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TODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and slightly cooler, with westerly w

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 80; minimum temperature, 48; pre-cipitation, none.

### PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1902.

### A PORTENTOUS PROBLEM.

It is difficult to see what Congress could do to settle the dispute in the anthracite coal region; though the President doubtless would call Congress'together in special session, if he could see a way. It was a great error to permit the coal supply of the country to go into private hands; but how to dispossess those who have been permitted assume the ownership is a mighty hard problem. Yet the whole country is awake to the fact, now brought into strong relief, that half a dozen men monopolize a coal supply that is indispensable to tens of millions. Is Govern ment, through its power of eminent domain, to take possession of the mines ate? and operate them, paying what it thinks fit and just ?- for it never would pay the valuation set upon them by the monopolist possessors. The Philadelphia North American states the case against the greedy monopolists in this way; and great numbers of journals throughout the country are presenting similar statements:

All the enormous damage to anthracite min-All the energiess damage to anthracits mines is due directly and solely to the obstinacy of the operators in holding the false theory that the coal measures of Pennsylvania are theirs to do with as they plense, and that they have no public obligations. These men have said that the coal stored by nature for the use of man shall not be taken from the ground, ex-cept on conditions fixed by them. Coal has even to be as necessary as air and writer copi on conditions name by them. Cost has come to be as necessary as air and water, and the right of society to take R for the benefit of all is as clear as the right of access to water supply. Private ownership of coal in the ground is tolerable only so long as the special privilege constituting the sole basis of ownership is not abused beyond the limits to which society is accustomed and assets. The which society is accustomed and assents. The ng of mines is an abuse of privilege which cannot be tolerated, even if the suspension of production for some months is to be regarded as an exercise of legitimate

It is objected, of course, that this

months suffers a relapse and goes back to the asylum. In the meantime the convalescent lunatic has been given an opportunity to increase the number of children is the family, not a desirable thing under the circumstances.

Dr. Wilcox approves the policy of our states, all of which save ten allow divorce for habitual drunkenness. The present inebriates act of Great Britain provides for the detention of convicted habitual drunkards for not more than three years in a certified inebriate reformatory. Dr. Wilcox would make such sentence to confinement ground for divorce in case of either husband of wife.

#### WHY RECIPROCITY FAILS.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, is an able and reputable man. His excuse for acting with the "insurgents" on the Cuban question cannot be set summarily aside. He says that what he and those who acted with him objected to was not the 20 per cent reduction on Cuban sugar, but the singling out of that one article as the basis of commercial reciprocity with one country, while obstinately shutting the doors reciprocity with all other countries. What they wanted was to force the adoption of a general scheme of reciprocity which would open the markets of other countries to Northwestern products, and more especially to compel the ratification of the reciprocity treatles before the Senate.

Good a man as Tawney is, and trustworthy, this explanation must be some thing discounted as an after-thought. Some portion of this idea may indeed have been in his own mind, but the excuse is chiefly valuable as indicating what Tawney believes is the most pertinent defense of the insurgent action before the bar of public opinion. As such let us regard it, and, so regarding it, let us admit at once that it has considerable force. Is it not a thing to excite distrust in a fair man, to propose to attack the tariff by singling out a particular industry and a particular country?

Observe, however, that Mr. Tawney's objection if it is valid against Guban reciprocity, is valid also against the French treaty and the Argentine treaty, and the treaty with Jamaica, the treaty with British Guiana, the treaty with Barbadoes, the treaty with Bermuda, the treaty with the Argentine, the treaty with Brazil. Why cannot every industry menaced by these treatles protest to Congress, as they did protest, and thus defeat, as they did defeat, the proposed concessions? Why may not other nations, discriminated against by concessions to the powers named in these treaties, protest and then retali-

The simple truth about this whole reciprocity business is that when Congress files from the strait and narrow way of tariff reduction to the indirect and precarious trail of reciprocity treatles, it forthwith becomes involved in a multitude of difficulties. Why reciproc ity fails is doubtless because of an inbe changed. distinct but deep consciousness of its

inherent awkwardness and injustice That reciprocity is technically constitutional may be conceded; yet the doubts that have been expressed concerning the proposition reveal a perious question of what we might call its moral constitutionality. For example:

The assertion that no part of the Legislative power can be delegated by Congress to any other department of the Government, execu-tive or judicial, is an axiom in constitutional law, and is universally recognized as a prin-ciple essential to the integrity and maintencupie essential to the integrity and mainten-ance of the system of government ordained by the Constitution. The Legislative power must remain in the organ where it is lodged by that instrument. We think that the section in question (reciprocity section of McKinley bill) does delegate Legislative power to the execu-tive destances and the section is to the tive department, and also commits to that debattle-ships. In event of a war

