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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temdeg ; no precipitation. PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE.

The City of St. Louis, after a long sleep, is again coming to the front as one of the greater American marts. With the rapid development of Texas and the Southwest, over which, by virtue of geography, she holds a limited monopoly, she is coming into a business great enough to recompense her for the loss in earlier years of the Northwestern trade to her Northern givals of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. Nor is St. Louis limited wholly to the Southwestern district trade, for in several trade lines she is reaching out ambitiously to reconquer something of her old-time general prestige. In the hardware trade, especially in the branch of stoves and stove fixtures, she is making a pace which even Chicago finds it not easy to equal, while in the boot and shoe line she has easily taken the first place, leaving Chicago far behind. Even Northwestern merchants who make up their general orders at Chicago, Omaha or Kansas City, in three cases out of five come on to St.

There would seem on the face of things no reason why St. Louis should surpass or even equal her great rival in a branch of trade so staple, so lacking in the elements of mystery or art and so independent of special conditions in its processes. And there is, in fact, no reason for it excepting that St. Louis at a critical time in the business happened to have men with experience and adequate capital, while the energies of Chicago were given to other Through this combination of men and capital plus a thorough understanding of the business and unlimited faith in it, a lead has been gained and a reputation established which, with ordinary prudence and good fortune,

ought not to be lost in a century.

Louis with their boot and shoe orders.

Chicago has always, broadly speaking, been a mere jobber in boots and shoes, and this was the status of the trade at St. Louis up to a comparatively recent time. The whole supply came from the New England States, and was handled by the Western jobbers on the usual basis of jobbers' profits. But with the evolution of business, under the conditions which cut down margins the New England makers of boots and shoes began reaching out for direct trade with the West, to make prices which put a handsome premium upon direct trade, leaving nothing for the mere intermediate handler of merchandise. At this point Chicago lost interest in the boot and shoe trade as a playedout thing; and this gave to St. Louis the opportunity which commonly waits upon commercial afertness when combined with resources and the courage to venture. As Chicago merchants, under the new conditions, lost faith in the trade, the merchants of St. Louis gathered new courage and resolved to make the Western trade their own, by setting up at home factories to compete with the New England factories. Great energy and large capital were given to this effort, and one may not pass through the streets of St. Louis today without seeing the effects of it. The trade of the whole West in boots and shoes has been brought to St. Louis, and has become something like a cornerstone of the movement which is pushing the city into a new era of commercia life, with more business, more profit and larger prospects than she enjoyed even in the day when she looked upon Chicago as impossible in the character of a rival.

history at some length because there are several lessons in it which may be useful to Portland. First of all, it emphasizes the fact that a good time to take courage in those large departments of business which rest upon a fixed demand is when other and rival communities are losing it and letting up in their energies. It emphasizes, too, the fact that under the modern tendency, which is slowly eliminating the jobber, a city to command supremacy in a large branch of trade must make herself a primary producer, literally a home of original production. The time is past when a strictly crossroads and iddleman's business, such as every ambitious jobbing town attempted to do twenty years ago, is able to command a permanent and leading rank, for under modern conditions it is always in danger of being cut under by the manufacturers from whom its own supplies are obtained. Nothing, we think, in the business life of Portland, not even the amazing energy which our wholesalers are putting into the "drumming" system, is so hopeful as the be ginnings now making in domestic manufacture by leading wholesale firms, to which reference was made a few days back. It means a good deal that our Jobbers are seeking to supply them-

We give this chapter of trade

they have depended wholly upon the to think that the humanity and knightgeneral market. The beginning and the 'know how" are most important elements in matters of this sort; and Portland appears to have both of them.

More and more as competition works out its natural results and establishes new conditions, communities on this in their praise of the Boer leaders as Coast as elsewhere will find their chief able, honorable and humane soldiers. success in those lines of trade in which they are original producers. No city will be able permanently, as San Fran- the making of peace with the Boers as cisco and Portland long have been in connection with the general jobbing trade, to hold a trade position of solid to peace on most generous terms. and assured importance on the basis of a mere handling business. Hereafter cities to maintain a commanding posttion in trade will have to have some lines at least in which they are "headquarters' and in which they can, through the advantage of original production, meet and overcome all rivalry, precisely as St. Louis over-reaches Chicago in the boot and shoe trade on the basis of her boot and shoe factories. Mere handlers of goods have no such possible advantage, because any day there may rise up rivals whose ability to buy is as good as their own and who may sell on equal terms. It is the community of original production which has in its own hands the assured mesos of its own protection in the great and vital emergencies which now and again befall every branch of trade.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GRANARY,

