The Oregonian.

as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postings prepaid, in Advance)
Pally, with Sunday, per mouth.
Laily, Eunday excepted, per year.
Daily, with Sunday, per year.
Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, 2 months.

Duily, per week, delivered, Bunday excepted. 15c Duily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES.

Eastern Business Office, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69
Tribuns building, New York City; 510-11-12
Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith
Special Agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Fal-

ace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros. 256 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott. 80 Eills street, and N. heatley, 813 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 259 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305

Eo. Opring street. For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal., For sale in Vallejo, Cal., by N. Watts, 405

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald. 53 Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 2012 Fernam street; Megenth Stationery Co., 1308

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street. For sale in Minnespolis by R. G. Hearsey & Co., 28 Third street South. For eale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

House news stand.
For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 500-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Cur-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; warmer; north-TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 76; minimum temperature, 55; pre-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

WASHINGTON AND ITS RAILROADS. It is the plainest of certainties that unless public opinion can be lifted bodfly into a higher plane than it now occupies, the young State of Washington is about to pass through the flery furnace of a railroad war, in which unreasoning populism will stand arrayed against unscrupulous corporate rapacity. The middle ground of popular rights and justice to property seems to have a curious and most inmentable non-existence in the political life of the state. Yet it is the only safe ground, and so time will show, at whatever incidental cost of corruption or disasters of populistic blight.

The explanation of the bitter controversy that is now agitating the public mind of Washington is simple. To such extent have the activities of prorailroad and anti-railroad lobbyists come to dominate the state's politics that for a man to oppose the incompetent Railroad Commission of Governor McBride, for example, is for him to be interpreted by the leaders of public opinion as a paid servant of the railroads, and a political ally of John L. Wilson, Between these two extremes of unwisdom and corruption the rightminded man should be found; and it is perhaps the most depressing factor in the situation that this wise policy has scarcely an advocate in all the journal-

A sufficient warning against these errors is afforded by the political anknown that C. P. Huntington had so it required considerable hardihood for rare quality in the person of Lamar. when he was right. To resist the appeals of the most frenzled anti-railroad element was to be stamped in the public mind with rallroad influence and railroad corruption. Upon this baleful way the railroad interests of the State of Washington have been inclined to enter. Governor McBride's fulminations against the lobbies that have disgraced the capital at every legislative session find abundant justification in the nefarious methods there pursued. It is no wonder that popular indignation rises high against the corruptive

The chief offender and the original source of such a situation is the predatory politician. It is the history of blackmall everywhere that the original offender is the political bird of prey and that the corporation resorts to corrup tion in self-defense before it appropriates it as a settled policy of both offense and defense. The business man naturally prefers to do business in a drain upon his resources made necessary by the blackmailing politician. Railroad attorneys are naturally loth to encumber expenditures of their departments with large disbursements to lobbyists and to besmirch their calling with the attainder of bribery. Exaggression may become, the beginning is always made in protection against

rapacious thrift or wild-eyed anarchy. Such weight and influence as The Oregonian can bring to bear upon the counsels of Republicans and of all other forces of public opinion in the State of Washington, it would cast in the direction of stirring up business men and serious-minded citizens generally to demand of the state conventions and the Legislature a course of justice and wisdom that shall at once steer clear of the railroad corruption and the populist persecution. It will grasp. Nor will it do for the state to enter upon a campaign of unreasoning hostility to the railroad corporations. It is a critical moment in the history of the Pacific Coast. The State of Washington can ill afford to advertise itself as the implacable foe of capital or the helpless prey of corrupting lob-

couraging feature than the inexplicable absorption of Governor McBride in a punitive scheme that is at once dangerous and inoperative. With the history of railroad commissions in Oregon and California so plain before him, and in view of the impossibility that gubernatorial appointees should exercise the judicial functions reserved to the courts by our form of government or the legislative functions reserved for the Legislature, it is difficult to see what he can hope to gain either in ultimate effects upon the state's welfare or in temstanding for himself in the minds of the ludicrous and discerning. He has arrayed himself and his imme

tics; and the end of such indisoriminate warfare, disclaim it as he may, is writ large in the history of populist depression in Kansas, Colorado and Oregon. Does every Western State have to pass through this desperate ordeal? If so, Washington has chosen a most inauspiclous time for its passing. The Governor has correctly apprehended the giant of railroad corruption. But he goes out to meet it with a discredited and broken weapon.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Mr. R. H. Edmonds, in a recent address before the Georgia School of Technology, recited a large number of interesting statistics in proof of the remarkable industrial progress made by the South since 1860. The South's present output of pig iron, of bituminous coal, of manufactured lumber products, greatly exceeds the total output of the whole country in 1860. The South has 25,000 miles more of railroad than the whole country had in 1860. In 1860 the value of manufactured goods in the United States was \$115,000,000. Today the South manufactures \$110,000,000 worth. The mineral and manufactured products of the South in 1900 were \$1,620,000,000, against \$1,900,000,000 for the whole country in 1860. In 1866 the whole country produced 500,000 barrels of petroleum. Today the South is marketing 20,000,000 barrels, while in banking capital the South has about half of what the whole country had thirty These are striking proofs of splendid