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902.

the Governor of the state is given the general oversight of the prison, with the appointment of a superintendent, who in turn is authorized to appoint his whole staff. In other words, and as politics go, the Penitentiary is the special perquisite of the Governor, and from the beginning of the state government until now it has been so regarded. One of the earliest acts of

each new Governor is to make some close political friend the superintendent of the prison, and with more or less haste to fill up its service with personal dependents and political adherents. In no instance that we can recall has there been any thought of choosing for the executive head of the prison a man qualified by special experience in-

dependent of polltics for the work to be done. And if any Governor had been so disposed he would not have found the project practically an easy one, for the public in general and his political friends in particular have expected him to organize the prison on the basis of personal privilege, and men do not as a rule find it easy to be better than

they are expected to be. Need there be surprise that under this system our State Prison, broadly speaking, has been a fortress of personal politics, that its leading posts have been filled with political favorites, brothersin-law and other dependents, that its administration has been crude and unskillful, that its discipline has tended to make it a place of refuge rather than

a terror to evil-doers, that its whole career has been marked by extravagance and relative inefficiency? And it is realiy no reflection upon any state administration that the conditions have been as here described. Public and political expectation, as we have said, has forced upon successive Governors a weak and essentially personal policy; no man of them all has been exempt from the demands which the system has put upon him, nor justified in calling professional skill to prison management. Systems long enforced and supported by public expectation are mmonly stronger than individual pur-

pose. The fault is in the system, clearly so; and our State Prison will continue to be the football of politics. with all the evils implied in that con dition, until we shall supersede it with some better scheme of organization. The prison service, from the superin

tendent down, should be established on a professional basis, with appointments and promotions for qualification and personal merit. It will be ridiculous or something worse to change the whole prison force next Winter, when Mr. Chamberlain shall succeed Mr. Geer in the Governor's chair, and yet this is precisely what the system looks to and what will probably happen. The change will put a burden upon Mr. Chamber lain, as it did upon Mr. Geer; while working direct injury to the service to the extent that it shall supplant experience with inexperience it will involve the new Governor in an embarrassing deal with small politicians. It is high time a system so al fault should

NAVAL POWERS OF THE FUTURE. The naval maneuvers which have just terminated off the coast of Massachusetts have a special interest at this time, when the most recent book on "The Future of War," by Jean de Bloch, declares that the United States and Great Britain are sure to be the only great naval powers of the world under the changed and rapidly changing conditions of modern warfare. Mr. Bloch grants that Russia needs vessels for coast defense: perhaps also for cruisers; but he inelets that it was folly attempt to create a fleet of

that power and in that event needs a large navy to cover the landing of an army on the English coast, but with the exception of France, no Continental power of Europe can afford to waste money on expensive battle-ships. The British fleet counts twenty-nine firstclass battle-ships completed, as against seventeen for France and Russia combined. England has forty-one firstclass cruisers built and building, as against thirteen for France, fifteen for Russia and sixteen for Germany, Great Britain and Japan together have fortyseven armor-clads of the first class, against forty-four for Russia, France and Germany. Leaving out the United States, Great Britain is today strong enough to meet any coalition. If the present plan of enlargement is carried out, Germany will be the second sea power in the world by 1910, but in face of Mr. Bloch's argument it is not easy

to understand why the millions employed to create these battle-ships will not be wasted. So far as any Continental foe is concerned, Germany no more needs a great navy today than she did in 1866, when fighting Austria, or in 1870-71, when fighting France. How powerless in war a great navy may be is illustrated by the fact that during the Boen War the only help the navy could afford was to send a naval battery by rall from Natal to Ladysmith. A great navy of battle-ships is of no value proportionate with its cost to Germany, England destroyed the naval power of France in 1805, and yet Napoleon without a fleet marched all over Europe, entered Madrid, Berlin, Vienna and Moscow, and the failure of the Russian expodition was not due to the loss of the French navy.

In other words, unless the commercial and financial capital of a great state is approachable by the enemy's fleet, the decisive fight will be a land battle, as it was between Napoleon and the powers of Europe, as it was between Prussla and Austria, as it was between Germany and France. As Mr. Bloch points out, countries like Great Britain and United States, whose commercial the and financial capitals are approachable by a fleet, must continue to maintain their rank among the naval powers of the world.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in the current North American Review, observes that Washington is about the poorest place in the country to learn what is the public centiment. A Washington dispatch says that "unless reports that come to Washington from all parts of the country are misleading. there is no great popular interest in the Cuban question and no demand for Cuban reciprocity." And then some one, whose name is carefully suppressed, is quoted as saying that there is no sentiment in the country calling for Cuban reciprocity. The New York Journal of Commerce pertinently inquires, What are the platforms adopted by six or eight important Republican states but expressions of the people in favor of reciprocity with Cubs, and with other countries also? Of course, there is no popular excitement over the thing; the pulse of the people is not roused; this is not a war question, or a question of slavery, that there should be great mass meetings and heated speeches The people at home have their business to look after, and they choose Senators and Representatives to look after such a matter as this. But only a very strong public sentiment in favor of Cuban reciprocity will explain the resolutions of several Republican state cor ventions, especially in Nebraska and