market in the face of exceptionally emphasizes the remark of a prominent just to impeach the sincerity of Mr. lief that better prices would prevail eloquent critic and fault-finder; he did Exceptionally favorable weather and at- not lack courage, but he possessed no which last year bought American wheat been so especially favored with admir- tongue. able weather for the past month that the wheat crop is now promising to apalong under the most favorable circumstances, and plenty of oats and barley, fect of the abnormally small visible supply of grain in the country.

States, however, is now confronted by Schurz is not able to find fault with a new factor, which is increasing in the state of the country he does not fee! edly has a more potent influence in the feature thus far presented. When Sir finders and critics are common enough, Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech at London but Mr. Schurz has degraded fine abilia few years ago, alluded to Canada as ties and large learning to unworthy phrase was generally regarded as an causes. He is very much such a man overdrawn figure of speech, conveying as was Charles Sumner in his passionno serious meaning. Since that time ate fondness for fault-finding early and Canada has exhibited an astounding late, in season and out of season, someeffort to live up to the prophecy of her enthusiastic Premier. Two years ago an exportable surplus of about 20,000,000 bushels from that country attracted some attention on the American side of the line. Last year the surplus amounted to about 49,000,000 bushels, and before the end of the season some tent soldler, was always in camp what of this wheat was brought across the line and ground by American mills. This year the outlook is favorable for a surplus of 80,000,000 bushels, an amount which brings Canada well up toward the Argentine as a factor in the

wheat trade of the world. from America by Great Britain are critical (flour included) about 200,000,000 bush els per annum. This demand has been the regulator of prices of wheat in this country for many years, in fact since the inception of the business. England never bought any wheat from the United States when she could get it at the same price elsewhere, and when other countries have been favored with blg crops our wheat export trade has been cut down and prices have suffered. This year, if Canada can spare 80,000,-000 bushels of wheat for her parent country, that much less wheat will be needed from the United States, and prices may suffer somewhat accord-

The wonderful development of wheatgrowing in Canada is due to the activity of the Canadian Pacific in settling up vast stretches of land with a thrifty class of farmers, who are making the most of their opportunity. The growth of the wheat output, considering the area involved, has been no greater relatively than in the Big Bend and some portions of the Palouse country, in Washington, but the poseibilities are almost unlimited, and the Canadian wheatgrower is today the most formidable rival the American has in the business. Not only is the Canadian afforded plenty of cheap land, but he can farm that land with American machinery, imported, frequently, by way of England, at about half the cost which is exacted from the American farmer. He is a preferred customer in the British marketa, for he will take British wares at low prices in return for his wheat, while the Americans protect themselves so effectually that they cannot secure the goods they need from their wheat customers unless they pay an exorbitant protective tariff charge.

Great Britain will need some American wheat for several years to come, but when Canada perfects her claim to the title, "Granary of Great Britain," the American grower must be prepared to accept lower prices for his wheat or find a new market for it. The increasing population of wheat consumers in this country will in time take care of all of the surplus which is grown in the United States, but until that time we are dependent on Great Britain for a market, and the new bidder for favor in that market has a blood relationship in addition to her other advantages to

It is reported that General Delarey's release of Lord Methuen, who had been wounded in action wherein he suffered defeat and capture, had much to do with the offer of terms of peace so much more generous than those which had been announced by Lord Kitchener in August, 1901. General Delarey sent General Methuen in his own wagon to Klerksdorp, because his distinguished prisoner was suffering from wounds to which no Boer surgeon could attend. Lord Kitchener acknowledged the generous conduct of General Delarey; Lord Roberts eulogized his behavior in the House of Lords, and his chivalry was warmly commended by the London press. The terms of peace granted the Boers would never have been granted by any Continental power, and the fact that they were accepted shows that the chingry of communism which, reduced

ly courtesy of General Delarey was appreclated by their British foes, and served to smooth the way to liberal terms of peace. Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, General Buller, General Methuen and Lord Milner are unanimous King Edward's first act after his accession to the throne was strongly to urge an exceedingly gallant people, who by their valor and humanity were entitled

A CHRONIC FAULT-FINDER.