industrial progress, but industrial growth alone will not make a great ople; for if rapid winning of commercial wealth through capacity for trade constituted a great people, why, then, Tyre and Corinth were greater than Athens or Rome, and Venice a state of more glorious record than Great Britain or Holland. The best and the most recent evidence that the South is growing fast not only in body but in soul is the legal hanging of two white men for murder in Mississippi. One of these murderers was the black sheep of a good family, and extraordinary efforts were made by his family and powerful friends to save him from the gallows. Governor Longino refused to grant any respite, and the sentence was carried out in a public execution, which was attended largely by negroes. The Mississippi Governor had become aware that there was a general popular belief that the condemned murderers would not be hanged because they were white men, and the negro population believed that the public would be imposed upon by a eccret hanging while the murderers would really escape. Because public opinion had come to believe that "only negroes are hanged," the government of the State of Mississippi wisely decided upon a public execution and invited the people to witness it. The execution took place, and the negro spectators were assured by the public hanging of a white man of aristocratic Southern birth and breeding that, so far as Governor Longino was concerned, capital punishment would as surely be inflicted upon a white murderer as upon a black. This action of Governor Longino in deciding that these murderers not only must be hanged, but be executed so publicly that there should be no possible doubt among the most illiterate negroes that justice had been wrought, in our judgment is notable assurance that the progress of the South consists not merely in getting richer, but in growth in

civic wisdom and justice. The State of Mississippi before the Civil War was conspicuous for the ability and virtue of her public men, and nals of California. It has long been after the Civil War she was represented in the United States Senate and upon corrupted the politics of the state that the Supreme Bench by a statesman of Governor Longino seems to be a man of resolute civic courage and public integrity. He sees that the horrible practice of lynching negroes for great crimes, petty crimes and often for no crime at all can never be corrected if any mercy is shown by the courts or the Governor to white murderers. Governor Longino has spared no effort to bring the executives of lynch law to justice, and it is not his fault that he has not always succeeded, but he is opportunely wise in making the poor, igorant negro population of Mississippi understand that if any white murderer falls into the hands of the legal authorities he will get the same punishment he would obtain if he were black.

SPECIAL TRAINING REQUIRED. In the political stress in Great Britsin incident to a change of the Cabinet at a critical period, much is said of the value of commercial training as a prime requisite for men who business way, without submitting to the are given charge of matters of state, There is a feeling that Lord Salisbury relied too much upon his own gifts and past experience in filling Cabinet vacancies, gathering about him thereby a class of politicians of little better equipment than that of government clerks, and in many cases lacking even tensive as their ultimate operations of such qualifications as these. According to the Pall Mell Gazette, "Salisbury's last Cabinet was fast dying of its own dignity." The Times raises the cry for the "commercially trained," and the Echo significantly observes that "Mr. Roosevelt has advisers who earned their own living before trying to con-

duct the mighty affairs of state." There is much more in all of this than appears upon the surface. Commercial efficiency is not picked up while in office, except after much blundering and at great cost to the Nation. The thorough training that a man of business requires in his manager and confidennot do for the railroad lobbyist to hold tial clerk is needed in a much wider dethe destinies of this growing young gree in a Cabinet officer. Dignity is a commonwealth in his unscrupulous good thing, no doubt. Indeed, it is an ersential thing in a man who speaks for a great nation. But an excess of dignity cannot cover shortcomings in diplomatic and commercial training among men at or near the head of the Government. Dry rot will creep in where dignity is in excess, and ability as acquired by training is at discount Advisers who have earned their own iving before trying to conduct the mighty affairs of state" may be regarded as safe advisers, if, as is the case with the members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, they have gained in so doing wide ommercial and sound economic views, and acquired from touch with men and affairs in this and other lands the graces of diplomacy.

Lord Salisbury was the pulssant head of the British Empire. It seems from the running fire of comment that has was also the body of the empire, speak- gun. ing from the standpoint of directive force. This, in view of the slender tenure of human life, is a condition of public affairs that may justly excite alarm. parent man, an aggressive man, a man clate adherents at the head of the anti- In this instance it seems to justify the of aponisnelty of temperament, and, one George W., erstwhile of frailroad element in Washington poli- call of the Times and other journals like Jackson, he is a brave, frank, likely to go unwhipt of justice.

of more or less influence in British politics for special training for public service, as preliminary to public peace and responsibility.