## "WALL-STREET MORALITY."

New York Evening Post.

ation at the hands of In cri Mr. Guthrie last Friday, one of our lattet "young Napoleons of finance" was forced to confess to something very like a falsehood and something very like a fraud. The lawyer asked him gently, though somewhat irrelevantly, if he considered such conduct moral. "Yes," was the reply, "according to the standard of Wall street morality." Mr. Guthrie protested that this was far too general a moral definition, and insisted that what the witness really meant was his own Wall street morality.

nnot enter; but everybody is interested in the question whether there is, in fact, such a thing as a separate code of morality for Wall street. Pascal said that legal standards changed with every three de-grees of latitude; do our moral standards ere in New York vary with every three blocks? In passing from Liberty street to Wall street do we, as our audacious roung speculator maintained, pass from nor to dishonor, from truth to lying. without knowing it ourselves or having anybody remark it? "What do these people believe?" was a question which Arch-bishop Benson used to ask in bewilderment when he first got to know a certain form of luxurious society in London. A sémilar wonder, not as régards religious ellef, but the very foundation of morals possessed many minds as recen-les of plot and counterplot, scheme has possessed and charier and consolidation, in the world of hundred-million finance, before the public. Are the mornis of these magnificent manipula tors quite topsy-turvy? Is piracy legiti-mized in Wall street after having been paper dollar was worth less than 40 cents the average price of a large number of driven from Tripoll and the Snanish Main Is the Stock Exchange subject to the commodities reported by the Monetary Commission of 1838 was about two and a

STA netimes told, with a severe air, that the greenback dollar was worth between there is no place in the world where the standard of commercial honor is higher than in Wall street. Millions change hands on a verbal agreement. Vast trans actions are effected by telephone, by ges and no broker could retain his ceat on the exchange for a day who did not ive up to the obligation of his word as aforedly as if it were a sealed bond. But all this, of course, relates only to the machinery of speculation-the minor mor-ality of Wall street. Without this stringent system of external good faith, rations could not go on for a day. dishonest speculator depends upon it as completely as the great mass of reputable brokers. We have to go deeper if we are

It is not a question of methods so much before. as of spirit. Dominant temper more than specific acts must be the heto comfortable houses than families of same class occupied five years ago. any code of morality, and of Wall street's, What we want to know is if there too. in general the bureau thinks that the exists, behind the correct exterior and th scrupulous fulfiliment of obligation, a disposition to deceive, to hoodwink, to play madly for huge stakes, to prey upon the nocent and unwary, to take advantage its data it goes back 50 years. In 1872 of power in order to trample upon the rights of the weak-in short, to produce depended in part upon support from othfinancial intrigue after intrigue of the sort that has lately been unvelled? They er members than the head. From a are within the recognized technique of from the labor of children. Now only Wall street. They may be within the letan eighth comes from this source. In 1872 children under 15 furnished from an tor of the law. But they are, at best, ploue fraude of the kind that Lord Holeighth to a sixth of the income. Now no children of this age are found contributland had in mind when he said: "I perdeve the fraud, but not the plety!" ing to the family's support. But at the

Now we would not for a moment imply same time the amount of income con-tributed by the wife has increased from less than 1 per cent to more than 5 per same time the am that the men who do business in Wall street are sinners above all that dwell in New York. They have simply had to endure, of late, the stigma which comes from bad associates. What the public has their expenditures now than in 1872. fastened its eye upon is the extraordinary In some respects Massachusetts is bet-ter off than the country as a whole. The collection of swindiing promoters and blackmailers who hover about the Stock census figures show that the percentage Exchange. They are, we know, only what may be called the parasites of great finance; but they have been so uncomof women and children working for wages throughout the United States has monly numerous, in recent weeks, and so extraordinarily insolent and annoying that plain folk may be excused for thinking the whole street infested by them. There seems to have been almost an or-ganized band of conspirators, ready to make their piratical raids, now in this sea, now in that. They proceed, by preference, not so much in the way of rumor and insinuation and canard-the old style of stock-jobbing-as in the use of despet

#### THE COST OF LIVING. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Senator Frye, actat LXXI, will marry. Requiescat in pace.

Since the attacking squadron couldn't shoot, of course it had to surrender,

Portland is able to support a can factory, for "can't" is not in its vocabulary.