The open letter to the President which was written from the Summer home of Carl Schurz and is signed by him among others will recall the fact that during the Civil War Carl Schurz, then a General in the Union Army, addressed an open letter to President Lincoln severely criticising his political and military policy. Lincoln promptly replied with a stinging letter, in the course of which he told Schurz that while his Administration probably did not please everybody, nevertheless he felt confident that there were quite as many people in the country dissatisfied with General Carl Schurz as a statesman and a soldier as there were with Abraham Lincoln. This is not the text of Mr. Lincoln's letter, but it is the essence of its thought. Cari Schurz is today just what he was in the Civil War-a The continued sagging of the wheat restless, hypercritical creature who has no use for any policy save that of his small reserves of all kinds of grain own contriving. It would be hardly operator that "this is a great year for Schurz, who has never been anything statistics, but a had year for prices." but a thorn in the side of every party The latter as yet have not retreated or cause to which he has pretended to to the depths reached a few years ago, attach himself. He was never so happy but there has been a steady decline and as when he was vexing Lincoln; he was weakness for a protracted period, at a worthless as a military commander for time when statistics warranted the be- the same reason; he was always an tendant big crops in sections of Europe executive ability as a soldier. Whether he served in the Army of the Potomac are prime factors in the existing weak- or the Army of the West, Schurz won ness, and even our own country has no laurels except with his pen or

A Republican Senator from Missouri, Schurz soon became a thorn in the side proximate 700,000,000 bushels. This, with of Grant's Administration. He was a record-breaking corn crop coming quieted with a place in the Cabinet under Hayes, but he labored for Blaine's defeat in 1884; he returned to offsets to a considerable degree the ef- his old moorings under McKinley until the anti-imperialist craze captured him and gave him a fresh chance to play The wheatgrower of the United critic and fault-finder. When Mr. importance so rapidly that it undoubt- well; he knows that either his political sense of smell is extinct or his political present weakness than any other single vision has lost its keenness. Fault-"the granary of Great Britain," the depreciation of good men and good times with the opposition, but quite as often with his own friends.

The pretense that Mr. Schurz is a competent critic of Army affairs because he was a Brigadier-General during the Civil War is laughable when we remember that he was an incompeis meant by "a sea lawyer" on shipboard. His honesty and sincerity perhaps cannot be impeached; he has been everything by turns, but nothing long, chiefly, we presume, because he is a slave to his critical temper. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is sympathetic with Mr. The normal importations of wheat Schurz because he, too, has a strain of trait more agreeably manifested today by the leading representative of the family than it was by the founder of its distinction, President John Adams. But Schurz easily leads them all in ability as a critic and fault-finder; he brings to his work a subtle intellect, a skillful pen and most adroit speech. He is probably an honest "free lance," and so for that matter was Don Quixote in his warfare against windmills. The melancholy thing about Schurz is that his great abilities and political learning have always been wasted in destructive criticism rather than devoted to constructive statesmanship. He seems like a man born out of his time. Between 1835 and 1860 Schurz would have been an admirable coadjutor to Wendell Phillips, who surpassed him in nothing save platform eloquence But in critical temper, in polished sarcasm and incisive wit, in power of analysis in cool, intellectual self-possession, these men strongly resembled each other; they were born for the work of political agitators, not that of constructive, executive statesmen. Schurz at 72 is just what he was 40 years agoa man who, when he could not find fault with somebody or some cause felt low-spirited. He began life as a lawyer, then he was a soldier, then a United States Senator, then an editor, then a Cabinet Minister, but his brightest laurels from first to last have been those he won as a chronic fault-finder.

NO SALVATION IN STATUTES.

The incapacity to distinguish between the function of a sermon and a statute, between education to upright citizenship and punishment and restraint for public turbulence, is the earmark of the incapable enthusiasts who, like a swarm of wasps, are ceaselessly buzzing in your ears, that the times are out of joint because the laws do not please the few, but are devised to enact the public opinion of the many. The ideal state to satisfy these bigots would have to be ruled by an oligarchy of restless creatures, who, when they hear the conundrum read, "Who is the one altogether lovely, chief among ten thousand?" jump to their feet and yell with the battling voices of Babel, each calling a different name but singing the praise of some self-sufficient human freak who wants his vagaries incorporated in the law of the land. Behind these freaks there is not only no dominant public opinion, but there is no justification of their faith by history, by philosophy, by logic or by the teachings of human experience. Every man or woman of them is laboriously rolling a stone uphill that is sure ultimately to come tumbling down again: every man or woman of them is trying to make bricks without straw; trying to build a balloon which can be steered. out of all the broken bubbles of the