STRIKES AND THE PUBLIC WEL-PARE.

The riot at Shamokin, Pa., which ompelled the Governor to order thither the militia, is sure to renew the discussion of the question which strikes bear to the public welfare. The history of battles between capital and labor show clearly that the public peace and general business has been most destructively disturbed; that, whether the hostilities were begun by employer or employe, public welfare has been trampled recklessly under foot by private interest. The public welfare is always doomed to suffer, and because of this fact the most thoughtful friends of social progress insist that "it has now become the public duty to declare emphatically and definitely that labor disputants shall have no more right to disturb public tranquillity by a recourse to a test of strength and endurance than a pair of bruisers have to settle their differences in the street." This is the position taken by a leading Philadelphia journalist, John Handihoe, in the July issue of the North American Review. A strike always affects many persons

in no sense responsible for the dispute The financial loss becomes enormous and widespread. The price of coal is advanced, railroad employes of all sorts are discharged, industrial plants are shut down and work people forced into idleness. The distress of families increases, idlenese leads to drink, drink breeds riotous temper; men on both sides are killed and wounded, the military is called out. The public in the last analysis has to pay a heavy bill of costs for all this destruction of property and military measures against riot. There is nothing to hope from employers who say "We have nothing to arbitrate," who refuse to admit the paramountcy of public welfare under circumstances which forebode the disruption of the peace of a community, a county or a state; and there is much to hope for from labor leaders who dogmatically declare. "We are opposed to compulsory arbitration."

The first step toward the prevention of costly or sanguinary strikes, Mr. Handiboe argues, is the incorporation of all labor unions, whether local, state or National. At present labor unions can abrogate a contract, without the least fear of consequences, and there is nothing to prevent employers from doing likewise. Mr. Handiboe would have a binding contract entered into by employer and employe, but such a contract cannot be made unless employers recognize the labor union, which many of them refuse to do, and unless labor unions are incorporated-a step for which these unions have no inclination. The next step would be toward compulsory arbitration, where this should become necessary. Labor and capital are both opposed to this, but the public, which is the greatest sufferer when a great strike occurs, has a clear right to enact a compulsory arbitration law which would provide for the hearing and determination of a wage dispute when the parties to that dispute are not disposed to end the matter peacefully for themselves.

A compulsory industrial arbitration law has been in successful operation in New Zealand for a number of years, and the very latest news from that country is that this system of settling labor disputes continues to work well A commission appointed by the Vic torian Parliament recently returned from New Zealand to Melbourne, after spending a long time in taking testimony of all sorts of people in all the centers of industry. Among those consulted were the president of the chief Chamber of Commerce, officers of ratepayers' associations and representatives of various industrial unions. All agreed that the arbitration court works well. but the commission found that the conciliation boards are not equally satis factory. These boards take evidence and can then send on points to the arbitration court for final decision. Many desire that the boards should have the power to give their recommendations the force of law until reversed by the court, and it is proposed that the act shall be amended so that its machinery shall not be put in opera-

tion unless half the employes petition Unions having been incorporated, a system of contracts provided and a compulsory arbitration law enacted. Mr. Handiboe thinks formidable strikes could be prevented. Under such a situation as exists at present in Pennsylvania, the compulsory arbitration act could be invoked and enforced and rebellious and contumacious parties to the dispute punished for violation of the orders of the arbitration court. It is easy to call such a plan as this for ompulsory arbitration revolutionary and impracticable, but the protection of the public welfare will sooner or later compel us to adopt it.

HIS SPEECHES HELP HIM.

It is a favorite cry of the "anti-imperialistic" critics of the President that his frequent public speech is bad policy for a man of his impulsive tempera ment; that "no man can make numerous public addresses without running the risk of saying indiscreet or ill-considered things." As a general maxim this is probably true, but some men are sul generis; they are never misunderstood because of their utter frankness and lack of conventionality. Andrew Jackson was a man of this sort, and Theodore Roosevelt is another. Andrew Jackson was firmly trusted and enthusiastically supported, not because of his impetuous, precipitate public speech, but in spite of it. The people knew that Jackson's superficial explosiveness of political speech was not always in good taste, but they knew too, that he was a man entirely earnest and honest in action. The people knew that Jackson, if he lacked the grace and tact of a diplomat, was never open to any suspicion of dissimulation; they knew that if he sometimes fired in haste without stopping to see whether the game was worth the powder, Jackson was sure to open deadly fire on the enemies of the American flag, whether foreign or domestic. Because the people firmly believed and trusted in Andrew Jackson as never a demagogue in peace or war, he was permitted to deal in expletives and imprecations early and into. If he sometimes fired wild, the people laughed, because they felt absofollowed his sudden retirement that he lute respect for the man behind the