If we had back the money we spent on our vacations we would use it some other way.

If improvement of Seventh street has been waiting for a water main how lucky we are!

The Tracy and Merrill outbreak was worth all it cost. It opened up the peniteatiary.

Would not the city look just as well without the circus posters now, as before the circus?

After this strenuous quest for a fair site we shall need a good long rest. This is another reason for hurry.

If New England was in such danger in a sham battle, perhaps its panic during the Spanish war had cause after all.

Morgan refuses to give tips. He rides n his own car. If we didn't have to ride in Pullman's maybe we'd be rich, too.

Pope Leo disobeyed the orders of his physicians and felt better for it. His ealth has not been so good for 10 years.

People don't like the occupation tax. Neither do they like any other tax. To tax and to please was not given to man.

Taft has advised the Filipinos to quit politics and work, but they are more civilized than he gave them credit for be-Ing.

With allowances made for abnormal cor If the courts cannot decide who was ditions, it appears that the cost of living n Massachusetta is somewhat less than the last to move, Mr. Fair or Mrs. Fair, in 1872, but not so much less as the figthey at least know who had the last word. The comparison of conditions now with

hose five years ago is more satisfactory It may not be professional for some Evidently unless a man's wages have in doctors to pay the occupation tax, but creased by more than 10 per cent he is not if patients did not pay debts-well, that's so well off as he was in 1897-at least in where his living expenses about another story.

equal his income. It is possible, of course, that part of the families pay Miles will not say what he is going to more than formerly for their living, be do in the Philippines, but when he gets back you may be sure he will tell why cause their mode of life is better the The increased rental paid, for he didn't do it. instance, indicates that they live in mor

Hanna is trying his level best to get in with the inhor unions. Since the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet goes to the mountain.

General Uribe-Uribe may think he's pretty many, but he's not even twins, any nore than was Chief Pio-pio-mox-mox. the friend of Dr. Whitman at Lapwai.

Colonel Watterson says he would not be Governor of Kentucky because he is too old to turn rascal. Of course, Kentucky doesn't understand a man like that.

It used to be imperialism with Miles, to hold the Philippines, but since the sands of his military service are running short, he must needs go somewhere to cure his itch for renown right quick.

After all, it would take a great deal of trouble to get a fireboat, and the city could much easier go up in smoke. He sides, the city is in no more appreciable danger than before the last fire.

increased more rapidly in the last decade than the percentage of men employed. The census shows, too, that at the same Had John Paul Jones commanded one time the average wage was slightly of the sonadrons in the naval maneuvers. The disappointing thing about he would have taken the business in earnthese statistics is not that they show est and blazed away, just as the elder that American workmen are not getting Booth did-who, when playing Richard enough to live on. Unquestionably they are. But the figures fail to indicate the the Third, attacked his adversary in such ncreised share of/workmen in the prod- furious earnest that nobody but an exuntry pert swordsman dared to play with him,

# Kansas City Star.

#### Harper's Weekly symmarizes the results of an interesting investigation of the Massachusetts Bureau of Libor into the cost of living in Masrachusetts today compared with the cost in 1897 and

cent less than in 1872. Rent had in

half times as large as in 1860. In 1873

50 and 90 cents. Prices were consequently

still inflated. A report on the cost of com

modifies for that year takes that no ac-count of the inflation is unsatisfactory

condition of the average family

Socially, however, the bureau believes

ecided gain is to be noticed, though for

a majority of the families investigated

quarter to a third of the income was

cent. A larger percentage of families, th

ureau finds, have an income exceeding

seem to indicate.

has not improved since 1897.

CILSES

creased.

eration ago.

The issue of

in 1572. The bureau selected at random 152 families of workingmen and secured from them their budgets for the year. These were compared with the budgets of families of about the same class gathered by the bureau five years ago and in 1872. The comparison shows that in Massachusetts the cost of living is lower than 30 years ago, but higher than in

Into these nice personal distinctions we The station of the families is shown by the rent paid. For the 151 investi-gated the average rent was 1106 a year Their food cost them 11 per cent more than in 1897 but 20 per cent loss than in 1872. They spent 16 per cent more fo dry goods and shoes than in 1897 and 41 creased 52 per cent in the last five years but was still only .02 per cent greater than 20 years ago. Their fuel was 10 per cent more expensive than in 1897, but it cost 27 per cent less than in 1872. It may be doubted whether the decrease n the cost of living in the last 30 years adicated by the bureau's figures, is so great as it seems. The summary given great as it seems. in Harper's Weekly fails to take into ac. count the fact that in 1872 the country was not yet on a gold basis, and conse quently prices-measured in greenbacks were abnormally high. paper currency in 1962 sent prices soaring and things were not back at their nor mai level until the resumption of specipayments in 1879. In July, 1864, when a

lescent of privateers? People who ask these questions

to get an answer to the question, "Has Wall street a morality all its own?"

