicago News. Edmund Burke was ever ready with his retort. He had been attacking the Government one night in Parliament very flercely for a policy which, it was well known, was strongly advocated and ap-proved by the King himself. Stung by Burke's sarcasm, George Onslow, a sup porter of the government, rose and said, with a haughty sir, that the member really had gone too far; he had delib-erately insuited the sovereign. Burke lis-tened to this harangue with due reverence, and then gravely addressed the speaker: "Sir, the honorable member has exhibited much ardor, but little discretion. He should know that, however I may reverence the King, I am not at all bound, nor at all inclined, to extend that reverence to his Ministers. I may honor His Majesty, but, sir, I see no possible reason for Honoring"—and he glanced round the treasury bench—"His Majesty's manservant and maidservant, his ox or his asa!"

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the English novelist, public speaking, and, though he is always in-teresting in his addresses, he considers the ne-

features of public life. Mr. Balfour, the new British Premier, nearly always stands while writing or studying. For many years he has worked at a tall desk, on which he keeps two candles, so as to be ready for the dark days so common in London.

J. D. Wood, a rancher of Spencer, Idaho, has sent to Boston the largest consignment of wool eyery shipped by one man from the West to the East. It amounted to about 630,000 pounds, which, at 14 cents per pound, yielded Mr. Wood nearly \$88,000.

A traveler who has recently returned from a tour abroad in the course of which he met friends of Mascagni, the famous Italian com-poser, says that the musician's stock of English words is limited to "good-by," "New York," "Philadelphta" and "San Francisco."

Bret Harts, during the last months of his life, gave much thue and care to the composi-tion of the libretto of an opera. The com-poser was Emanuel Moor, and the subject of the work, which has not yet been heard, was taken from the story of "Alkali Dick." The scene is laid in France.

be fully capable of assuming control. Prince Henry of Prussia is insured against assassination. The policy is for \$900,000, which

few years ago.

Harry Lehr, the Baltimore fashion plate, threatens that if the newspapers do not leave him alone he will be obliged to leave this country and live abroad. "For," says he, "I am a gentleman." It will be remembered that Willyears ago. It has been remarked that Mr. Lehr's career as agent for a firm of dealers in champagne has not apparently left him en-tirely invulnerable to newspaper lampooning. The Mitsut family are called 'the Rothschilds of Japan," standing upon a pedesial as compared with other business firms in that country. The line comes clearly from the thirteenth century, but it was not until 300 years later that they became merchants. Since that time that they became mercants. Since that time the Mitsuls have been pre-eminently the lead-ing business family, connected with every large commercial enterprise in the country and con-ducting many undertakings as much for public benefit as for private gain.

London, 1802. William Wordsworth.

O Friend! I know not which war I must look For comfort, being, as I am, oppress
To think that now our life is only drest
For show; mean handy-work of craftsman, Or groom!-We must run gilttering like a brook

In the open sunshine, or we are unblest; The wealthiest man among us is the best No grandeur now in nature or in book

Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense, This is idolatry; and these we adore: Plain living and high thinking are no more; The homely beauty of the good old cause Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence, And pure religion breathing household laws. Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:

England hath need of thee; she is a fen Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen, Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower Have forfeited their ancient English dower Of inward happiness. We are selfu Oh! raise us up, return to us again And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power

Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart; Thou hadet a voice whose sound was like the Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free;

So didst thou travel on life's common w In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ex-Senator Peffer is writing history. He finds this easier than making it.

The young lady who rode 33 miles an hour on a wheel is clearly not a resident of Philadelphia.

The Sagamore Hill larder must be running low. All the great men are eating in New York now.

All we lack is a couple of months of continuous rain to make the weather absolutely perfect.

Colonel Lynch is fortunate that his trial is not being conducted by his namesake, the Judge.

Perhaps Tracy has merely gone to New York to warn Edgar Stanton Maclay not to write a history of his escape.

It is understood that the last Van Allen wedding was a triffing affair, costing only a couple of millions of dollars.

Captain Hobson gets his name in the papers every now and then, but he discreetly keeps away from Summer resorts. The sporting editor of the Congressional

a good report of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries It has taken Havana an amazingly short time to acquire American methods.

Her Chief of Police is already under

Record will have plenty of time to write

arrest J. P. Morgan still lingers in Europe, and it is astonishing how well this country gets along without any Director-

General. In the absence of W. J. Bryan a number of industrious earthquakes are doing their best to break the gailing monotony of life in Nebraska.