Sometimes the incapable enthusiast gravely proposes, like Henry George, to abolish poverty by legislation; somenes the incapable enthusiast is a Bellamyite, who would exterminate the poverty that is incidental to individualism by the erection of the Utopian maseives by original manufacture with Boer leaders put faith in the sincerity to practice, would mean a state of social many staples for which in past years of the British authorities. It is pleasant i tyranny as dismal and destructive of Ba

all spiritual growth or free, independent manhood as that of Sparta under Lycurgus, when everybody who was not a soldier was a slave. Sometimes the incapable enthusiast is a "third party" prohibitionist, who is sometimes nothing better than a prohibition demagogue, a temperance charlatan, merely flippant when he is not absolutely foolish and shallow, a pettifogger in argument, a scatterbrain that makes the judicial-minded grieve, since the third party prohibitionist holds that "every minister and teacher who refuses to vote for prohibition is ruled by the liquor interest." Clubs are always trumps with these persons, who, if they had the power, would be constantly stamping out the liberties of the people whenever the indulgence of the liberties of the people did not meet their approval.

Sometimes an able, sincere but impracticable enthusiast joins their ranks and helps to reform their manners while assenting to their methods, but as a rule their speech is the harsh cry of political and social peacocks shricking from one end of the country to the other bald, disjointed chat under the sounding phrase and sign of reform. Scratch one of these professional reformers and you find a mossbacked, indomitable egotist, a persecutor, a social incendiary, a tyrant and an inchoate anarchist masquerading in the sheep's clothing of philosophy, morality, philanthropy and statesmanship. These creatures are all threshers of very old and very musty straw. If they knew anything about history or cared anything about its teachings, they would know prohibitory liquor laws were tried as long ago as the reign of George II under the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, and were a failure even in those days of military force and arbitrary government. But the teachings of history, the wisdom of the courte, the teachings of eminent social philosophers, are nothing to the crank with whom clubs are always trumps. When they are sincere, it is the insane sincerity of Don Quixote, who could not tell a barber with his brase basin on his head from a helmeted knight; when they are insincere, it is the insincerity of a bankrupt demagogue, who, like a drowning man, snatches at every

straw. These shricking peacocks and wauling tabby cats of reform are not content with free speech for their fancies and dreams and freaks, but they want to weld them into a legal club of coercion with which to scourge society into submission and surrender, but society gives them a good-natured hearing and then promptly shows them the door. The world today is very much of the same mind as it was in Shakespeare's day, when he makes Sir Toby Belch intimate that while the world admires virtue, it does not mistake mere abstinence

from cakes and ale as virtue. Divorces are the consequent of bad marriages, just as the saloon is not the cause but the consequent of the alcohol habit, and therefore to the education of the family, the church, the school, the press and the physician, and not to law, we must look to make our children grow up to lives of temperance and virtue. Neither prohibition will keep them sober nor denial of free divorce make their married life moral and content. You can educate a man to the habit and practice of self-restraint, but you cannot eliminate temptation from the world; you can teach him to abstain from evil if he will; you cannot save a man by prohibiting temptation. You can only save him by teaching him to save himself. If he will not save himself, the law cannot save him, for the law cannot do the work of education; the sermon stands for education to righteousness, while the statute stands for retribution rather than reform,

The August weather thus far could not have suited the farmers of the Willamette Valley better if it had been made to their order. True, the wind has caused pastures to turn brown and potato vines to look languid, as if pining for something that the breezes have not brought. But wheat and oats, corn and hops have been drinking their fill of sunshine and give in return promise of an early and abundant harvest. As for the people of the city, or as many of them as can afford to do so, they have beaten a retreat to seashore and mountains, hoping to decrease the sum total of their discomfort while quadrupling their expenses. Those who cannot get away make the best of the gituation by eschewing ice water and highly seasoned foods, courting shade and quiet, and really getting more comfort out of the Summer than the fiftters, albeit they are fain to exclaim:

Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilder. Some boundless contiguity of shadel _

The fourteenth week of the great coa miners' strike has begun, and the men still stand together and refuse to work on the terms named by the companies. The strike has been unusually free from violence. The men profess to be able to hold out for a considerable time yet, though they are manifestly uncomfortable. The loss to both capital and la bor is enormous, and society in general must pay the bill. If this shall make both sides more willing in future to adjust grievances before they reach the strike stage, there will be some recompense to society; otherwise, we suppose there will be repetitions of this experience and the progress of civilization will halt and misery will overtake comfort while the two mighty forces of industry giare at each other with bared teeth. There will come an end to all this some time, but when?