Minnesota and Iowa, where Senators and Representatives of those states sought diligently to secure a different expression of opinion. Last week's ac-

would start the Government in the direction of socialistic experiment, in theory and in fact, and on a great scale. The country will hesitate; but the question is whether the existing abuse is Justice Fuller and Justice L. Q. C. Lanot worse than any possible result of socialistic experiment could be. It is intolerable that a few men, utterly in- ing opinion, and the Senate has recogsensible to their public responsibilities, should so continue to abuse their power; and if they find they have set in motion a revolution that will strip them naked, it may be hoped they will have the leisure and the disposition to reflect that it all came about through their own boundless avarice and their own utter insensibility to the obligations of individual and social justice. The monepolists of the country are doing more to push socialism to the front in our time than all theorists could accomplish through all time.

#### MARRIAGE OR ILLEGITIMACY.

Dr. Arthur W. Wilcox, an English insanity expert, discussing the subject in the Westminster Review, holds that the diminishing rate of insanity reported for England and Wales in the last ten years might be made continuous if an hereditary tendency to insanity was made a bar to marriage, or at least divorce was allowed where insanity is contracted after marriage. Dr. Wilcox commends the example of our states, Arkansas, Idaho and Florida, where permanent insanity after marriage is made a cause of divorce. In England, in Europe generally, and in most of our states, a marriage cannot be dissolved scause of insanity after marriage Washington and North Dakota should be added to those cited by Dr. Wilcox. . Wilcox also refers to the bill recently introduced into the Colorado Legislature providing for a board of medical examiners to decide on the fitness for marriage of all applicants for marriage licenses, and naming certain discases and defects in family records as bars to matrimony. In Minnesota likewise a bill to prevent the marriage the practical faults of a prison system of the unfit has been proposed. This founded upon a wrong plan and adminproposed legislation Dr. Wilcox commends, since it would at least prevent lege. The custody and discipline of the marriage of persons with a wellmarked history of actual insanity.

While the purpose of this legislation is sound theoretically, practically it would doubtless be as ineffective as the fare of society in many and direct law which forbids in many states the marriage of whites and blacks. When people who are notoriously unfit to marry insist on entering the married state, they are dangerously likely when they cannot live together legally to live illegally. People debarred from marriage as "unfit" in Colorado and Minnesota would emigrate to some state where there was no legal bar to their union, or if they did not do this, they would probably do worse. Laws looking toward stirpiculture might be enforced in the Oneida community, or them all and still be a child in his dealamong the Mormons, but not in ordi- ings with a class whose craft quickly nary American life.

In the mater of making permanent insanity after marriage a cause for a divorce, there is one evil result of the perpetuation of marriage bonds with an insane person. Sometimes the insane person is so much improved as to be Prison of Oregon is and has always

ing power, in violating paragraph 2 of the ond section of article II of the Constitution

These are the words of no less acute thinkers and able jurists than Chief mar, of Mississippi. Technically the utterance is negligible. It was a dissentnized the privilege of the House to participate in reciprocity ratifications. But the conception at the bottom of the Fuller and Lamar opinion, namely, that tariffs are for direct and regular Congressional enactment, is likely to find response and approval in the popular mind

The demand for just and wise tariff revision is not to be satisfied with ratification of the pending reciprocity treatles. It is not just to Great Britain, whither most of our foodstuffs go to a free-trade market, to give preferences over her to France or Germany. It is not just to our knit goods and jewelry men to sacrifice duties on wares nov imported in competition with them, in order to buy easier entrance into foreign markets for steel and machinery already exporting a surplus and offering to forego none of their large meas ure of protection. It is not fair to buy more foreign markets for protected shoes with free hides. It is not fair to buy more markets for protected clothing with free wool. There are thirteen of these treatles, dealing with as many countries and affecting a very great number of American productions. The proper method of determining the tariff on these productions is in the regular procedure of Congress, and not through a commissioner or a treaty. The pending treatice are a dishonest and clumsy subterfuge, offered by the Republican leaders as a pretense for escape from the plain duty of tariff reform.

### INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM.

The Tracy-Merrill incident has accom plished one good thing, namely, it has brought the attention of the state to istered as a personal and political priviconvicts is serious business, perhaps the most serious when moral responsibilities are considered, that falls to a state administration. It is related to the welways, for a prison may to a very considerable extent be made an agency of reform on the one hand or a nursery of crime on the other. Prison manage ment is essentially an expert business, calling for high qualities and perhaps most of all for experience in dealing with criminals. Good general abilities high personal character, honest intentthese are essential in the administrative head of a prison, but they will not of themselves make a good prison superintendent or warden, for a man may have could not get to Paris cor a French navy to Moscow. The contest was setdiscovers defects either in character or experience and fails not to make the most of them.