Seats for the coronation are selling so cheaply that it may now be necessary to put the throne on the market in order to make the show pay out.

It cost Major Glenn 350 to give the water-cure to the Filipinos, and the patients who benefited by the treatment didn't even furnish testimonials.

Lord Salisbury is now entitled to write K. G. C. R. V. O. after his name, but he doesn't, probably because he doesn't want people to mistake him for a railroad

The King of Saxony is ill with pneumonia. Emperor William seems to be about the only ruler who is in any danger of being troubled by life insurance agents.

possible to run up to Portland every now and then to get a square meal and a few hours' rest, life at the senside begins to be supportable. A skeleton with an eight-inch jaw has

Now that good train service makes it

been discovered in Texas. Possibly this discovery will assist some of the statesmen of the Lone Star State in tracing back their ancestry. A New York bank set a time lock

wrong and was unable to get its money out. Usually it is the depositors' money which is held so securely in bank vaults that so one is able to get any of it out. This item is from a Korean newspaper, published in English: "Seoul, Korea, May

23, 1902.-Lately the Police Headquarters ordered to forbid the servants, etc., to run the horses fastly on the big streets as they sometimes pressed the children down and hurted them on the ground and is planning a visit to this country for the coming Autumn.

Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, dislikes public specking, and though he is always in public specking, and though he is always in the Police stopped a Mapoo running a * horse hardly on its back, but a number of Soldiers came along quickly and cap-

The Japanese Army is equipped, organized and drilled like a European army, and many of its officers have received their education in European countries, says an exchange. Conscription was introduced into Japan in 1874 and the regulations now in force were adopted in 1883. Every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 40 years owes military service, which is given three years in the active Aumy, four years in the First Reserve, five years in the Territorial Army and Il years in the National Army or the Second Reserve. The aggregate is 8116 officers and 135,533 men on a peace footing. The war strength is 292,220 men and 1698 guns, the reserves excluded.

A parrot fish in a New York aquarium is said to be responsible for a good deal of gambling among the small boys. It Clarence H. Mackay, who succeeds to a vast estate by the death of his father, has been in training a long time for the duties he now takes up. He is either vice-president or director in most of the corporations with which his father was connected, and is believed to tank, cries of "Come, you blue!" "Come When a crowd is about the parrot fish tank, cries of "Come, you blue!" "Come you red!" may be heard, with the snapping of fingers, such as players at crap sum is not payable in case of death from any other cause than that atipulated. The Prince entered into this peculiar insurance arrangement when he sailed for the East to take command of the German ficet in Chinese waters a rot fish makes frequent "turn-overs," and when it straightens out again the announcement comes, "Red wins," or "Blue wins," as the case may be, and the gaming youngsters settle their bets on the color of the fish on the turn-over,

Abraham Lincoln and an Illinois farmer had long been friends; and the latter had written an everyday sort of letter in which he said, among other things, that he had been in poor health. Out in Illinois, they are able to this day to quote what is called "Lincoln's prescription," sent to the farmer in reply by the President. "Do not worry," it read. "Hat three square meals a day. Say your prayers. Think of your wife. Be courteous to your creditors. Keep your digestion good. Steer clear of biliousness. Exercise. Go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but my dear friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

If the people who can't write had the brains of those who can, and those who can had the skill of those who can't, what a glorious literature we would soon have.—Life.

The Obstacle —George—I proposed to that girl and would have married her if it hadn't been for something she said. Fred—What did she say? George—Noi—Brooklyn Life. Times Have Changed.-The Prodigal-The father in the Bible story, dad, killed the fatted calf for his son. The Old Man-Yep; but he wasn't up against the Beef Trust, I reckon.—

His First Impression.—It was the first time little Alfred had ever seen a shredded-wheat biscuit. Leaning over, he whispered in his mother's ear: "Oh, mamma, what did they oak that Turkish wash-rag in milk for?"-

Chicago News.

Accidental.—'Wot'd that tenderfoot thet came here last week die of?" asked Terror Ike, of Stony Guich. "Throat trouble. Th' boys was playin' throwin' a rope over a limb, an' he got his head caught in the noose."—Baltimors

American Nabobs .- Upton-Who is that man? He acts as if he owned the earth. Downton-Oh, he'll get over that in a few days. He's a good fellow at heart, but he has just been on a vacation, and he rode both ways in a palace car.-New York Weekly.