An evangelist of great pathos and power recently declared before an audience of 5000 people at a campmeeting in Simpson Grove, Pa., that "a great tide of righteousness is sweeping over the country." And yet the publishers say that the demand for the "Story of Mary MacLane" is steadily increasing, while those who have bought the book assert "there never was such a book for borrowers," thus showing that for every copy accounted for to the publishers there are many (who knows how

Oldest Ship in the World, London Shipping World.

What is stated to be the oldest ship in the world has recently been sold at Teneriffe to be broken up. This is the Italian ship Anita, registered at the Port of Ge-noa. The Anita, which resembled Christopher Columbus' ship, the Santa Maria, was built in Genoa in 1548, and effected her last voyage at the end of March, 1903, from Naples to Teneriffe, several weeks ago. The Anita was of tremendously stout build, and had weathered countless

affoat, taking 306 days on one voyage from

THE IOWA IDEA.

Chicago Record-Herald. The platform pronouncements of the Iowa Republicans on the subject of the tariff and the trusts confirm the opinion concerning the tariff sentiment of Western Republicans which was printed in these columns recently. A perfect loyalty to protection is mani-

fested, but real protection is meant, not protection plus a premium. With this idea in mind the delegates approved the following utterance:

"We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the com-merce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural comple-ment of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realisation of

our highest commercial possibilities."

This is very different from the stone-wall idea which has blocked the way of the reciprocity treaties and led to pro-tests against any changes in the sched-ules of the Dingley law. And it is ules of the Dingley law. And it is strengthened by what is said later, as

"We favor such amendment to the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discrimina-tions in rate-making, and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shel-

ter to monor Substantially the same views are held by the Republicans of Minnesota, and the National leaders of the Republican party should think carefully over the situation, which is as clearly prophetic as anything merely human can be. On the one hand there are the Democrats, who are nearly united in the demand for tariff revision united in the demand for tariff revision and for the denial of a tariff for the ben-efit of monopoly. Of the other are those Western Republicans who are equally in-sistent on the same points, though their method of revision would not be so drastic. Now if "no revision" should be the continuing decree of a Republican Congress under a Republican Administra-tion, how will the sentiment for revision that has been cultivated in both parties work out? Manifestiy through Republi-can defections to a Democratic success. The demands of Western Republicans must be recognized and granted as a con-dition essential to the supremacy of that party.

The Post Coming Round. New York Evening Post,

President Schurman is performing an invaluable public service in discussing on all proper occasions our National policy in the Philippine archipelago. His ad-dress last Saturday before the Chautauqua Assembly should be carefully read by those who carelessly believe that the Philippine problem is settled; its temper In refusing to dwell too long upon the blunders of the past may also be com-mended. President Schurman rightly maintains that American sovereignty in the Philippines is an established fact, and that the duty next at hand is to inaugu-rate such measure of self-government for the Filipinos as the present condition of the Islands justifies. So far we agree with President Schurman, but we find in his notable address a somewhat too amiable willingness to clean the Philippine elate. It is true that the past is the past, and that mere recriminations should now fall under some political statute of limitations; but has the past no lesson for President Roosevelt, in whose hands the future of the islands largely lies, has it no counsel for those who wish to see a paired? We believe it has lessons which every patriotic American should take to heart. Chief among those lessons is this, that no step must be taken without con-sulting the temper of the people whom that step affects. It was the failure to recognize the Filipinos as men of like passions, suspicions and ambitions with our-selves, that let us slip light-heartedly into a heart-breaking war. Only recently Senor Buencamino, whose sincerity in this matter, at least, cannot be questioned, wrote in these columns that President McKinley, had he merely kept the leading Filipinos informed of his inten tions, might have had sovereignty with