There was no recognition of these truths on the part of those who laid down the rules under which the State

with Germany, if the Russian fleet was inferior to that of Germany, it would either be captured or shut up in harbor and if it was superior to that of Ger-

many, Russia would be no better off than France was with her superior fleet in her war with Germany in 1870-71. The French fleet was so useless that the ironclads were laid up in harbor and the crews sent to Paris. Germany struck at the heart of France when sh struck at Paris, and the superiority of the French fleet could not possibly create any diversion of the Germans from the capital.

When in 1870 the possibility of French expedition to the shores of the Baltic was discussed, Moltke said he would welcome such an expedition, because any diversion of French forces from the point where the decisive blow must be delivered would increase the German chances of success. The same reasoning would make it an act of folly

for Germany, in event of war with Russia, to land an expedition on the Russian coast. It would be elashing at a giant's toes while he was striking at your heart. Russia, therefore, would have no reason to fear any attack by sea. In the Crimean War of 1854-56 the English fleet could make no impression on the Russian coast. For Russia to build battle-ships Mr. Bloch thinks is a waste of money that were better employed upon improving the army. The contest between Germany and Russia would be settled on land. Austria in 1866 defeated the fleet of Italy at Lissa. but the fate of Austria was decided at Sadowa. But Mr. Bloch points out that there is a decisive difference between Russia and countries like England and the United States, the commercial and

financial capitals of which are approachable by a fleet. Great Britain does not grow food enough on its own soll to feed its people three months, and if she does not command the seas she cannot bring to her markets the food of the world. The United States is under no such pressure as Great Britain, for we not only raise our own food, but a vast surplus which we sell to Europe, and yet indirectly we would be compelled to strengthen

our Navy if any great war between Great Britain and one or more of the Continental powers threatened our vast trade with Great Britain with destruction. Furthermore, on our seacons there are a large number of rich cities, which are approachable by naval attack. The United States next to Great Britain needs to be a strong naval power. Russia no more needs to be a great naval power today than she did when Napoleon moved on Moscow France then had no navy, for it had been destroyed by Nelson, but even if France and Russia had both been strong naval powers, it would not have affected the result. A Russian navy

tied on land, and it would be cettled similarly today in a fight between France and Russia. The French navy in 1870-71 did not help France on her march on Berlin, any more than the Austrian navy helped Austria in 1866. France as the hereditary enemy of England probably

with technical total destruction. For eign powers will please take notice and returned to the family and after a few been organized and administered. To expects some day to go to war with get scared themselves accordingly.

tion in Idaho is a timely reinforcement of these resolutions.

cording to locality, his largest vote com-

ing from the larger towns. As the small

towns are disproportionately strong in

for candidates for Governor, Repre-

nor since 1880, when it elected a green-

when the Republican candidate for Gov-

ernor had 8872 more votes than his Dem-

rect in his doctrine that the big corn

crop is an indirect but certain pro-

to be by the direct vote.

was 24,769.

ate resorts, fraudulent or collusive suits at law, and necessarily cast suspicion and a malign shadow over the whole area of their operations. We understand perfectly with what in. Vermont holds its biennial election

for Governor, Representatives in Condignation and sincerity the leading bank-ers and brokers repudiate all connection with this black-horse cavalry of the gress and Legislature on September 2. Under the constitution of Verment a financial world. Their morality is not of majority over all is necessary to an that brand. Agreed, and yet the question remains whether, after all, there is not a election. Failing in this, the election of remains whether, after all, there is not a kind of tacit cardinal virtue of Wall street which accounts for, if it does not excuse, the unbluehing schemers who hang upon the flanks of legitimate enterprise. Is not the chief morality of the street to be successful? Does it not too generally go over to that "Item in the bitter list," which Lowell wrote of to George William Curris. Governor and other state officers is made by the Legislature. Clement, the independent license candidate for Governor of Vermont, claims his election by a majority over all of at least 1000 votes. He expects to receive 75 per cent of the Democratic vote, and from 33 to 75 per cent of the Republican vote ac-Curtis-

And gold, however got, a title fair To such respect as only gold can bear.