Roosevelt. Like Andrew Jackson, he is sul generis; like Jackson, he is a trans-

of trying to carry water on both shoulders. Such men, when they are credited with public disinterestedness, generally obtain and retain the confidence of the people. President Hoosevelt's speeches cannot be measured by the same standard as the public speeches of President McKinley, who by natural temperament and long practice in the art of public self-restraint never said more than he meant, never impulsively answered interruption with retort. Nevertheless, it is probable that President Roosevelt gains rather than loses popularity by that very impulsiveness and ardency of utterance, which a practiced forensic artist like President McKinley would

be sure to avoid.

Few of our Presidents have been good public speakers, but we notice that all of them who possessed this accomplishment were disposed on public occasion to exercise it. Washington was trained as a soldler and could not talk at all on public occasion. Jefferson had fine conversational powers, but was a poor speaker. Not until we reach John Quincy Adams do we reach a President gifted with superior powers of public speech. Franklin Pierce had for many years been the finest jury lawyer in New Hampshire; he was a handsome man and a most eloquent and graceful speaker. Abraham Lincoln made a great many speeches during his term of office, and was an excellent speaker, not because he had any of the superficial personal gifts and graces of an orator, but because his utterances were always flawless in logical force, apt in illustration and trradiated with fine humor. When Andrew Johnson was entirely himself, he was a very impressive, strong and attractive speaker. Garfield was a robust speaker of the fervid quality that shines "on the stump," but he could not make a finished political speech on a high public occasion that was equal in matter or etyle to the public efforts of either Benjamin Harrison or McKinley.

President Roosevelt likes to talk, and his public speeches have served to increase his strength with the people largely because he takes his audience entirely into his confidence, even at the risk of parting sometimes with his official dignity. But the people like him all the better because they see there is no guile or ant in him. His heart is in his hand, and in his mouth, too, and the people know that you can always depend on that kind of a man, provided he has already proved that he can be brave and resolute and patriotic and is possessed of executive ability, both as a soldler and a statesman. The most popular Presidents we have ever had in this country have been men of the unconventional type; the type of Jackson and Lincoln, and in our judgment the frank, unconventional public speech and manner of President Roosevelt have served to increase the confidence of the people in his sincerity and strength.

The case of the two Vancouver lads having in charge an infant twenty-four hours old, the child of their young sister's dishonor, taken while endeavoring to convey the babe surreptitiously to the Baby Home in this city, is a strange one, and one in a sense most pitiful. Hard-working, honest folk, this family seems to have been appalled by the misfortune that befel it through the weakness of the daughter and sister -herself but a child-and the perfidy of her betrayer. In the hope of keeping the occurrence secret, and to insure care for the child, the blundering attempt to foist it as a foundling upon the Baby Home was made and falled. It is up to the good people of Vancouver to encourage this betrayed young girl to take care of her babe, and her family to provide a home for both, that her ruin may not be complete. The child in such a case is the young noth-Being relieved of its care, her transgression is shorn of its penalty; deprived of its presence, the springs of maternal love soon run dry and the mother's surest and tenderest safeguard is removed. The moral sense of a community, properly touched, will give a child-mother the one chance left for her social redemption by making it possible through timely and judicious encouragement to take care of her infant. This is a question of moral rather than material support, and addresses itself to enlightened, conscientious women for solution.

General Jacob H. Smith, whose "kill and burn" order subjected him to court-martial, Congressional criticism and much public censure, has reached San Francisco from a long term of service in the Philippines. He is an old soldier and a good one, as his military record covering a period of many years shows. His chief offense in the case that went so hardly against him was the use, under great provocation, of Ill-considered intemperate language He has had his lesson, and will not in his humiliation and retirement repeat the offense, declining to talk upon his arrival yesterday, lest he might thereby subject himself to further criticism. Sympathy for his misfortune will be increased by his dignified bearing and by his voluntary seclusion in his hotel after having learned of his retirement

from active service by the President. Tracy has, it seems, gone beyond hope of capture by Sheriff Cudihee and the vallant posse that started out some weeks ago to show Oregon officers how it was done. The way he covers ground and picks up plunder by the way, always, so far as the public is advised, with his finger on the trigger, is a marvel of desperate cunning and physical endurance. He is now in Eastern Washington, headed for "Hole in the Wall," Utah, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not reach his destination and be welcomed, a thief among thieves, by the bandits who have long made that place a robbers