Mr. Hill and the Shippers. Chicago Tribune

Mr. Hill's public conference with the shippers of Washington is an innovation in the railroad methods as welcome as it is unprecedented. The public has od reason to believe that in the past there have been private conferences be tween the biggest shippers and the rail-road magnates to the benefit of the pre-ferred shippers, but to the injury of small shippers and of the railroad guilty of The invitation extended the Washington wheatraisers to confer in public with Mr. Hill and the heads of two railroad lines besides his own shows that Mr. Hill still maintains his position in the forefront of his business. Railroad legisation to which Mr. Hill objects is chiefly aimed at discrimination in favor of the larger shippers. If the public conferences mean that that discrimination is to be abolished there will be much less inclination to enact legislation unfavorable to the railroads, and the relations of the public and the roads will be mutually rofitable

Mr. Hill has had a happy thought. He thinks railroad managers and the people whose produce they ship to market will get along better together after mey have net face to face and had heart to heart talks. So they will no doubt, and the precedent Mr. Hill has set may well be mitated by other railroad men. The railroad manager should be what politicians call "a good mixer." He should get out the people and take them into his confidence. He should discuss rates with them openly instead of discussing them privately with the favored few. The more publicity there is about the manage-The ment of a railroad the better.

Bryan Tells a Joke on Bryan.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. Washington.-William Jennings Bryan made a flying visit to Washington last night. The leader of the Western Democ racy was in a buoyant and witty frame of mind, and told many good stories on himself. He said that not long ago in a Western town he had occasion to get shaved. The barber, a colored man, felt highly complimented by the opportunity of shaving a man who had been a candi-date for the Presidency, and when the operation was over Mr. Bryan gave him a silver dollar. Some weeks afterward, traveling that way, he met an old friend in the same town, who told him he had got the barber in trouble. "How's that?" said Mr. Bryan,

"Why, he has been up before the bar-ber's union, had charges preferred against him, and was then put on trial for shav-

fing you."
"I don't understand that," replied Mr.
Bryan. "I paid him all right." 'Oh, yes, you paid him all right, but the other barbers said that he was cutting under and should have charged \$5 for shaving a dead man." .

Photographing for Posterity. Sketch

London is being pulled to pieces so rapidly that the snapshot of the amateur in the streets has a chance of acquiring a historic immortality. In a few years' time a panonamic photograph of the north side of the Strand, from the Galety Theater castward, will have a sensational value for those of us who loved the "roaring Strand" at the end of the last century, while for the generation which will know only the modern buildings on the famous site it will be an absolute curiosity.

Charles Kingsley.

The merry, merry lark was up and singing. And the hare was out and feeding on the lea And the merry, merry bells below were ringing.
When my child's laugh rang through me.
Now the hare is snared and dead beside the ms and tornadoes in all parts of the d, but it was also the slowest ship snowyard,

And the lark beside the dreary Winter een and my behy in his cradie in the churchys Waltsth there until the bells bring ma

HANNA TO RETIRE.

Washington Special in Chicago Tribune. It is now certain that Senator Hanna will not manage the Republican campaign of 1994, when in all likelihood President Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate

for the Presidency.

Mr. Hanna has acted as chairman of the National Republican Committee since 1896, largely because of his personal interest in the late President McKinley's welfare. The death of McKinley has removed this incentive to active political management, besides which Mr. Hanna's health will not permit him to undergo any more physical and mental strain than is absolutely neces-

More important than these two reasons nowever, will be the feeling on the part of President Roosevelt that he aught to have his personal representative as chairman of the National Republican Committee. Although the Presidential campaign is still two years distanct, there is conable gossip in political circles as to Senator Hanna's successor. given to the name of Governor William Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, and there is much plausibility in the sugges-tion that he will be selected. President Roosevelt has a high opinion of his political sagacity. It was his confidence in his judgment, as well as in his executive and financial ability, that led the President to invite him into the Cabinet, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the President should wish him to assume the management of the campaign two years What, and run the risk of not getting

With Mr. Hanna's retirement there is really nobody except Governor Crane who fits all the requirements of the situation. Postmaster-General Payne, who is the vice-chairman of the National committee, would be a strong possibility were it not that his position in the Cabinet forbids his selection. Governor Crane in 1904 will be out of office, but he will not be out of poli-tics. He has the confidence of the great business interests, he is a consummate manager, and he is popular. He is young, energetic and resourceful.

The chairman of the National committee in each campaign is selected by the candidate, and is usually chosen from outside the committee. This was the case in 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, neither Jones, Quay, Carter nor Hanna holding any mem-bership in the committee at the time of their selection. Should Governor Crane be chosen, it would be following the old practice.