Take the case of that swaggering young Lochinvar of speculation who came the Legislature, he does not expect to out of the West. But a short time ago he was to the solid men in Wall street as carry that body, and if elected will have much a figure of loathing as of dread. He was regarded as little better than a high-wayman, in either breeding or methods. Maine will hold its election September But he held up one rich traveler after another; he hcaped up his plunder by one midnight foray after another, unsentatives in Congress, Legislature and local offices. Maine has not falled to til at last his weapons became so formidable that respectable firms allowed him to loll ostentatiously in their offices, give a Republican majority for Goverfrom which a year ago the porter would have kicked him out. And to crown all, this triumphant buccaneer, this successful backer by a small plurality. Since then the lowest plurality was given in 1882, gambler, is now gravely sought out by newspapers, and his views on business and the markets, yes, and on education ocratic opponent, and the largest was and the bringing up of children, prihted by the column. That is the sort of thing-the worship of success, the brute recognigiven in 1896, when the Republican candidate for Governor-polled 48,377 more votes than his Democratic rival. In tion of brute money-which is the worst product of Wall street, and which gives too much occasion for the bellef that there is a kind of "Wall street morality" not to be distinguished from a pervasive September, 1900, the Republican plurality was 34,132, and in 1898 the plurality imorality eating into our commercial life Secretary Wilson is undoubtedly corlike a cancer.

### President and General Smith.

moter of cheaper beef. Another potent Army and Navy Journal. A correspondent, Mr. Franck Taylor, writing from Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 20, influence is to be the fact that high prices have brought into being the larg-1900, says:

est number of calves ever contained in "Will you allow me space in your colthe United States at one time. No meat umns to say that every man with whom I have talked, or have written to, agrees trust can permanently nullify the operwith you in your opinion regarding the retirement of Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith. For instance, an old resident of Wisconsin-who marched with Sherman to the sea-a staunch Republican and a great admirer of the President, says: 'General Smith should be a Major-General, instead of being made a scapegoat to please a lot of tramp Hessians, and pro-fessional humanitarians. From no good citizen have I heard any endorsement of the President's mistake in forcibly re-tiring this gallant old soldier, who should have the respect and sympathy of every American with red blood in his veine. It esty in recognizing the responsibility of is useless to deny that the real American loves a fighting man, and that the mass of our people view with silent regret the President's action in this case there can be no doubt. By 'the people' I do not mean the politicians and newspaper editors, who care nothing for the welfare of our Army."

### Pleasant Trips for Statesmen.

Buffalo Courier. Senators Burton, Mitchell and Foster are about to start on what should be an agreeable junket. They will visit Hawai for investigation of the ex-Queen's claims to crown lands and examination of condi-tions in the Islands generally. An investigation of the situation in the Philippin Islands by an intelligent committee woul be regarded by the public as far more im portant, but Congress declined to author-

uct of their industry which the con had hoped to see. At th must be remembered that the average home is much more comfortable today than formerly. Good copies of fine pictures are within the reach of everybody Magazines are cheap and plentiful, and musical instruments are common. Fig-

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

It remains, however, in spite of all explanations, that officers and guards at the penitentiary often get appointments through political pull-more often than selection of them is made on the score of ures do not show the whole history of a people, and life in America is much richer in every way than it was a genactual fitness. And that way of doing business will not end with the present Governor, either.

> It's just about as well now to let up on "Hell-Roaring Jake Smith," for the fact remains that the whole American people,

Three natives of Norway have been elected Governors of South Dakota, Charles N. Her-reld, the present Executive, being the third of It is said that more hables have been named

after President Roosevelt than after any other Executive of the Nation save Washington and Iefferson. Mrs. Hannah Sutherland, of Malden, Mass.

refused to return \$10 in change given her by mistake by the conductor of a street-car, and has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The only wound ever sustained by Lord Kitchener during his long term of military service was received in the Soudan, where a bullet from an Arab's gun struck him in the cheek. The bullet, after remaining in the fish for some time, fell into his plate at a Miles was in Portland he was arguing year 1900, General Miles had some thought London restaurant.

The centennial anniversary of Louis Kos-suth's birth will be celebrated in Hungary on December 17 next. The municipality of Budapines. This policy, he seems to imagine, Pesth is making preparations for a solemn celebration, including a procession to Kos-suth's grave, where the foundation-stone of a manufacture will be load "scuttle" for the demands of 1904. um will be laid.

managerium will be laid. James A. Bouty, an American citizen so-journing in Brazil, has made a discovery which is a revelation to the Brazilians regarding the resources of their own forests. He has found a tree called bainta, growing near Para and for thousands of miles along the Amazon River, the juice of which promises to rival rubber in the world's markets. rubber in the world's markets.

At his own request Rev. E. T. Sanford, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church at Hacken-mack, N. J., was placed in a fall cell, where mack, N. J., was placed in a jail cell, where his photograph was taken. He proposes to use the ploture as an illustration for a tem-perance lecture he is about to deliver. Mr. Sanford recently was photographed in a su-loon, standing at the bar. He was also pho-tographed in the Hackensack courtroom, stand-ing at the bar before Judge Zabriskie.