Earthquakes are coming uncomfort ably close. To be sure, Santa Barbara County, California, is some distance down the coast, but seismatic waves take little account of distance and even slight 'vibrations" are sufficient to unsettle the nerves and cause startling visions of toppling chimneys, tumbling brick walls and gaping fissures in the earth's crust. However, earthquake is the one thing from which even terror cannot flee, not knowing which way

Oliver C. Davis, an embezzler of school funds in Decatur County, Kansas, some years ago, but latterly of the Salvation Army of this city, has been arrested and will be returned to Kansas for trial. And now it is hoped that at east one other member of the Davis family will join the Salvation Army, become conscience-smitten, and give himself up to punishment. Otherwise one George W., erstwhile of Salem, is

truthful man, who is never suspected NO PROTECTION UNDER BALFOUR

Chicago Evening Post. The new British Premier has now made it plain that the ministerial changes foreshadowed no great change in fiscal policy, no reversion to protection. Per-sonally Mr. Baifour may sympathize with the zolivereiners and neo-protectionists, but he knows that the old-fashioned Tories have been on the side of Hicks-Beach, the retiring chancellor of the exchequer, not on that of Mr. Chamber-lain, who denounced free trade as "economic pedantry" and was anxious to commit the Cabinet and the party to

the customs-union project.

A day or two ago, replying to a direct question from Mr. Labouchere as to the effect of Sir Michael's withdrawal, the new Premier (who remains the Government leader in the House of Commons) stated that "there was no ground for be-lieving that any policy settled upon by the Cabinet while the chancellor member of it would be changed by his retirement.

This, it is true, may seem rather ambiguous and evasive to those who are familiar with Mr. Balfour's dialectical and controversial methods. No one knows what policies are deemed to have been "settled" by the Cabinet of which Sir Michael was an influential member, and it would hardly be unreseonable to hold that the question of restoring the corn laws and establishing an imperial customs union was open and unsettled Such an interpretation of Mr. Baifour's answer would be the reverse of reassur-

ing to the opponents of protection. However, this was not the Premier's meaning. He was not quibbling or evading the question. This we infer from the first public speech on the political situation which he recently made in the Commons since his appointment. After paying a warm tribute to Mr. Chamberlain. to whose personality and policy England was declared to be indebted for the present relations between the mother country and the colonies, Mr. Balfour went on to say: "We must look forward hopefully to the present conferences of the colonial Premiers in London. If they resulted in increased prosperity or help in times of difficulty, it would be well. Even if no formal arrangement were made it would be well also. Britain had seen what the colonies could do and were willing to do, and hereafter it would be impossible to regard the great collection of selfgoverning communities of the empire as

nerely paper glory."
It is understood that the colonial Premiers have abandoned the subject of preferential tariffs. They are now disussing ship subsidies as a means of fighting the American steamship combination, but even on this point a arrangement" is extremely unlikely. At any rate, the zollverein project is shelved. Mr. Balfour will not go out of his way to encourage the neo-protectionists. good politician and understands the art of compromise.

> Towney Needs His Lesson. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Tawney is one of the ablest and most efficient of our members of Con-gress. His 19 years' experience in Concess has greatly increased his ability to of service to his constituents and the country. He has attained a position of conspicuous influence among the Repub-lican leaders of the House. In his successful fight for the protection of the dairy interests of the country against the oleomargarine fraud he has won the grateful regard of the farmers of his district, who are extensively engaged in the dairy business. Whatever opposition to him exists among the Republicans of his which he carries his devotion to the protection policy. An active and influential member of the committee on ways and means, he is one of those whose faces are set like flint against any revision or re-adjustment of the tariff to existing conditions. While lauding what he calls in his letter "the great Republican policy of reciprocity," he so defines it as to reduce it to a chimera, an empty form of words, for his idea of reciprocity is that it can only be Republican and wise when we get something for nothing-when the conces sions are all on the side of the foreigner none on ours. Eleven reciprocity treatles approved by that great master of the philosophy of protection, William McKinley, have been hung up or killed in the Senate for reasons which illustrate Mr. Tawney's idea of reciprocity. The re-duction of the duty on some foreign article was objected to by the home manu-facturer in each case, and was therefore rejected as not a wise or Republican reciprocity. Of course, no reciprocity would be ever possible on this principle.