It is hardly likely, of course, that the President has yet consulted with him about the matter, although when asked whether there was any foundation for the talk, Governor Crane has declined to say anything for publication,

It is Senator Lodge's opinion that the matter has not been discussed officially, and he does not believe that any decision will be made for some time. Mr. Lodge is confident, however, that there will be a new chairman of the committee, and he adds that President Roosevelt and Governor Crane are close personal friends. There has also been some talk to the effect that Roosevelt's campaign would be managed by Senator Quay. This gostsip undoubtedly has its origin in the fact that Senator Quay personally wrote the resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican state convention indorsing Rocsevelt, that state being the pioneer in advocating Mr. Roosevelt's nomination in 1904.

Mr. Quay has for some time been convinced that Roosevelt would necessarily be the candidate of the party two years hence, and there is a perfect understanding between him and Senator Platt, of New York, upon this point. Mr. Quay, since his victory in securing the nomina-tion of Judge Pennypacker as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate in Pennsylvania, has been supreme in the party organization in that state, and he is now the chairman of the state committee. Even if he should not be the chairman of the National committee, he will undoubtedly be a potent factor in the campaign which President Roosevelt will make for reelection.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

It is said that the flint which forms the substratum of London is nothing but petrified sponges. An examination of the fos-Several Kruger sovereigns, the last issued by the ex-President of the Transvanl, and struck in his train near Machadodorp in 1900, are now on view in Lausanne.

John Philip Sousa has sent to King Edward a copy of his march, "Imperial Edward," beautifully illuminated upon vel-lum in antique fashion and inclosed in a gold-mounted morocco case,

The statue of the late Governor Roswell wer is to be unveiled in Watertown on Labor day, September 1. The statue is the work of St. Gaudens, one of the world's most famous sculptors.

Ernest Seton-Thompson has completed-his new home at Cos Cob. The land was originally part of an Indian reservation, and much of its picturesque wildness is said to have been retained,

Father Hartmann, the young Austrian monk who composed in his monastery cell large for her head at first, but during the nounce a masterplece, has been feted in Rome and St. Petersburg, and is now the lion of the hour in Vienna.

Sir George White, who would, in the ordinary course, have been retired from the British Army this month, has been given an extension, and will retain the Governofship and the Commander-in-Chiefship at Gibraltar until July 6, 1906.

Fourteen advertisements offering pards amounting in the aggregate to £33 for the recovery of lost jewelry, including 10 diamond brooches, appeared recently in one London newspaper

Rev. Peter C. Yorke, of San Francisco, who is considered one of the best-known Gaelic scholars in America, said the other day that there were 500,000 people in this country who were able to speak Gaelic, and that there were as many more who were studying that tongue.

The announcement that King Oscar of Sweden is writnig his memoirs hardly omes as a surprise, for the reason that he has so frequently and so successfully ventured into literature that he might reasonably be expected to try his hand at state chronicles and personal reminis-

William Blair, of River Edge, N. J. was an intimate friend of General Winfield bcott, for whom he made a hammock to be used on his trip to Mexico, and paid Commodore Vanderbilt 25 cents to row him across the Hudson when the latter was a ferryman.

Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

Has Summer come without the rose, Or left the bird behind? Is the blue changed above thee, O world! or am I blind? Will you change every flower that grows, Or only change this spot, Where she who said, I love thee, Now says, I love thee not?

The skies seem'd true above thee, The rose true on the tree; The bird seem'd true the Summer through, But all proved false to me. World! is there one good thing in you, Life, love or death-or what? Since lips that sang, I love thee, Have said, I love thee not?

I think the sun's kiss will scarce fall And give the Summer up. O sweet place! desolate in tall Wild grass, have you forgot How her lips loved to kiss me, Now that they kiss me not?

Be false or fair above me, Come back with any face, Summer !-- do I care what you do? You eannot change one place— The grass, the leaves, the earth, the dew, The grave I make the spot Here, where she used to love me,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tracy rests from his labors.

Time moves faster than the 1905 Fair. Lewis and Clark board: "You'll have to

Easier lies the head that wears the

If the Democratic party has no issue, what is it doing with all of them?

And the coronation came off just the same as if Whitclaw Reid had been there,

When Hanna says trusts are here to stay, it must be a great satisfaction to him.

The Coos Bay Railroad shows us that it is a wise railroad that knows its own promoters.