Ex-Governor "Bob" Trylor, of Tennessee, known far and wide as "the fiddling Gover-nor," is a candidate for Mr. Bate's seat in the United States Senate. He proposes to move his residence from Knoxville to Nash-

ville. It is said that he believes this chang will further his Senatorial ambitions. His candidacy, however, is based on the supposition that Senator Bats does not desire a re-elec-tion. Should the latter enter the field Mr. Taylor will withdraw.

Taylor will withdraw. Jean de Reszke receives the highest salary paid to a male singer. His contract for 16 appearances during his last American tour amounted to \$30,000, an average of \$2250 for every time he appeared on the platform. Mme. Patil, however, can claim even a better rec-ord. For singing at Covent Barden in 1870 on 16 nights she received \$43,000, an average of \$3000 for each appearance. But the fa-mous prima donna beat this record while on her American tour, for while in New Orleans in the '80's she received as high as \$4000 per in the '80's she received as high as \$6000 per

### The Happier Life.

night.

Forget the ache your own heart holds
By easing others' pain;
Forget your humgering for wealth
By seeking others' gain;
And make your life much briefer seem
By drightening the years—
For tears dry quicker in the eyes
That look for others' tears.

Heartache fades quickest from the heart That feels another's pain: The greed for wealth dies sooner We seek another's gain: Life's sands run lightly if we dil With kindness all the years-And tears dry quicker in the eyes That look for others' tears.

with the exception of the milksops, siz sies and cotqueans, think as well of him as his personal friends and neighbors do, who turned out by thousands to welcome his to his home. The savages of the Philippines owe more to courts-martial for their sporadic successes than to their own prowess. Before Bryan was renominated in the

that we ought not to keep the Philip-

ought to commend him to the Democrats. He now goes to the Philippines, no doubt expecting to come back loaded with

"The old man eloquent," or, rather, "that old man eloquent," is a Miltonic phrase. It was a characterization by Milton of Isocrates, a Greek orator of the fourth century, B. C. The place of Isocrates in literature is unique. He introduced the style of rhythmic and balanced periods, in which he was followed by Demosthenes. Cicero also, whose style

is exceedingly like that of Isocrates, especially, used him for a model. Through these two orators Isocrates has molded all the prose of the modern world.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

eakfast-Table Chat.-Alice (finding a roll of bills under her plate)-You were out awfully hate, Arthur. Is this conscience money? Ar-thur (timidly, from behind his newspaper)-No, my dear; hush money !-- Puck.

No, my dear; hush money'-Puck. Minister (to one of his members, a vener-able old gardener)--Nou have reached a great see, John. John-'Deed ha'e I, sir, for gin I leeve till the 11th o' next month, I'll be an actogeranium.-Glasgow Evening Times. Practical.-''And you still insist that your flying machine is a practical commercial quan-tity?' 'I do,' answered the husinessifike in-ventor. ''If you don't believe it I can show you the gate receipts.''-Washington Star. Such is Life.-The Old Man-Young man, when you take my daughter, I trust you with the dearest treasure of my He. No; I couldn't lend you my suto for a little spin. I value it too highly to risk it in strange hands.--Haryer's Earn. Temptation Too Great.-''What's the charge

Temptation Too Great .- "What's the charge against this woman, officer?" asked the Pontre magainst this woman, officer?" asked the Po-lice Magistrate. "Insulting an officer. Your Honor," replied pollosman No. 98 "She wanted to know if I had been marked down from \$1."--Chicago Daliy News.

Thereoughbred Sport.-Blinzer-I just heard that Bilgewater jumped out of his yacht yes-terday and was drawned. Bunzer-Shocking! Did ha do it with suicidal intent? Blinzer-Oh, no: he was racing, and did it to lighten his boat and thereby win the race.-Chicago formal Journal.

They had a dispute, and agreed to leave it to the military expert. "What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?" For several minutes he remained in a brown study Then he looked up with the air of one wh had settled the matter finally and definitely "The one that bits," he said \_\_Tit-Bits. definitely.

#### ation of these natural factors. The collapse of the corn corner proves it. In Iowa they have an "old toper's law," under which chronic drunks are locked up for an indefinite period. It is said to be working wonders. Maybe some courageous member of the Oregon Legislature will undertake the task of putting such an act through to passage. It deserves credit for its unusual hon-

a class that is too often treated as victims rather than offenders,

Five years ago an automobile was ooked upon as a curiosity in the United States. Last year there were 2000 machines in New York City alone, and today it is estimated there are not less than 12,000 automobiles in use in the United States, with the prospect that

by the end of 1903 this number will be doubled. Having been appointed with superior odds, the defending blue squadron takes the attacking white squadron into camp