The atmosphere of the committee of ways and means is not conducive to a clear appreciation of public sentiment in an agricultural district like the First on these matters, so that Mr. Tawney has ceased to be in line with the more intelligent and progressive of his Republican constituents on the tariff and reciprocity questions. Mr. Knatvold, in entering the field against him, has blazoned his colors with declarations that emphasize these issues. He will have undoubtedly a large support in his district. He may not be nominated, but the discipline of such a campaign was needed by Mr. Tawney and it will doubtless have an improving effect on him.

A Tariff Injustice.

New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Griggs, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, has ascertained that typewriters which are sold to Americans for \$100 are offered for export at \$55. The price of typewriters is maintained by the tariff, by the monopoly conferred by patents and by a combination of the lead-ing manufacturers. If there is \$25 profit on the machine sold abroad there is \$70 profit on the machine sold at home. The export price sheets that Mr. Griggs has obtained from some of the export houses show sewing machines offered to foreign-ers for \$17 which are sold at home for \$40 Tin plate, on which there is a high rate of protection, based upon the pretext that it costs more to make it here than abroad, is offered for export at \$3 19 per box, and to Americans for \$4 19. Lead is offered for export at half the domestic price, wire rope at less than half, wire nails at a lit-tle more than a half, barbed wire, out of which Mr. John W. Gates has derived such very satisfactory profits, at three-fourths of the domestic price. But the duty is maintained on barbed wire on the ground that American wages would have to be reduced if the duty were lowered. Shov-els are offered to foreigners at a little more than two-thirds the domestic price and axle grease at exactly half the domestic price. Mr. Griggs does not believe that he has obtained the very lowest prices offered to foreigners, the special discounts for the export trade.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the reatment of rheumatism to be a most selpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from the complaint, and it is being prescribed by physicians because of its efficacy in limbering up the hands of such sufferers. For persons liable to cramp, paralysis or any other affection of the fingers of that character, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise, Besides the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is regarded as a most beneficial exercise. Besides the simple work is said to be an excellent diversion for the nerves, and is recommended to women suffering from insomnin and depression. In certain santinriums patients are encouraged to make use of the bright steels, and the work is so pleasant that it is much enjoyed by them.

Peoria Journal. Rathbone has evidently never heard the old adage that it is best to let sleeping dogs alone. He has demanded a vindica-tion, and he may not understand all the possibilities connected with the attempt to get one. It might be much better for him to let matters stand as they are. There is a very general impression that Rathbone got off exceedingly easy. SCAVENGERS OF THE CAMP.

Minneapolis Tribune. The President will not feel called on to answer the "open letter" of the sniveling old women of the anti-imperialist league. This is fortunate. There is no language fit to answer this letter that is fit for the President of the United States to use. There is no need for him to answer it. He has said his word in vindication of the American Army. Its honor needs no defense from him against the baseless at-tack of this sort of cattle. The open letter contains no new evidence of any kind. The statements of fact on which its sweeping slanders rest have been proven false in court and before committees of Congress. The matter calls for no official notice. The unofficial attention its authors require they will get from the

American people.

These venerable blackguards were the

instigators of the Scnatorial investigation iast Winter. They led the Philippine com-mittee into the dissemination of lies that overwhelmed the Democratic party with opular wreth. They worked up the "evi-ence" that was riddled in that inquiry. They dug "witnesses" out of the scum o the Volunteer Army, and coached them to tell their less straight before the committee. They are suborners of perjury They are scavengers of the camp. nosed among the refuse of the guard houses like piga in the dump heap of a distillery. They smelled out every mails gerer that had come back from the Philppines, hating his officers for trying to nake him do his duty: every pafer and coward that had divided most of his service between skulking and pun-ishment, to show them how to take a safe and mean revenge by slandering the Army they had dishonored and compro-mising the officers whose scorn they had felt. They have conspired with rogues to stab the Army in the back as historic traitors conspired with hired assassins to murder statesmen and rulers.

They falled, and this open letter is the impotent mouthing of baffled rage and malice. The witnesses they coached broke down on the stand; the evidence they cooked up was riddled by credible testiony; the whole fabric of perjury was own away by the first breath of honest The Senatorial investigation ended in ridicule and failure, and nearly lestroyed the party responsible for it. The military courts stood by the Army. Wal ler was acquitted; Glenn's "punishment" loke; the President's rebuke of Smith's intemperate language—which had no effect on the conduct of the Army-is the net result of the campaign of slan-

Ordinary malice would have sought refuge in obscurity; but these creatures have fronts of brass. Probably they call it appealing to public opinion to scatter broadcast monstrous allegations of a general policy of cruelty and brutality in the Army, based on a few specific statements, most of which have been proven false. They can safely be left for public opinion to deal with,

The Sand Paths.