Slang is defended because it aids fluency of speech. Why then condemn swearing?

We don't believe they are so busy fighting down in Panama, else where should we get all these hats?

Colonel Hawkins thinks only the Lewis and Clark board should choose the site. any site?

Bryan has not been offered the leadership of the Democratic party, but he has refused it. He must be in a hurry; for fear it will not be offered. Although Bryan would not make him-

self King, he would be the power behind the throne. If this doesn't smack of imperialism, we don't know what does. Another boy has been playing with

matches and is now in that elysium where abide the man who thawed the dynamite and the fool who rocked the boat.

Attorney-General Knox had a fist-fight with some trust sympathizers. He wouldn't have succeeded so well if he had stopped to get out an injunction,

Wonder if what the Czar of Russia said to the Emperor of Germany was anything like what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina?

The 1905 Fair board perhaps has great admiration for Lewis and Clark, who first explored fair sites in this country. Do we need men like Lewis and Clark to explore the country all over again?

The government forces of Hayti are said to be much agitated by the arrival of a quantity of contraband or war from the United States which the rebels have secured. It consists of ping pong balls,

The good people of the United States who denied reciprocity to Cuba now see the result of their selfishness in the Cuban loan. The final outcome is annexation. They will pay for their fallure to give reciprocity by having to give free trade.

Are we getting ready to postpone the Lewis and Clark Fair until 1996? If so, Portland may hold the celebration that year with as much propriety as the other. Lewis and Clark spent the Winter of 1806-4 at Fort Clatsop, near Astoria, and left that place late in March, 1906. On April 2, 1806, Captain Clark discovered the site of Portland. He came up the Willamette River to a place where it was 500 yards wide. Many people believe this place was where the Steel Bridge now is, Sentiment at Portland might, therefore, be served better to hold the fair in 1906 rath-

er than in 1906. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- (By a belated correspondent.)-King Edward W today, but, like a bridegroom at a wedding, he was the little potatoes of the ceremonies. The Duchesses of Portland, Westminster and Marlborough and their diamonds commanded all the attention, The Duchess of Westminster had a dismond the size of a hen's egg, which so

that he almost made a contretemps in crowning His Majesty. All the ladies of distinction struggled to outshine each other. They had on all kinds of rich finery and there was so much of it that His Majesty could get a peep out only once in a while. He recognized, however, that it was an affair of the ladies, and looked pleased although bored,

blinded the Archbishop of Canterbury

Lady Chesterfield's coronet was too exercises her head swelled until there was a perfect fit. The Duchess of Mariborough (nee Vanderbilt) showed much aristocratic taste,

although the other blue-blooded ladies whispered disdainfully about her behind their fans. The coronation was marred by the fact that the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelltz stood just one-half an inch to the left of the spot she occupied when Victoria was

crowned. She was in hysterics about it afterward. Another blemish occurred when all the peeresses put on their coronets. The whisper, "Is it on straight?" became so loud that it greatly disturbed the aged Archbishop of Canterbury. Such confusion was never seen. The only peeress who

did not contribute to the confusion was Lady Strafford, who didn't care whether her coronet was on straight or not. She is said to believe in woman suffrage. Old Bobs was there and received much honor. He was gind he was nlive, for it

reminded him of the days when he was a hero. Lord Kitchener was there, too, but he

was so afraid he would say something for publication that he didn't look like a hero at all.

The only peers who went forward to pay homage to the King were the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Shrewsbury, who have the best calves in the kingdom Your correspondent cannot find anybody who saw the King crowned, but is assured on good authority that the event took place.

"No," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "I don't allow myself to worry about any-thing these days. When prices are as high as they are now a man can't afford to go around beefing."

To Perilla. Robert Herrick. Ah, my Perillal dost thou grieve to see Me, day by day, to steal away from thee? Age calls me bence, and my gray hairs

And haste away to mine eternal home;
'Twill not be long, Ferilia, after this
That I must give thee the suprement kies,
Dead when I am, first cast in salt, and bring Part of the cream from that religious spring With which, Perilla, wash my hands and feet; That done, then wind me in that very sheet Which wrapp'd thy smooth limbs when thou

didst implore
The gods' protection, but the night before; Follow me weeping to my turf, and there Let fall a primrose, and with it a tear. Then lastly, let some weekly strewings be Devoted to the memory of me; Then shall my ghost not walk about, but keep

Still in the cool and silent shades of sle