New York Tribune, At a little village near Huy, Belgium, in the night of April 20, there exists Sables," or sand paths. On the morning of May I the village lanes are found cov-ered with narrow tracks of white sand running side by eide, and by following them one will be led at one end to the house of some winsome country lass, and at the other end to the home of her vil-

lage lover.
Sometimes these sand paths are miles in length, and will take those who follow them to all the most frequented haunts of the lovers. However, to know these se crets and intrigues the curious must rise with the early bird, for the maidens spy out from their windows and when they streak of white sand leading up to their doors hasten down to sweep away the telltale track. Sometimes several sand streaks lead to the door of the same lass, a sign that she is a decided favorite.

Snake for a Garter.

Newark News. Playing golf with a snake coiled around ser ankle—that was the experience of Mrs. Harry Bartow on the Hackensack Tub links. A party of young married women were having a putting match and Club links. incidentally a picnic in the woods. one point in the play Mrs. Bartow said her foot was caught in the enddy bag strap, and she gave two or three kicks to free berself. The last effort threw a enake about three feet long before her or the grass. Some of the women promptly left the vicinity, but Mrs. Bartow completed her drive. The incident broke up

Merely Following Our Example.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Why should not the European power: exclude American goods? Is it not taught in the United States that a country ex-cluding the goods of other countries be-comes prosperous? The Europeans are as anxious as ourselves to prosper, and they know that we have been getting very

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

The Crown Prince of Germany has developed into an automobile expert. He knows every piece of the machine, and the other day when his automobile broke down the Prince himself

his automobile broke down the Frince himself alighted and repaired the damage.

The condition of women of all classes in Russia has been made a special study this Summer by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Woman's Republican Association. Mrs. Foster has been traveling exten-sively through Russia.

The wife of Wu Ting Fang will be greatly

nissed in Washington, Many Oriental women have resided there who are pleasantly remem-bered, but none of her sisters from the East succeeded in making an impression on so-ciety such as Mrs. Wu has made.

Thirty-five secretaries are constantly engaged in coping with the enormous volume of letters which daily pour lists the Valican. Pope Leo receives more letters and newspapers than any other ruler in the world, the average num ber being something like 20,000 to 22,000 daily An Iowa Judge and his daughter were among the callers on Mayor Low, of New York, the other day. In the course of a chat with Mr. Low, the young woman said, artiessly: "We are here to see the sights, and so we called on you." The Mayor's habitual poise was somewhat shaken for a moment, but he saw that the remark was intended as a compoliment, and you." The Mayor's habitual poise was some-what shaken for a moment, but he saw that the remark was intended as a compilment, and 75 cents already."—Life. bowed his thanks.

Dean Smith, of the Yale Medical School, once cited a hypothetical case to a class and asked soon as he knows you better.—Judge.

A slight Misunderstanding.—Belle—Don't you think Soura is a great conductor? Nell—I don't reflecting a minute, be said the would like to change his answer. "My young friend," said the Dean, dryly, "your patient has been dead for 40 seconds."

The physician of Governor George P. Mc
The physician of Governor George P Dean Smith, of the Yale Medical School, one The physician of Governor George P. Mc-Lean, of Connecticut, has advised him that it

Lean, of Connecticut, has anywed him that it would be exceedingly impolite for him to remain in public life after the close of his present term, and he has accordingly given out word that he will not be a candidate for a renomination. "I would run if I could," he lately wrote to a friend, "but the good Lord has ordered otherwise, and I am content."

The eminent German anatomist, Albert vo. Kolilker, has resigned his professorship at the Kolliker, has resigned his professorship at the University of Wurzburg, which he has occupied 35 years. He is now in his 85th year, and his bedliy and mental powers are still well pre-served for one of his age, a fact which he at-tributes to his lifelong devotion to symbastic exercises, riding, swimming and hunting. His father had intended him for a bank official.

theater during the performance than he can a any other time or place.

Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas, accompanied by Mrs. Harris, has salled for Europe, with the view of occurr, for the St. Louis World's Fair the greatest whilst of livestock that has ever been seen. The Senator goes as a special commissioner of the exposi-tion, and will also bear important credentials in United States diplomatic and Consular officiais. He will make a spetial effort to secure the entry of some splendid herds owned by King Edward, one of them being the finest herd of shorthorns in Europe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Let us hope that Eastern Washington is thoroughly posseized.

As if the climate of California wasn't ot enough without any imitation Mount Pelces!

General Brooke retired without a reprimand. He apparently did not open his mail regularly.

It begins to look as if Tracy is going fown to Walla Walls to get a parting shot at the bloodhounds,

Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and others are relatives of the nuthers of historical novels It is noticed that now and then a skillful

reporter manages to extort a few words from the taciture Mr. Bryan. A Texas Sheriff has just captured two-

train robbers. A man like that has a rich future before him in Washington. The Philippines may prove almost as

troublesome as Tracy if reports of the bloodthirstiness of the Mores are true, A California young woman distinguished herself yesterday by shooting two men,

She apparently had mislaid her hatpin, A Boston lawyer has admitted that he is a thief. Is not such unprofessional conduct ground for disbarment proceed-

Alfred Austin would never dare aim a coronation ode at his severeign if the latter were in sufficient health to defend himself.

Automobile owners smile when they hear that oats are rising, but they should not forget that automobiles are also very likely to go up.

The Victoria Colonist says that that city is very much alive. If this is the case, there is no immediate need of performing an autopsy on Tacoma.

Emperor William has never been crowned, but he seems to have created a very general impression that he is running affairs in his country.

A man 29 years old in Salem, Mass., dled of drinking too much water. Drinking to excess will fand the best of them if they keep it up long enough.

Hon. W. F. Cody must sign a few members of the Senate for his aggregation, if he wants to make the public believe that it is truly illustrative of wildest North America.

One day when Senator-elect McCreary, of Kentucky, was out looking after his political fences, he stopped before a house where there was a well in the yard and asked for a drink,

"Sorry, mister," responded the man of the house, "but there ain't a drop on this here place, and I'm getting purty dry myself."

"Isn't there any water in the well?" ex claimed McCreary.

"Of course there is," blurted out the man. "I didn't know you wanted water. I thought you wanted a drink."

Lighthouse keepers on Percy Island, off the coast of Queensland, in 1900 were forgotten for months by the government authorities. The food supply of Percy Island is supposed to be delivered once a quarter, but no food arrived at the island after the first week in June until a British sloop chanced to pass in October. The islanders, 20 in number, were delirious from lack of food, but managed to ball the vessel, which left behind an ample supply of provisions, and reminded the Queensland Government of the lighthouse men whose existence it had forgotten,

Lord Hopetoun, who has just had an enthusiastic sendoff from the citizens of the commonwealth, promised, according to an English paper, to procure for an English friend an egg of the emu, the Australian ostrich. The emu's egg is of considerable size, and this particular one happened to arrive when the consignce was away from home. His gamekeeper never saw such a colossal egg before, but he concluded that It had been sent for purposes of incubation. His report to his master ran thus: "In the absence of your lordship, I put it under the biggest goose I could find."

The addresses in Persian upon letters which go through the postoffice at Calcutta are often quaint and puzzling. An Indian paper recently translated one as follows: "If the Almighty pleases-Let this envelope, having arrived at the City of Calcutta, in the neighborhood of Calootolah, at the counting-house of Sirajoodeen and Hahdad, merchants, be offered to and read by the happy light of my eyes, of virtuous manners, and beloved of the heart-Meean Shalkh Inayua Ally, may his life be long. Written on the 10th of the blessed Rumzan, Saturday, in the year 1266 of the Hegira of our Prophet, and dispatched at Bearing. Having without loss of time paid the postage and received the letter, you will read it, and having abstained from food or drink, considering it forbidden to you, you will convey yourself to Jaunpoor, and you will know this to be a siriet injunction."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Church—Is it easy to fall into the New York ways? Gotham—Oh, yes, the subways.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Cause for Jealousy,—He—Your dog seems to be jealous of me. Sho—Oh, he won't be—as soon as he knows you better.—Judge.

Equivocal - Mrs. Blobbs - I quite thought you had forgotten us. Miss Gusher - Well. I have a had memory for faces as a rule. but I should not be likely to forget yours .-

A Delicate Distinction.-"That friend of yours

seems to have a clear conscience." 'No," answered Senator Sorghum, 'not a clear conscience; merely a bad memory—which with some people answers the purpose much better."—Washington Star. An Unbiased View .- Younghub-There's noth-

ing like matrimony for teaching a young man the value of money. Oldwed-That's right. A dollar a man gives to his wife looks twice as big as the dollar he blew in on her during courtship.-Chicago Dally News.

Love's Diaguises.

Matthew Prior.
The merchant, to secure his treasure,
Conveys it in a borrow'd name: Euphelia serves to grace my measure, But Cloe is my real flame.

My softest verse, my darling lyra ('pon Euphelia's tollet lay-When Clos noted her desire That I should sing, that I should play.

My lyre I tune, my voice I raise, But with my numbers mix my sighs; And whilst I sing Euphelia's praise, I fix my soul on Cloe's eyes.

Fair Clos blush'd: Euphelta frown'd: I sung, and gazed; I play'd, and trembled: And Venus to the Loves around mark'd how ill we all dissembled.